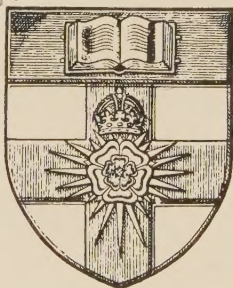


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SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

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TRANSACTIONS.

VOL. LIII.

SESSION 1920-1921.



LONDON:

PUBLISHED AT THE INSTITUTION

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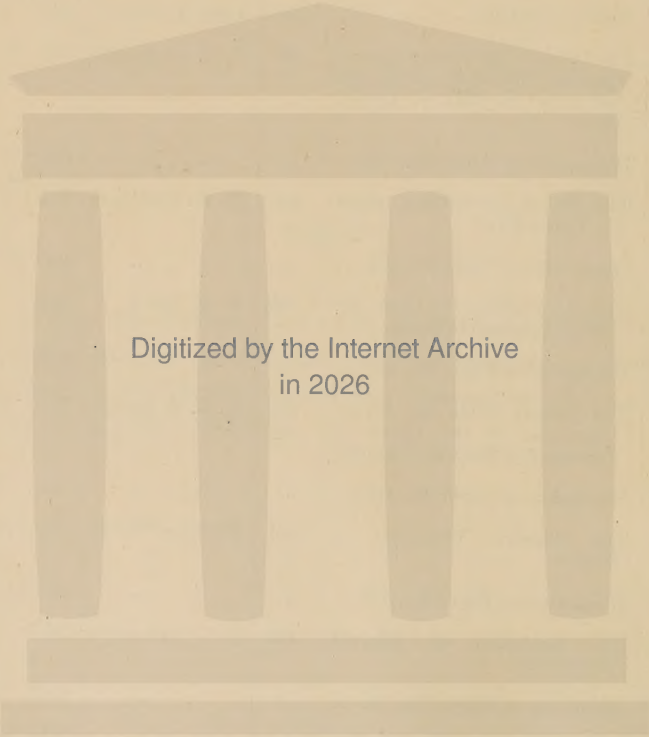
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OFFICERS, 1920-1921.

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ANDREW YOUNG (London)

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A. NORMAN GARRARD

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COUNTY DISTRICTS AND COUNTRY
MEETINGS.
DINNER.
EDUCATION.
ELECTIONS.
FINANCE.

FORESTRY.
LIBRARY AND SESSIONAL PAPERS.
MINING SURVEYORS.
PARLIAMENTARY BILLS AND
GENERAL PURPOSES.
PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

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1870 *Richard Hall*
1872 *Edward Norton Clifton*
1874 *Thomas Huskinson*
1876 *Edmund James Smith*
1878 *William Sturge*
1880 *Edward Ryde*
1883 *Thomas Smith-Woolley*
1885 *Edward T'Anson*
1886 *William James Beadel, M.P.*
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1892 *Charles John Shoppee*
1894 *Thomas Chatfeild Clarke*
1895 DANIEL WATNEY
1897 *Christopher Oakley*
1898 *Robert Vigers*
1899 *Thomas Miller Rickman*
1900 *John Shaw*
1901 *Sir John F. L. Rolleston*

1902 ARTHUR VERNON
1903 *Albert Buck*
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1907 *Thomas Taylor Wainwright*
1908 HOWARD MARTIN
1909 SIR ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING
1910 LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS
1911 W. EDGAR HORNE, M.P.
1912 HON. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT,
C.H.
1913 *W. Edward Woolley*
1914 *Howard Chatfeild Clarke*
1915 JOHN HENRY HANSON
1916 GEORGE FRANCIS STEWART
1917 ARTHUR LYON RYDE
1918 SIR JOHN HUBERT OAKLEY
1919 ANDREW YOUNG

(The names of those deceased are printed in italics.)

The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

Is established—

- (1) To secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Surveyor, viz.—the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of ad-measuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work.
- (2) To promote the general interests of the profession, and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public advantage.

THE INSTITUTION was established in 1868, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1881, and has a membership of over 5,000.

THE INSTITUTION consists of four classes, viz.: FELLOWS, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES, ASSOCIATES, and HONORARY MEMBERS, with a class of STUDENTS attached.*

A FELLOW must have qualified for that position by having acquired a practical knowledge of surveying in one or other of its branches as above defined, and have held for at least five years a responsible position in the profession; and must have passed the Examinations called for by the Rules of Examination, or some other Examination in the United Kingdom or the Colonies which the Council may declare to be equivalent thereto. § A Fellow has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters F.S.I. after his name. A Fellow has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Chartered Surveyor."

* A class of Probationers was established in 1914. For particulars see last paragraph on page viii.

§ The Council possess only a very limited dispensing power as regards the Examinations.

A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, a Surveyor by profession, in practice on his own account or employed as an Assistant in a Surveyor's Office, and qualified for the class by having passed the Examinations. A Professional Associate has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters P.A.S.I. after his name. A Professional Associate has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor."

AN ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, not a Surveyor by profession, but his pursuits must be such as to qualify him to unite with Surveyors in the advancement of professional knowledge.

AN HONORARY MEMBER must be a person who, either by reason of his position or experience, or his eminence in science, may be enabled to render assistance in promoting the objects of The Institution, but who is not engaged in practice as a Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland. He has the privilege of being present and taking part at all Ordinary General Meetings, and of access to the Library, but no right of voting, discussing, or otherwise interfering in the affairs of The Institution; nor is he called on to contribute to its funds.

STUDENTS (who must not be under eighteen years of age) qualify as such by passing the Preliminary Examination. Candidates for Studentship who can produce a Certificate of having passed one of the Examinations mentioned in the Rules, are exempted from this Examination, and may be admitted by the Council on the recommendation (according to a form) of a Member of The Institution. Students are expected to enter for the Professional Examinations under the conditions laid down in the Rules of Examination.

A Student is entitled to the use of the Library and Loan Library, to attend the Meetings, and to receive the *Transactions*. For further privileges as to fees and percentage of marks, see paragraphs 10, 11, 12, and 14, of the Rules of Examinations.

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination may connect themselves with The Institution by enrol-

ment as PROBATIONERS on payment of an annual subscription of One Guinea. Probationers are entitled to attend Meetings, to use The Institution buildings, Museum and Library, and to receive the *Transactions*. They can retain the position for three years after passing the Intermediate Examination.

Scholarships open to Students and tenable for three years have been instituted at Oxford, Cambridge, and other universities, of the value of £80 and £50 per annum. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of The Institution.

Any person desirous of being admitted into The Institution (excepting to the class of Students) must be proposed and recommended according to a form, in which the full name and qualifications of the candidate must be distinctly specified. This form must be subscribed by him, and signed by at least six Fellows or four Fellows and two Associates, certifying a practical knowledge of the candidate; or by four Members of the Council, of whom the President shall be one, after careful inquiry into the antecedents of the applicant.

The proposal so made, being delivered to the Secretary, will be submitted to the Council, who, on approving the qualifications, will nominate the candidate for election by ballot.

The following are the rates of contribution to the funds:—

	Annual Subscription.				Admission Fee.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Student</i> . . .	1	1	0	.	—		
<i>Probationer</i> . . .	1	1	0	.	—		
<i>Associate</i> . . .	2	2	0	.	3	3	0
<i>Professional Associate</i>	2	2	0	.	3	3	0
<i>Fellow</i> . . .	3	3	0	.	5	5	0

No person can become a Member (other than an Honorary Member) of The Institution unless and until he pays as his first Subscription to The Institution, in the case of becoming a Fellow of The Institution, the sum of Eight Guineas, in the case of becoming a Professional Associate of The Institution, the sum of Five Guineas, and in the case of becoming an Associate of The Institution, the sum of Five Guineas.

All Fellows, Professional Associates, and Associates are required, within twelve months after their election, to deliver to the Council an original Paper on some subject connected with the profession, or to make a donation to the Library or Collection.

The affairs of The Institution are under the management of a Council, which is elected annually, consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, sixteen Fellows, two Professional Associates, and two Associates.

The Session of The Institution commences annually on the second Monday in November, and continues to the end of May. The Ordinary General Meetings are held as far as possible on alternate Mondays during the Session. At these Meetings original communications are read on professional subjects, and their merits fully and freely discussed. Every Member has the privilege of introducing visitors to these Meetings. Members are entitled to a copy of any printed publication issued by The Institution after their admission.

THE OPENING ADDRESS

BY

JOHN WILLMOT (PRESIDENT),

READ AT THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION,

8TH NOVEMBER, 1920.

Death of Mr. Charles Slater.

The PRESIDENT said that before commencing the business of the meeting he had the mournful duty to record the sad loss which had fallen upon The Institution through the death of Mr. Charles Slater, a Fellow well known to many of the members. For thirty years he had been a member of The Institution, and for a number of years he was Chairman of the Surrey Branch, and had taken a very active interest in its work. He was also a member of the Housing Committee of The Institution. It was a source of deep regret to them all that Mr. Slater had been taken away from them at a comparatively early age. He was the type of member to whom they all looked up, because they knew the good work he had done for the benefit of The Institution, and he was sure that the members as a whole would long mourn his loss.

Unveiling of the Portraits of Mr. Howard Martin and Sir John Oakley.

The PRESIDENT said the very pleasing duty now devolved upon him of unveiling the portraits of Mr. Howard Martin and Sir John Oakley.

The Institution was fortunate in having become the possessor of a portrait of Mr. Howard Martin, which had been painted for them by Mr. Lance Calkin, in commemoration of his acceptance of the office of first official arbitrator under the Acquisition of Land Act, 1919. He was sure the members would agree with him that no better selection could possibly have been made for that important judicial position.

Mr. Martin's work for The Institution and for the profession at large was well known to all. It would be seen from the board at the head of the Lecture Hall, on which the names of the Presidents were inscribed, that Mr. Howard Martin acted as President in 1908, and he had also discharged other important functions. He had been a referee under the Finance Act and a member of the Tribunal of Appeal, and his present position was quite an exceptional one; indeed, it might be considered as equivalent to the position of a judge of the High Court. When one bore in mind the large sums which were awarded by Mr. Howard Martin in that position, particulars of which were published in the newspapers, it was evident that the work which had to be done was of an onerous and most important character.

Mr. Howard Martin had always had the work of The Institution at heart, and it was especially indebted to him for his services in connection with its education schemes. He had solved many difficulties, he had

worked wholeheartedly, and the result could be seen in the examinations which applicants for membership of The Institution were asked to pass. He had also been the originator of The Institution scholarships. He felt certain that every member would agree with him in looking upon Mr. Howard Martin's portrait in the hall of The Institution as a pleasing and permanent memorial of his services.

He also had the pleasant duty of unveiling the portrait of Sir John Oakley. The Institution was fortunate in possessing the portrait by Mr. Eves, which they had had painted as a mark of their appreciation of Sir John's services as President of The Institution during its Jubilee year, and also as a memorial of the well-deserved honour which he had received from His Majesty that year. The name of Oakley was known to all surveyors, he was going to say throughout the world. He did not like to say for how many centuries the possessors of that name had acted as surveyors, but he believed it was at least two; at any rate they knew as a fact that both Sir John's father and his grandfather were members of the Council of The Institution.

Sir John had always been one of the most energetic members of the Council; and although now relieved from the arduous duties which fell upon him during his year of office, his public spirit continually led him to take up further work. He was a member of the Royal Commission which was enquiring into the management of the estates belonging to the various Colleges, and, as members knew, he was frequently called upon to advise the Government in matters connected with land.

The Institution was extremely indebted both to Mr. Howard Martin and to Sir John Oakley for the most valuable work they had done for The Institution,

and he assured them that they possessed the esteem and regard of all the members. He had the greatest possible pleasure in unveiling the portraits.

[The portraits were then unveiled by the President.]

Mr. HOWARD MARTIN (Past-President) desired to thank the President very heartily for the kind words he had spoken, and his fellow-members for the way in which those words had been received. No honour that could be bestowed upon him for the work he had done for The Institution could give him greater pleasure than that which that evening had been conferred on him by his colleagues on the Council and his fellow-members.

For fifty years he had been proud to be a surveyor. In his opinion there was no profession that was more useful, that required a wider range of knowledge, attainment and experience to qualify its members, or that gave wider scope for individual talent, energy, and strength. No one man could cover all the ground occupied by the branches of the profession, but some men by unusual brain power and power of work managed to cover nearly all of it.

The Institution was the incarnation of the spirit of all that was best in the profession, and the business of the Council had been to do all it could to spread that spirit among the members of The Institution and to raise the standard of knowledge, practice, and character among them. He thought that members would agree that the Council had been successful in leading the members to achieve a great measure of success in the carrying out of that mission, and no work that he had ever had to do had interested him more than the work of The Institution. He had done the work with all his heart, and

what little he had been able to do had been more than amply repaid by the recognition which had been given to it that evening.

The work of the Council had always been pleasant, because all its members were animated with the one desire to work for the good of the profession. They might have differences of opinion as to methods, but the differences had never been bitter, and when conclusions were once arrived at they had always been loyally carried out by every member of the Council, whatever his previous opinions might have been.

He desired, in conclusion, to add his warm and hearty thanks to all the members of the Council for the kindness he had received from them during the period he had been one of their colleagues, and also to the Secretary, Mr. Alexander Goddard, whose courtesy and kindness were known by all.

The Council admired the zeal for the good of The Institution and the profession which led some of the members to suggest far-reaching changes, more especially in the election of their own body, and they hoped the result would prove successful. He trusted, however, that it would not lead to the introduction of any of the methods of the parochial vestry into their deliberations, and that they might never see the time when anything like party feeling would be introduced amongst them.

He thanked all the members most heartily for the great kindness that had been shown to him.

Sir JOHN OAKLEY (Past-President) said he could say very few words in acknowledging the great kindness which had been shown to him, as he felt that any words he did say would very inadequately represent his feelings at the great honour which, first of all, the

Council and then the members had conferred upon him by allowing his portrait to be hung in the great hall of The Institution. He could not speak with the fifty years' experience to which Mr. Howard Martin had referred, but although the time he had been connected with The Institution had been limited to thirty-three years, he had no less sincere a feeling for The Institution than Mr. Howard Martin had.

The honour of his knighthood, and what he considered a greater honour still, the fact that The Institution allowed him to represent them as their President in the Jubilee year, were events that he had always greatly appreciated. He could not help thinking that some of the honour that was conferred upon him at that time was directly or indirectly attributable to the work of his father and grandfather. Although he was quite a young member of the Council when he had the honour of representing The Institution as its President, he felt that he always possessed the backing of the whole of The Institution. A greater honour had been conferred upon him that evening than he had ever believed could be possible, and he thanked the President, the Council, and the members from the bottom of his heart.

The PRESIDENT then delivered his Opening Address:—

GENTLEMEN,—On the occasion of reading my Opening Address I am glad to have the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the members of The Institution for the great honour they have conferred upon me in electing me their President, and I sincerely hope that when the time comes for me to hand over the reins of office to my successor they may feel that their selection has been justified.

I had the privilege of being elected a Fellow of The

Institution in the year 1882, when the membership totalled only 772. The fact that we now number upwards of 5,000 members speaks volumes, I think, as to the virility of The Institution, and augurs well for its progress in the future.

My predecessor in the Chair was the first President who had served in an official capacity the bodies connected with the civic affairs of London, and I believe I am the first member to occupy this position who has held the office of county surveyor, having been intimately connected with county work for the last forty years, in addition to carrying on a private practice as a land agent and surveyor.

My grandfather, the late Mr. George Willmot, held the appointment of bridgemaster and county surveyor for the county of Warwick, and during the early years of my professional life I assisted him in his work and attended the meetings of the Justices at Quarter Sessions, where all the county business was then transacted.

On the Local Government Act of 1888 coming into operation my father, Mr. Francis Willmot, succeeded my grandfather as county surveyor, and shortly afterwards I was appointed county surveyor jointly with him.

The terms of our appointment did not preclude us from private practice, and we carried on our business as land agents and surveyors, in partnership with Mr. Henry Fowler and my brother, Mr. G. D. Willmot, all the partners being Fellows of The Institution.

Apart from special occasions, such as confronted my two immediate predecessors, it has been customary for the President for the year to deal in his Opening Address with that branch of the profession with which he has been principally concerned, and I propose to follow precedent in this respect. I shall ask you, therefore, to-

night to consider with me the position with regard to our main roads, the changes which have taken place in their use and development, the calls which may be made upon them in the future, and the manner in which those calls may be met.

The Local Government Act of 1888 empowered the county councils to take over the direct maintenance of the main roads in rural districts, and at least half of my working days have had to be devoted to my official duties in connection with county work, which involved, *inter alia*, the direct maintenance of 465 miles of main roads. I, therefore, feel that I may claim to speak with some knowledge of this subject.

It may perhaps conduce to a better understanding of the position if I preface my remarks by a short statement dealing with the historical side of the question, indicating the various authorities which have from time to time been responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of our roads, and touching upon the principal legislative enactments which have brought us to our present state of development, and the duties and responsibilities imposed thereby.

In this country neither the individual roads nor the system of through communications which has been formed out of some of them was the product of design or plan. The solidly constructed highways which the Romans gave us constitute an exception, since, of course, they were deliberately laid out on the lines they followed. It is true, also, that during what is commonly referred to as the coaching age a considerable mileage of new road was laid down. But the mileage of all these planned roads was relatively small in comparison with the total, and it is true to say that the majority of the roads of this country came into existence without any

conscious design as regards either their general direction or their actual course. Their characteristically crooked lines represent the simple paths struck out across open and uncultivated country by foot or horse traffic in seeking to effect communication between place and place. The indirectness of any particular unit was due, in the first instance, to the physical characteristics of the ground to be traversed, travellers in early times seeking to detour round difficulties rather than to overcome them directly; and as centuries went by, the original deviousness tended to be increased by a variety of local circumstances, as, for example, encroachments and the formation of boggy spots. The indirectness which distinguishes the majority of our through routes is to be ascribed to the fact that they are composed of a series of separate units each of which first came into existence in response to some different need, usually of a mere local character.

Over the whole period during which roads came into being in this unconscious or automatic manner, which extended probably from earliest times through the middle ages, the minor twists and windings, which are felt nowadays to be a more inconvenient feature even than general indirectness, did not constitute any drawback for the slow-going traffic of the times, and it is practically only with the advent of modern conditions that they have revealed themselves as a serious defect.

Although the Roman roads have left so conspicuous a mark on our present-day road map, the administrative system under which they were kept up (the character of which we are left to infer from what we know of practice in other provinces) had no influence on English institutions. This, perhaps, is hardly surprising. But it is somewhat curious that the example of scientific

road construction which the relics of these highways presented right down into the turnpike period seems to have contained no lesson for English highway surveyors or administrators, nor even to have inspired them with any hope of success in their endeavours to form a surface suitable to the conditions of vehicular traffic.

Modern writers have not failed to draw attention to the influence of the Roman roads on the lines of our present through-road system. But when the solid character of the Roman roads is contrasted with the almost perfectly natural state of the roads of the middle ages, it might have been expected that more of the former would have remained in use. That Roman roads were not more highly esteemed is evidence of the small value which solid construction possessed in the middle ages, and how comparatively adequate for the needs of the time were the rough tracks that wound through the country with hardly anything in the way of an artificial preparation of the surface.

Mediaeval highway conditions are of great interest, since they have done much to give direction to English highway administration in later times. The custom of the middle ages formed the foundation of subsequent law and practice, and that custom grew up on contemporary conditions. Mediaeval traffic did not, in a general way, wear out a road. Its main requirements were that a line of route should be kept free from nuisances, such as standing water, choked ditches, undergrowth, or human encroachments. In these circumstances through traffic did not impose much additional trouble upon a parish, and such as it did was regarded as being more than compensated for by the advantages to the landholders of good communication. Had through traffic inflicted a serious burden from early times, then, no doubt, the

customary obligations would have been different; but hardship in connection with through traffic requirements arose so late that the tendency to exclusive local responsibility and management was difficult to turn. In France the change was achieved in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as part of the centralising tendency of the national government. England witnessed no such movement, while on the contrary, the sentiment of local government was far stronger.

Throughout the middle ages roads were no doubt always coming into existence or falling out of use, with a gradual tendency for the main lines of travel to define themselves. But as regards traffic conditions, and consequently as regards administration, there was so little material change that the position may be regarded as more or less static.

Development may perhaps be looked upon as commencing with the placing on the Statute Book of Acts regulating highway administration, which began about the time of that economically disturbing event the dissolution of the monasteries. It is difficult to form any view as to whether there was any traffic development in the sixteenth century; probably there was a certain amount after Elizabeth came to the throne. But the main cause of the enactments lay, in all probability, much more in neglect to fulfil old obligations than in any appreciable increase in traffic stress. The *nouveaux riches* who came in for so much of the monastic spoil were not punctilious in continuing the old duties attaching to the ownership of land; besides which there had been a very general weakening of feudal obligations.

The first public Act was passed in 1531. It was confined to bridges and their approaches, and no doubt the inconvenience of broken bridges would call more

pressingly for remedy than that which might arise through neglected roads. In 1555 there was passed the famous Statute Duty Act, an enactment which practically did no more than give statutory definition to the immemorial customary obligations as they had worked out in practice. Strictly, local responsibility and management was in no way interfered with. The administrative highway unit had been the manor or the parish; it was constituted the parish under this Act, and it continued to be the parish down to the time of the Act of 1835, which permitted the combination of parishes into highway districts, employing a district surveyor in common—and, in actual practice, a great deal later. The parish autonomy was of course, to some extent, overridden by the turnpike trusts.

The improvement which eventually took place in the main highways in order to fit them for regular vehicular traffic was not accomplished by the parish. The parish remained, but its main thoroughfares were taken out of its management (in theory only temporarily), and entrusted to special *ad hoc* bodies, viz., the turnpike trusts. Tolls as a means of obtaining a contribution towards the upkeep or improvement of some particular road from the actual users of that road were not unknown in the middle ages, while the principle was in fairly wide use in France in the seventeenth century, as well as later and earlier. The rural parishes would have been content with roads of the immemorial kind if through wheeled traffic had not cut them up, and they resented the position which rendered their obligations more onerous while at the same time decreasing their facilities. It was thought that if by a special effort the road could be put into good order it would be within the capacity of the parish to keep it up sufficiently

well, especially if restrictions as to loads, widths of tyres, number of horses, &c., could be placed on vehicles, and in these circumstances recourse was had to the toll as a means of raising the money necessary to effect the improvement.

The procedure adopted in the first turnpike Acts was for local interests to promote a Bill empowering the magistrates of a county or counties, or divisions of counties, to levy a toll on traffic for a short term of years, and on the security of that toll to borrow the money required. Had this practice continued it is likely that, as regards through-traffic roads, a larger unit would have gradually grown up, with maintenance as part of the administrative duties of the county magistracy. As the toll system extended, however, the powers under the Acts were conferred on "commissioners" or "trustees," the majority of whom were unofficial persons, but who, presumably, supported the movement for obtaining the Act and subscribed to the loan.

As a measure initiated by the Legislature for the purpose of modifying the established provision for highway administration the turnpike system never had any existence. A turnpike trust always required a special Act of Parliament, not only in the first instance, but for all subsequent renewals right down to the middle of the last century; it depended for its initiation entirely on local action, and its formation was assisted by no general Act, although, as time went by, general turnpike Acts were passed regulating the trustees' powers and procedure. The result was not conducive to the evolution of a new highway unit as part of a regular system of local government. The formation of turnpike trusts proceeded on no ordered plan. Had there been any movement to deal with the roads in a given area, a basis

for a new unit might have suggested itself. But the extent of road covered by any one Act was a quite fortuitous matter, determined entirely by local considerations, and during the development period it was often a long while before a given through route was completely placed under turnpike administration.

The system of turnpike trusts belonged to an age when the "farming" of Government activities was so popular. It provided a means by which highway improvement could be profitably undertaken by private enterprise, with the attraction of local control; and in a period when there was such strong objection to local rating and when a national contribution was impracticable, the plan was probably the easiest to adopt.

The turnpike trust was not so much a new local government body as a private improvement company with statutory powers which merely suspended parish control. The parish as the highway area remained, and not only was the parish still under the obligation to fulfil its statutory duty in respect to turnpiked roads (under the direction of the turnpike surveyor, however, instead of that of the parish waywarden), but it could be proceeded against in the event of any portion of its roads under the care of the turnpike trustees being in bad repair.

If we seek for the explanation of the long persistence of the parish as the highway unit, we shall probably discover it in the very elementary condition, technically, in which the practice of highway maintenance and construction lay. The idea of road-making or road-mending being skilled or specialised work did not gain recognition until the time of Macadam and Telford. The degree of plain common-sense to be found in the average small farmer or tradesman was supposed to be an adequate

equipment for superintending and organising the work required annually in a parish for the preservation of its roads. The idea that the change in the nature of traffic which was implied in the general employment of vehicles for through transport purposes involved any radical change in the methods of road maintenance was exceedingly slow in being grasped.

When vehicles came into wider use the fundamental conception of highway maintenance as an annual removal of accumulated nuisances (for it amounted to little more) remained undisturbed. The work requiring to be done appeared to be of the same character, only there tended to be more of it, bigger and more numerous puddles to drain, more obstinate ruts to level, more soft places to fill up, and so forth. As time went on, the application of material required to be more and more extensive, with the result that in actual practice a great thoroughfare tended to grow into a continuous hog's back of spread stones, because the situations where the natural surface would suffice became rarer and rarer. But there was no realisation that a fundamental change in the character of a road was inevitable for the efficient operation of vehicular traffic, that any importance attached to the selection of material or the manner of its application, and that what was called for was the expenditure of a considerable capital sum in the formation of a new kind of road, *i.e.*, a road with a solid, artificial surface. When at last something of this truth was perceived, though very imperfectly, the capital required for effecting the improvement of the through routes was raised through the agency of the turnpike trusts.

Away from the through roads there was little change in the character of the traffic using the highways of a parish, and the condition of these local roads, maintained

in the immemorial manner, was satisfactory enough for parish purposes. The motive which led to the setting up of turnpikes did not, therefore, operate in this case, and so long as road work remained unspecialised and devoid of any scientific basis, co-operation with neighbouring parishes promised no advantage as regards economy or efficiency.

Reverting to the turnpike roads of the nineteenth century—by which time there were 1,119 different trusts controlling 19,798 miles of high road, with a collective income of £1,455,293, an expenditure of £1,678,054, and a debt of £7,785,171 (these are the figures for 1829)—something of the drawbacks attendant upon the circumscribed operation of the average trust had come to be felt. Apart from the annoyance to travellers of too many turnpike gates and wide variation in surface conditions, the income of any but the wealthiest trusts precluded the employment of men of engineering training as surveyors. The inconvenience of the extreme subdivision of authority forced itself most strongly on the attention in two particular instances. One case was that of the metropolitan area; and after a comprehensive scheme for the amalgamation of more than fifty trusts in the home counties had been defeated by the strong opposition of the turnpike interests, a minor measure consolidating the trusts, fourteen in number, immediately round London, on the north side of the Thames only, was passed, and, under the surveyorship of Macadam's son, much improvement took place. The other case was that of the Holyhead Road, the improvement of which became so important a matter in connection with communication with Ireland. For the purpose of superintending the expenditure of a national grant a special body of com-

missioners was created, whose engineer (Telford) carried out the necessary works. The maintenance of the road remained in the hands of the turnpike trusts, whose areas were undisturbed, except in the case of the Welsh section, where the six trusts were compulsorily amalgamated: but the commission was able to exercise an influence throughout. The success of this measure of central control led the Government to propose the extension of the commission's operations to the roads from London to Liverpool, Edinburgh, Carlisle, and Portpatrick, in order that those lines of communication might be similarly improved. The Bill, however, was killed by the opposition of the numerous and varied interests affected, including the turnpike trusts. The growing success of railways diverted public attention from the matter, and thus a lively development in the direction of an enlargement of the highway unit, so far as trunk routes were concerned, went no further.

From that time onwards there has been no development towards dealing with trunk roads on national lines, that is, towards making a unit of a particular line of highway independent of any local government area; though of course the prospect now in view of a substantial grant towards the maintenance of through roads from the National Exchequer, administered through a central body with a technical supervisory staff, foreshadows a far-reaching change.

A tendency in the direction of a wider highway area than the parish displayed itself in the course of the nineteenth century. In South Wales, during the "forties," there was great discontent with turnpike management, culminating in the Rebecca Riots, when toll-houses and gates were demolished wholesale. The trouble was remedied by the substitution of county

boards (one for each of the six counties) for the turnpike trustees, the boards being composed mainly of local magistrates, and the whole mileage being under the superintendence of one engineer, who was appointed by the Home Office. A few years later, under a special Highways Act for South Wales, passed in 1851, each of the six counties was divided into highway districts, and the parish roads therein were transferred to highway boards. The surveyors of the latter were appointed, and their salaries fixed, by the county board, who thus exercised some measure of control. In this way the whole of the public roads, to the length of about 1,000 miles, were brought under one general superintendence, and according to the testimony of the late Mr. Thomas Codrington, who held the post of General Superintendent, the result was very beneficial. This system was brought to an end by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Hopes were entertained that some such system would be set up in England in respect of the roads under the turnpike trusts, which bodies had now become nearly everywhere insolvent under the blow dealt them by the railways. But the opposition to any kind of centralisation or Government superintendence, besides other difficulties attendant upon dealing with the affairs of over 1,100 different trusts, defeated all attempts, and the turnpike roads, as and when the Acts were allowed to expire, reverted to the highway parishes, or, where such bodies existed, to the highway districts.

As regards non-turnpike roads, there was, about the time of the passing of the General Highway Act of 1835, a considerable body of opinion in favour of replacing the parish by the county as the highway area,

and it seems probable that this would have been done but for the natural reluctance of a Whig Government to transfer highway administration from a representative parish authority to the non-elective Tory justices in Quarter Sessions, then the only existing county authority. Hence the Act of 1835 left the 15,000 highway parishes supreme, the only departure being to give them power to combine in the appointment of a surveyor, a provision which remained a dead letter.

Under the Highway Act of 1862 Quarter Sessions were given power compulsorily to unite parishes into highway districts, but there were many obstacles to the carrying out of this policy, and although over 8,000 parishes were combined into some 424 highway districts, over 6,000 parishes retained their independence. Only with the creation of rural districts in 1894 did the parish as a highway area disappear. A little prior to this, *i.e.*, in 1888, under the Local Government Act which created the county councils, the county as a highway area made its appearance, with control of "main" roads; for a few years previously, however, a contribution of one-half the cost in respect of these roads, subject to maintenance being carried out to the county surveyor's satisfaction, had been made to the parishes out of county funds.

In the matter of bridges, and the approaches thereto for 300 feet at either end, the shire, as previously mentioned, had been declared responsible by the Legislature as far back as 1531. The Act of that year, confirming common law obligation, declared that unless there existed any special liability on any individual or body to maintain them, bridges lying outside corporate towns should be maintained by the county, while the corporations should be responsible for those situate within such

towns. Bridge maintenance was under early conditions of more importance to open communication than highway maintenance. Unlike highway maintenance, however, it was recognised as skilled work, requiring, as it did, the services of a trained craftsman like the mason; a bridge also needed for its repair material which it cost money to acquire and to transport. In these circumstances, and in view of the great value of bridges to through traffic, it was natural that the burden should have been spread over a wider area than the parish.

Turning now to existing conditions, it is set out in the Eighth Annual Report of the Road Board that the total expenditure on maintenance, improvement and cleansing of roads and bridges, including loan charges, in England and Wales, for the year 1914-15 amounted to £17,567,331, representing an amount of rather less than 10s. per head per annum of the population, or a rate of something under 1s. 8d. in the £ on assessable value. This expenditure benefits all classes of the community, and should especially appeal to the members of our profession, who are so largely concerned with problems connected with the development of the country.

At the outbreak of the war highway authorities, assisted by grants and loans from the Road Board, were making good progress in the strengthening and improvement of their roads and bridges and in the construction of new roads. At that time the Road Board had provided or were committed to payments to highway authorities of sums amounting to upwards of £4,000,000.

Everyone, I think, is in agreement that many of our roads have greatly deteriorated during the war. This deterioration is due to several causes, in some cases to the special traffic put upon them by the military authorities, in others to the great increase in the number of

mechanically propelled passenger and trade vehicles using them, while all have suffered from the inability of the road authorities to keep them up to a proper standard owing to the shortage of labour and materials and the desire to curtail expenditure during the period of the war.

It naturally follows that the most pressing need of the highway authorities at the moment is the strengthening of the foundations and the improvement of the surfacing of existing roads so that they may be fit to carry the continually increasing motor traffic. The amount of work that highway authorities can undertake is, however, at present severely limited by the supply of material available, the facilities for transport, and the initial cost of the work.

The question of expenditure that has to be faced is a pressing one. It is difficult under present conditions to form a reliable estimate of the expenditure required on our highways and bridges during the financial year commencing the 1st of April, 1921, but I think it may be assumed that it cannot be less than 150 per cent. in excess of the pre-war expenditure, or, say, in round figures forty-five millions. Towards this huge sum grants of about eight millions have been indicated by the Ministry of Transport under the scheme for classification, leaving a sum of thirty-seven millions to be provided by the highway authorities.

Comparing this expenditure of forty-five millions with the expenditure of eighteen millions in pre-war days, the former represents an annual charge of about 25s. per head per annum of the population or a rate of rather less than 3s. 2d. in the £ on the assessable value. This does not perhaps appear so very excessive when one realises that it does not exceed the present third-

class return fare for a journey of something under a hundred miles; for example, that from London to Leamington and back. The great demands upon the public purse for both local and imperial purposes, however, make the financial problem a serious one, and it is necessary to consider whether changes cannot be made in our administrative areas which would lead to co-ordination and economy in carrying out the work on our highways.

The far-reaching changes brought about by the Local Government Act of 1888, in making the county council the authority for the administration of main roads, has now had over thirty years' trial, and we should now possess sufficient experience to enable us to arrive at a conclusion whether the administrative system then set up is capable of improvement. The Act of 1888 enabled the county councils to take over the administration of all main roads except those in boroughs and urban districts. These latter roads are known as "claimed roads," that is, the local authority is entitled to maintain them, and, in effect, present the bill to the county councils for payment. This somewhat anomalous state of things has in some cases led to difficulty, and certainly is not free from serious objection. The spirit of compromise and fair dealing for which our character is noted has enabled this provision to work with less friction than might have been anticipated. It is, however, an arrangement which might well be reconsidered when our local government system is next being overhauled.

Another still more important anomaly might also be the subject of inquiry, and that is the policy of having separate authorities for the maintenance of main and other roads in rural districts. In England and Wales, excluding London and the county boroughs, there are

about 28,000 miles of main roads maintained by, or at the expense of, the county councils, and about 112,000 miles of district roads maintained by approximately 1,800 highway authorities in urban and rural districts. The result is that there are two sets of officials operating on similar work in the same area, and consequently there is much overlapping in the organisation and supervision of the work. In Scotland the county council is the authority administering the whole of the roads except those in the cities and burghs, which are on a somewhat similar footing to the "claimed roads" in certain districts in England. In the county of Hertford the county council, in its youthful days, found a short cut to a somewhat similar method by declaring all its roads main roads. No other county in England adopted quite the same whole-hearted policy, although some, like the adjoining county of Bedford and the county of Norfolk, narrowly approached it by exercising a very liberal policy in "maining" roads. Many counties followed the opposite policy by adopting as few roads as possible over and above those which they were legally bound to take over, viz., roads disturnpiked subsequent to 1870.

It would be interesting to discuss which of these is the better policy.

The Scotch and Hertfordshire systems have the advantage of unified direction and control of all roads in a county with the minimum number of officials as administrators, with no overlapping of supervision, with an equal road rate throughout the area of the county. The equalisation of highway rates in an administrative county is much to be desired. With roads free to all it seems an anomaly that the rate for maintenance should vary so largely in adjacent areas. A glaring instance of

this was brought to light some years ago in a southern county where the rate levied for road maintenance purposes was respectively $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $1s. 10d.$ in two adjacent areas. Surely such anomalies as these in so important a common service as the maintenance of good roads needs amendment. In connection with this subject it must be borne in mind that under the scheme of classification the grants that will be paid to the county councils in respect of half, or one-quarter, as the case may be, of the cost of maintenance of the main roads, will relieve the county rate which is levied on all ratepayers in the administrative county, whether their property is situate in urban or rural districts, whereas a grant to a district council in respect of roads maintained by them benefits only the ratepayers of the district in which the road is situate.

A county council controlling a large area would be able to set up districts forming much more convenient and compact areas for the purposes of supervision by the divisional surveyors than is now possible. At the present time in many cases a divisional surveyor has to supervise the work on 100 to 125 miles of main roads extending in all directions, and involving circuitous journeys on district roads.

A large authority, such as a county council, would have the advantage of strong financial backing enabling it to be equipped with the best and most up-to-date plant, to buy its material in large quantities, taking deliveries in bulk from sea or rail, and distributing where most required. The limited resources of small local authorities renders them less able to buy economically, or to afford adequate salaries for technically qualified engineers and administrators. With the immense development of road traffic and the costliness of modern

forms of construction it is of the utmost importance that there should be constant supervision of the work on the roads, and that the highest degree of technical knowledge and skilled administration shall be employed, so that the administrative authority and the road user may get the best value from the expenditure.

The difficulty in the way of unification of this important service would arise from the opposition of the local bodies to the removal of such an important part of the administrative control, and to the change it might entail in the position of the present officials. These are matters, however, which should be adjusted without moral or material damage to existing vested interests.

An aspect of road construction which should be of particular interest to members of The Institution is that relating to the construction of arterial roads.

Work of this description has been practically in abeyance during the war, but considerable impetus to the various schemes in the environs of large towns has now been given by the Government proposal to make grants and give facilities for loans so as to put the local authorities in a position to find work for the unemployed during a period of trade depression.

In connection with works of this description the powers conferred by the Development and Roads Improvement Funds Act of 1909 should not be lost sight of. This Act gives the authority power to acquire land on either side of the proposed road within 220 yards from the middle of the road, the intention of Parliament evidently being to provide for the public obtaining some recoupment of the expense incurred on the works from the improved value of the land due to the construction of the new road. It seems just that value created by public expenditure should accrue to the public and not

to individual owners. In the case of the Great West Road, now being constructed by the Middlesex County Council under a special Act of Parliament, only sufficient land to allow of the construction of the road has been acquired, and full advantage was not taken of the provisions of the Development and Roads Improvement Funds Act. In ordinary circumstances this is just the kind of scheme in which the acquisition of land adjoining the new road should have afforded excellent opportunities for early recoupment, as the road will open up a large area of land within 12 miles of Charing Cross, and the district is already served by electric railways, and should be ripe for building purposes. When the much-desired period comes, when quiet and ordered progress again becomes the rule, it is to be hoped that confidence will be so restored that public authorities will feel justified in purchasing land adjoining projected new roads in the sure hope of early recoupment.

Some of the most vexed problems of to-day are virtually problems of expansion, the inevitable encroachment of the town upon the country. This particular branch of public work, in which many members of The Institution who act for great landowners must be concerned, merits special and thoughtful consideration.

The construction of arterial roads is needed to provide for the revolutionary change in traffic conditions: the devious narrow zigzag lanes flanked with high banks or hedgerows were not designed for modern motor traffic; indeed, as set out in the early part of my Address, it may be said that very few of our highways were ever designed at all, being of purely fortuitous growth. The deficiencies of such roads are obvious to all, and involve an enormous programme of road improvement which must be faced by highway authorities,

assisted fortunately by subsidies from the Ministry of Transport.

Before leaving this subject there is one matter of supreme importance to highway authorities which should be dealt with at once. Our lot is cast in days of more and more rapid development, and it is most essential that everything should be done to promote the widening and improvement of our highways. To provide for this, power should be given to all highway authorities that do not already possess it to prescribe the width of the highways in their district and to lay down building lines. Under the provisions of the Town Planning Act such local authorities as are empowered to prepare a town-planning scheme can provide for this, but county councils who are alone concerned in widening and improving main roads in rural districts have no powers in this direction, as they are not an authority under the Town Planning Act. Such powers are urgently required to protect the interests of the community. Under present conditions new buildings in country districts can be erected in positions adjoining the highway: for example, at cross-roads or corners where they would form an obstruction to the line of vision of the users of the highway, and would prevent future widening except at a cost which in most cases, in rural districts at any rate, would be prohibitive. The interest of the owner of land that would be affected by such a provision could be protected as is already provided for in the Town Planning Act.

I am sure that surveyors of highways may rely upon the cordial co-operation of the members of The Institution in arranging terms on behalf of the owners of land. The benefit of such widening may not at once be apparent from a landowner's point of view, but if regard is had to

indirect as well as to direct advantage, it will usually be found that a generous policy in giving up land for widening is amply justified by results.

In connection with the improvement and maintenance of highways the establishment of the Ministry of Transport has opened out possibilities which we did not enjoy before, and under the experienced and energetic direction of Sir Henry Maybury, the head of the Roads Department, I have every confidence that a brighter era will open out for highway surveyors, and that in years to come the public who use the roads will benefit from the improvement which must necessarily follow the system of centralised direction which has now been inaugurated.

I now propose to touch upon one or two subjects of more personal and domestic concern. My attendance at meetings of members in different parts of the country has shown me that one in particular has been attracting an increasing amount of interest during the past few years, more especially, perhaps, since the termination of the war. I refer to the registration of professions.

To my mind it is both illogical and opposed to the public interest that any person, irrespective of his qualifications, who can afford the rent of an office and the cost of a brass plate, should be permitted to make use of a designation which would lead the ordinary man in the street to suppose that he possessed the experience and attainments necessary to advise upon matters calling for a large amount of technical knowledge and training and not infrequently involving very considerable responsibility.

The doctor and the lawyer have long enjoyed statutory recognition, probably because the life and health of the community and their possessions were

looked upon as being more dependent upon their services than on those of the architect, the engineer, or the surveyor. But leading practitioners in the latter professions have for many years recognised the need for a high standard of qualification if they were to hold their own in the race of progress.

During the nineteenth century many professional societies were founded, and, later, systems of examination were established as a means of testing the knowledge and capacity of applicants for admission to membership. While, therefore, except in the case of law and medicine, there was up to the middle of last century no recognised qualification for a professional man other than practise, the position has since altogether changed. It has changed too from another point of view. It is now an accepted fact that the health, safety and well-being of the community is far more dependent upon the more recently organised professions than was formerly believed to be the case. The improvement in the standard of housing, water supply and sanitation, the town-planning movement, and the revolution in our roads and country places caused by motor transport, and, lastly, the formation of the two new Ministries of Health and Transport, are all evidence of this in connection with the professions I have named.

I am, therefore, strongly of the opinion that the time has now come when the public should be protected from the unqualified architect, engineer and surveyor in the same way as they already are from the quack doctor and uncertificated lawyer. Every branch of the several professions now possesses its representative society and its examination system, and there is no longer, in my opinion, any excuse for the haphazard methods which have so long prevailed.

The question will naturally arise how best the desired end can be attained. A Bill dealing with a particular profession may be promoted by a single society, as was done by the *doyen* of the professional bodies, the Institution of Civil Engineers, at the beginning of the present year; but this method is attended by many difficulties and pitfalls. In the first place, modern practice overlaps to a very considerable degree. The architect and the engineer are not uncommonly embodied in a single person, while each frequently attaches to his business that of surveyor and valuer. The surveyor, too, particularly in the southern half of England, is often an auctioneer as well. As a result any movement on the part of a particular society to influence legislation in the direction of registration must almost inevitably give rise to opposition on the part of other bodies who feel constrained to protect the interests of their members.

In the second place, a single society can hardly hope to induce the Government of the day to introduce legislation for the purpose of promoting proposals which it may put forward. Government departments are usually fully occupied with matters of more immediate interest to them, and the time of Parliament is already congested. A society attempting individual action will, therefore, find itself forced to proceed by Public Bill introduced by a private Member. As you are aware, at the commencement of each session of Parliament private Members ballot for priority for the introduction of their Bills, and it is only those who are fortunate enough to come out near the head of the list who have any chance of securing even a second reading of their measures. A society might therefore await the Greek Kalends before it was successful in piloting a measure through Parliament by these means.

I have come to the conclusion, therefore, that the best (I had almost said the only) means of getting what we all want is by conjoint action on the part of all the societies concerned. If they would compose their differences and approach the Government with an agreed measure, it would, I hope, be possible to obtain the Government support for its passage through Parliament. As I have already suggested, quite apart from any advantage which might result to the professions themselves, a strong case for registration could be based upon the necessity for protecting the public from unqualified practitioners; and I feel sure that Government departments such as the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Transport, which have been brought closely into touch with the professions, would recognise the desirability of such a movement.

In anticipation of the criticism that it will not be easy to bring the various professions into agreement upon the details of any joint scheme for registration, I would say that few things worth doing are easy to carry out, but, more important perhaps, the difficulties in the way of agreement upon a joint scheme pale into insignificance compared with those which would have to be overcome in meeting the opposition inseparable from individual action and procedure by private Member's Bill.

I do not propose to attempt to lay down details as to the lines upon which legislation should be attempted. Indeed I think it best that the parties concerned should enter upon the consideration of the subject with perfectly open minds, untrammelled by any endeavour prematurely to turn their thoughts in a particular direction. My view would be that representatives of the societies concerned should meet in conference, and that if they agree

with the principle that registration is desirable, it should then be left to a smaller body to draw up a scheme to be submitted to the societies.

At the same time I am of opinion that the recent Bill of the Institution of Civil Engineers might form a useful text for discussion. It will be remembered that under that Bill it was proposed to restrict the use of the designation "civil engineer" to persons who within three years of the passing of the measure had been registered under the provisions laid down in the Bill. A tribunal responsible for drawing up the register was to be set up, and machinery was proposed for determining the qualifications necessary to secure registration. By joint action it might be possible to restrict the use of the terms "architect, engineer, surveyor," &c., to persons having certain approved qualifications. A tribunal representative of the several professions, and on which the public bodies and departments interested were represented, might be set up and made responsible (1) for deciding the qualifications necessary to obtain registration for both existing practitioners and future applicants, and (2) for hearing and finally deciding upon applications for registration from individuals. Under the tribunal sub-tribunals might be established to deal with the several professions. These sub-tribunals might advise as to the qualifications looked upon as necessary for the profession they represented, and deal in the first instance with applications for registration. But there should be an appeal from the sub-tribunal to the tribunal on all matters of principle. As the tribunal would be representative of all the professions and public departments concerned, it would be capable of dealing with appeals and other matters coming before it in a broad-minded and impartial manner, and could therefore be

thoroughly trusted to act as a kind of court of appeal from the sub-tribunals, which might be inclined to view matters too much from the standpoint of the individual profession.

That, Gentlemen, is a rough sketch of what I have in my mind. Obviously nothing effective can be done on such lines except by good-will and co-operation on the part of the principal professional bodies. But I am not without hope that such co-operation may be forthcoming, and I should look forward with great confidence to the future if one of the older societies would call together such a conference as I have suggested.

At the risk of taking up a larger amount of your time than is customary on these occasions, I must add a few words on the important subject of the future activities and policy of The Institution.

You will remember that, as a result of the thoughtful and inspiring Address of our late President, Mr. Andrew Young, an evening in December last was given up for the discussion of this important matter, when many valuable suggestions were made. Similar discussions took place at meetings of the County Branches, and the proposals which were received from the various sources were referred to a Special Committee composed in half of members and in half of non-members of the Council under the chairmanship of Mr. Young.

The recommendations made by this Committee were approved by the Council, and in June last were circulated to all members of The Institution in order that both County Branches and individual members might have an opportunity of submitting their views thereon to the Council. The reports which have since been received show that the proposed changes have met with very general approval in all parts of the country, although

naturally in some instances amendments on points of detail have been suggested. These have now been considered by the Council, and the necessary steps to bring the scheme into operation are being taken. To do this will necessitate some slight changes in our Royal Charter, and very considerable amendment of the by-laws, more particularly in connection with the alterations proposed in respect of election to the Council.

The alterations in both Charter and by-laws which will be necessitated are now in the hands of The Institution solicitor, and as soon as the legal form embodying them has been settled by him, they will be submitted in draft to all members of The Institution with a view to a General Meeting being called, in accordance with By-law 64, for their approval and sanction. We are now advised, however, that the changes in the Charter must be authorised by the Crown before the Privy Council can consider an application for an amendment of the by-laws, and the time required for getting through the whole scheme will, therefore, be considerably longer than was at first anticipated. It was hoped that the new by-laws might have been made operative in time for the next election of Council, but I regret to say that our legal adviser holds out little prospect of this being the case. You may, however, rest assured that the matter will be pressed forward without avoidable delay.

The formation of a County Branch or Branches for London, which will be necessitated under the new procedure for the nomination of Council, will be carried through without awaiting the result of the application to the Privy Council. Such an organisation, on similar lines to those already in being in the counties, should in any case be a source of strength by directly interesting

a larger body of members in the work of The Institution and in the administration of its affairs. Meetings will shortly be called to set the machinery in motion, and I hope that a large number of metropolitan members will take the opportunity of attending.

One final word before I bring my Address to a close. The new scheme of nomination for the ballot for Council will place a great responsibility on those by whom the selection of names to be put forward will be undertaken. It is generally agreed, I think, that in the past the Council in deciding upon names to be placed upon the balloting list have been actuated solely by the desire to secure a thoroughly representative and capable body to administer the affairs of The Institution, and the progress which has been achieved during the past fifty years may be taken as proof that this desire has to a great extent been attained.

The whole tendency of the times, however, is rightly in favour of more democratic control, and under the new procedure a far more democratic method of selection will be followed. But greater rights and powers involve more stringent duties and increased responsibilities. I have no fear as to the manner in which these will be carried out by members of The Institution, but I think it only right to remind them that if the Council of the future is to enjoy the public confidence possessed by that of the past, the greatest care must be exercised in selecting only candidates of the highest professional attainment, judicial capacity, and organising ability, to be placed upon the balloting list.

Mr. T. W. A. HAYWARD (Fellow), in proposing that the heartiest thanks of The Institution be accorded to

the President for his excellent Address, said he was very glad indeed that the honour had been conferred upon him of saying something on what to municipal engineers and surveyors was an auspicious occasion. He ventured to think that he was speaking on behalf of the whole body of municipal and county engineers in the country when he said that they considered a signal honour had been conferred upon municipal and county engineers when The Surveyors' Institution elected one of their number as its President, particularly because they took some credit for having trained Mr. Willmot.

Some twelve or fifteen years ago the President was chairman of a very important Committee appointed by the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers which considered the question of roads development, a subject which the members would gather was very dear to Mr. Willmot's heart.

He had had the honour of being connected with the President professionally for nearly a quarter of a century, and he could say with all truth that they possessed in their President a gentleman who was not only well versed in his profession, but tactful, courteous and energetic, and he felt certain he would do honour to the Chair to which he had been elected.

Members must have been struck with the very able manner in which the President had treated in his Address the whole question of the history of road-making and maintenance. It was almost like a treatise on the subject, and it would probably be of the greatest use to those candidates who proposed to sit for the examination on road-making.

He was very pleased to find that there was an optimistic note right through the Address, and he was sure everyone was glad to hear that in the Presi-

dent's opinion there were bright times ahead. He once heard a temperance lecturer say, "Brighter days are 'coming, lads,'" and some old johnny at the back of the hall said, "Well, governor, give us the day." He agreed with the President that brighter days were in store for the profession of the surveyor, especially the surveyor who had charge of highways. The fact was now established that road-making was not such a simple matter as at one time it was deemed to be; and now that the Ministry of Transport was taking the subject under its charge, he was looking forward to the time, as the President did, when every road engineer in the country would be a properly trained and qualified engineer and surveyor.

The profession owed a great debt to the President for the work he had done in connection with the formation of the Ministry of Transport, particularly in highway matters. In its early stages his advice was offered to and accepted by those who were framing the Act, and many of the members little knew how much The Institution, in conjunction with other institutions, did at the time to see that proper legislation was promoted.

Most of the members would agree with what the President had said with regard to the registration of surveyors. It was high time that something was done in that matter, and he was looking forward to the time when all professional institutions, such as the Institution of Civil Engineers, and others, would unite together and put a bold face before the powers that be in order that such a scheme as the President had suggested might be brought into being.

He was glad of the opportunity of saying how much the Municipal and County Engineers appreciated the help The Surveyors' Institution had given to them in

many schemes in which both Institutions were interested. The President, the immediate Past-President, and the Secretary, Mr. Goddard, had been working very hard during the past year with the object of getting the status of surveyors and engineers more fully recognised by State Departments than it had been in the past, and he was present at the meeting to say "Thank you" to The Institution for the help that had been rendered in that respect. He looked forward to Mr. Willmot's occupancy of the Presidential Chair as a happy augury that the two Institutions would work even more in harmony in the future than they had in the past, and he was quite sure it would be for the good of both Institutions.

He desired to add a word in reference to what the President had said with regard to domestic matters, namely, the constitution of the Council. He hoped that when the proper time came the members of The Institution would appreciate how important it was that municipal and county engineers, who formed such a large proportion of the membership of The Institution, should be properly represented upon the Council, and he was sure the fact that The Institution possessed such an excellent President, who had been well trained in municipal and county engineers' matters, would have an influence in that direction.

He had great pleasure in proposing that the heartiest thanks of The Institution be accorded to the President for his excellent Address, which he hoped all the members would read and thoroughly digest.

Mr. LESLIE R. VIGERS (Past-President) said that it was with great pleasure that he rose to second the vote of thanks to the President for his most able and instructive Address. He had known the President for a great

many years, not only as a road and county surveyor, but also as a surveyor carrying on a large general practice; they had worked together on many occasions, and he had always found him a man of the nicest honour and straightforwardness, and one with whom it was possible to sit down and state one's case with the certainty of arriving at a fair and just arrangement on behalf of the clients represented.

He had the greatest possible pleasure in seconding the proposition, which he trusted would be received with acclamation.

Mr. J. D. WALLIS (Member of Council) said that a letter mislaid in the post had precluded him from the honour of proposing the vote of thanks to the President for his Address. He would, however, like to associate himself with that vote, and coming as he did from Manchester, he could assure the meeting that the members of The Institution in the north were very proud indeed to know that a well-known country member such as Mr. John Willmot of Birmingham, whose practice brought him into touch with his northern neighbours, had been elected President.

It illustrated the extent of The Institution's work throughout the country when it was borne in mind that the retiring President came from London and the new President from Birmingham, and he hoped in a year or two the President would come from Newcastle or further north. He desired to say, as representing the north of England, how pleased and proud they were to see Mr. Willmot occupying a position which he had so well earned and deserved, not only by his work for The Institution, but on account of his professional work generally.

The resolution of thanks having been put to the meeting by Mr. Hayward, and carried by acclamation,

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said he desired to thank the members most sincerely for their kind vote of thanks. They had already honoured him by putting him into the Presidential Chair, an honour he appreciated more than he could possibly express. He could only say that so long as he occupied the Chair it would be his endeavour to do whatever might be best for The Institution, and he would spare himself no pains in carrying out anything which he thought would be to their interest. He very much appreciated the goodwill and the good fellowship of all the members of The Institution.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE WORK OF THE MEASURING AND QUANTITY SURVEYOR, AND THE USE AND ABUSE OF BILLS OF QUANTITIES.

BY F. H. A. HARDCASTLE
(MEMBER OF COUNCIL).

"The most important step in the progress of every science is the measurement of quantities."—Clerk Maxwell.

*To be read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, on Monday, 13th December, 1920.*

The general public has the haziest possible conception of the quantity surveyor, and I doubt if one person in a thousand could even approximately describe his duties. In only one or two dictionaries have I found his name mentioned. The great Oxford Dictionary gives no fewer than thirteen meanings of the word "surveyor," and in one of them describes him as "one who designs and "superintends the construction of a building," adding, with fine irony, "a practical architect," and proceeds to inform us that "the duties are now usually divided "between the architect who prepares the design and the "quantity surveyor who estimates the amounts of the "materials necessary for carrying out the design." We have here a striking instance of what I may term "groping after truth." Why the word "quantity "

should be restricted to materials it is difficult to understand. We are all familiar with such terms as "quantity of electricity," "quantity of effort," and I observe in the same dictionary "momentum" is defined as "quantity of motion" in a moving body. Some day, probably, the learned lexicographer will see a bill of quantities, and will be surprised to find how large a proportion of the items in it deal with labour exclusively, and how extremely few deal with materials apart from labour.

The quantity surveyor is not looked on as "good copy" by the Press. When space is found in a newspaper for an account of the inauguration of a public building, we usually have first the name of the lady or gentleman who declares the building open and accepts a golden key, then the name of the chairman of the building committee, the name of the contractor, and, occasionally, the name of the architect. I know of no recorded instance of the name of the quantity surveyor being given. He is one of those who

"Do good by stealth
And blush to find it fame."

One of our leading surveyors used to be fond of saying, "After all, we are only hewers of wood and drawers of water." The quantity surveyor's position, however, has its compensations. He probably spends less time in irrelevant discussion than do most men, for the reason that it is his task to deal with persons who understand the business with which he is concerned—the architect on the one hand, and the builder on the other. As Mr. Corderoy has well put it, he is "an expert advising experts." The architect, in addition to his proper work, spends weary hours in teaching his client the meaning of a plan, in demonstrating the futility of endless suggestions, in preparing alternative schemes, in explaining

the impracticability of trying to get thirty shillings for a sovereign, and, finally, in gently and tactfully dissuading his client from selecting tints, wall-papers and tiles which strike him as charming at the moment, but which he would hate the sight of after living with them six months.

The builder has to face the fluctuations of the market, weather, unexpected difficulties of supply and transport, and what are generally described as "labour troubles." Here we do indeed come upon a thorny subject. There is much in the last two or three generations in which we can rejoice. Apart from the marvellous progress of science—the utilisation by man of the forces of nature—there has been real social progress. There is a more general sense of justice, a determination that justice shall be done to all, even the humblest and the poorest. There is an extension of humane feeling, a greater abhorrence of cruelty. But in one respect I can see no progress whatever, viz., in the disposition to give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. There I fear there has, on the contrary, been some retrogression. I have sufficient faith in my fellow-countrymen, however, to believe that we shall yet find the right appeal to what we somewhat loosely call "the working classes," and that the present phase will pass.

We may extract some small consolation from the reflection that men habitually tend to take a rosy view of former times.

Orlando says to his servant Adam in Shakespeare's *As You Like It* :—

" O good old man, how well in thee appears
The constant service of the antique world,
When service sweat for duty, not for meed !
Thou art not for the fashion of these times."

I must apologise for this digression.

Bills of quantities are the result of the natural desire of men proposing to build to be informed beforehand of the probable cost of their enterprise. Even in the days of leisure and mutual understanding, when an architect would make his drawings and write his specification, and then hand them to a builder in whom he had confidence, and who had confidence in him, to make an estimate of the cost, some particulars, really in the nature of quantities, must have been got out by, or for, the builder to enable him to make his calculations. From this it was a short step when the decision was made to obtain competitive tenders from several builders. At first each builder used to be handed the drawings and specification, or allotted a day or two at the architect's office where he might inspect the same—a lengthy and cumbrous process. Next, builders used to be notified that at the end of a certain time, say three weeks, tenders would be received for such and such a building, the drawings and specification for which could be seen at the architect's office. I have had conversations with one of the fathers of our profession, and learnt that in those days it was not unusual for a cluster of builders' estimating clerks and surveyors to be assembled at the architect's office, scrambling over the drawings or awaiting their turn. On one occasion my informant was one of a party of eleven gathered together in this fashion at Woolwich.

I need hardly say that this practice was found inconvenient, and the next stage was that in which builders who had been invited to tender, met together and appointed a surveyor to take out the quantities for them, each undertaking to include the surveyor's charges and expenses in his estimate. A schedule of prices for measured work was appended to the contract for the

purpose of valuing variations. This schedule bore no relation whatever to the prices in the estimate. Abuses grew up under this system. One gentleman used to get a good deal of practice by canvassing builders, some of whom were builders merely in name, and prevailing on them to send in applications in response to the advertised invitation to tender. He thus was able to command a majority of those tendering. When a deposit of two or three guineas was imposed, he would advance this money in order to obtain the votes he required.

Under this system of estimating the building owner and the architect had no concern as to what sort of work the surveyor did, or what he was paid for it. All that was looked upon as the private affair of the contractor. Two considerations soon emerged. Architects came to the conclusion, in the first place, that as the client did in point of fact pay the surveyor, it was reasonable that he himself or his agent (the architect) should make the appointment, and secondly, that the detailed prices in the estimate would furnish a convenient schedule for valuing variations; and for many years now it has been the practice for the quantity surveyor to be appointed by the architect or the building owner, generally the former.

The somewhat casual manner in which the profession has grown up has led to uncertainty touching the nature and extent of the surveyor's liability. The recognised rule of law is that any man undertaking and receiving pay for professional work must bring reasonable skill and care to the discharge of his duties, failing which he is guilty of negligence and liable to be mulcted in damages for any loss thus caused to the person who has employed him.

The uncertainty as to the surveyor's liability to the

builder arose from the circumstance that only in *form* did the builder pay the surveyor, the cost being in reality borne by the building owner, and in the case of *Priestley and Gurney v. Stone* it was held that there existed no "privity of contract" between the builder and the surveyor, and therefore no legal liability on the part of the surveyor to the builder. The effect of this judgment appeared to be that in the large class of cases in question the surveyor was under no liability to anyone: a manifestly unsound position, unjust to the public, and derogatory to the profession. Contractors naturally took alarm, and action was taken by builders' associations. An attempt was made in the first instance to go to the other extreme and call upon the surveyor to be responsible for the literal accuracy of his work, a liability such as is assumed by no other professional man in the kingdom. After some discussion this position was given up, and in the end it was arranged that the surveyor should undertake to be responsible to the builders tendering on his quantities in the same manner as if directly employed by them, which brought the surveyor at once under the common law touching negligence.

The imputation that surveyors tried to evade all liability for bad work was naturally galling to men of spirit, and an attempt was made in one quarter to meet it by establishing a voluntary professional court to hear and adjudicate on charges of negligence by quantity surveyors and award damages and costs. I do not know to what extent recourse has been had to this tribunal by building owners and contractors.

A question a good deal discussed formerly—not so much of late—is whether, the surveyor being appointed by the employer or by his architect, the quantities should form part of the contract. The great prepon-

derance of opinion is in favour of that course, and to my mind its equity is incontestable. It is also in accordance with the *dictum* of the late Mr. Justice Stephen in *Priestley and Gurney v. Stone*. What in practice usually happens? The builder has no voice whatever in the choice of the surveyor. Indeed until he receives the bills he commonly does not know who the surveyor is. He is supplied at the instance of the employer, or his agent, the architect, with a document which purports to be a detailed measurement of the work proposed to be done, the accuracy of which he has no adequate means of testing, and which at the same time is, and indeed must be, the basis of his calculations.

In addition he is usually required to hand over a copy of the bills fully priced for the purpose of adjusting variations. To say, after all this, that the bills of quantities are no concern of the building owner is manifestly inequitable. Great pains have, however, been taken by building owners to avoid or evade all responsibility in this respect. A well-known public authority, for many years after they had adopted the practice of themselves appointing the surveyor, always notified him that he was "permitted" by the Board to prepare the quantities for such and such a building, and in the contract the following clause appeared:—

"The quantities which have been taken out by [Messrs. A and B] with the concurrence of the Board and the contractor shall not in any respect form part of this contract, and neither the Board nor the contractor shall be in any respect bound thereby, or be answerable for the correctness thereof, although the said [Messrs. A and B] may have been nominated and paid by the Board, any agreement between the architect and the contractor and any custom of the trade to the contrary notwithstanding."

In the advertisement inviting tenders, moreover, the tantalising announcement was made that builders tendering were to examine the bills of quantities and satisfy themselves of their accuracy. I need hardly say that all this is now a thing of the past. The simple and rational course is to make the quantities part of the contract, and the surveyor, like the architect, an agent of the building owner, who is then liable to the contractor for the acts of the surveyor as he is for the acts of the architect, and both professional men are responsible to the building owner their employer.

Ought the two professions of quantity surveyor and architect to be kept separate or united in the same person? I am naturally biased, but to my mind the mental qualities proper to the two callings are so distinct, even diverse, that I should as soon expect an accomplished architect to be a good quantity surveyor as to expect a poet to be a senior wrangler. There is also a clear advantage in the bill of quantities being the expression of the independent and unbiased opinion of a man who devotes his whole time to that work, and whose reputation is bound up with it. And I notice that in the case of *Torromé v. Scott* Lord Russell of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice, expressed the opinion that the quantities ought to have been prepared not by the architect but by an independent person.

A surveyor of very high standing whom I knew, from time to time also did architectural work, but the general feeling in our profession is that it is not fair to try to take architectural work out of architects' hands.

Both the professions no doubt need the protection of registration. At present an auctioneer, or, for that matter, an upholsterer or a draper, can employ, at weekly or monthly wages, architectural and quantity surveying

assistants who get out drawings, specifications, and bills of quantities. The former of these he signs as architect and the latter he signs as surveyor, and pockets the fees of both professions. No man ought to be permitted to put himself forward as a practitioner in a profession of which he is ignorant, merely because of his ability to hire skilled persons and exploit their brains.

The primary use of quantities is the obtaining, in a reasonable time, of competitive tenders on an identical basis. A secondary, though important one, is the furnishing of an extensive and convenient schedule for valuing variations. In most cases the surveyor who has prepared the quantities adjusts the variations. Some discussion has taken place touching the manner in which this work should be done. I think it is generally done with fairness, but there is no doubt a possibility of abuse. I remember a case in which an educational authority by acquiring during the progress of the contract an adjacent piece of land was able to increase the size of the playground. The surveyor, in adjusting the variations, omitted all the work in connection with the playground as it appeared in the original estimate, and then measured the whole enlarged playground as executed. He need only have measured the new piece. That was no doubt an extreme and exceptional case. It is suggested, as a rule, that if an item is altered only in one dimension or in description, the *difference* only should be measured; if altered in more than one dimension, the *item* should be measured.

While surveyors are no doubt sometimes open to criticism, I think that they often get less than justice in this matter. It is forgotten that a surveyor will frequently spend much time in measuring white-



washing, painting, or inexpensive fittings, and the like, his commission on which will not pay him assistants' wages; often also he will occupy many hours in arguing in opposition to claims which are ultimately withdrawn.

It is with some surprise that I observe a fresh departure in the contract form issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects during the present year. Formerly Clause 13 provided that variations should be measured and valued by the architect or by a surveyor named in the agreement—usually the quantity surveyor for the job. The new clause provides that this work is to be done “by the architect or other person appointed “by him,” neither of whom, quite possibly, may be a qualified measurer. Surely this is retrogression.

Another signal use of quantities is the regularising of work which is rendered possible by subjecting it to the analysis involved in bringing it into a measured bill. It is there reduced to ordinary terms of labour and material and can be conveniently compared with other work. In an inaugural address to the Concrete Institute a few years ago I remember Sir Henry Tanner lamented the chaotic condition of the ferro-concrete industry, and remarked that it was almost impossible to make a satisfactory contract when (amongst other things) there are no quantities attached thereto.

Quantities are also useful in the preparation of detail drawings. In most cases architects do not prepare all their details before the contract is signed. No set of drawings, and no specification ever yet did, or could, deal with every point, and much information is usually to be found in the dimensions of the surveyor, who, with his mind following every process of every trade, has necessarily dealt with the whole of the work in detail.

Another useful function of quantities is in making valuations for payments on account. No other means can compare for a moment with the use of the priced estimate for this purpose.

An instance of the abuse, or misuse, of quantities is when an architect—alarmed at the growing cost of the building—searches the deposited bills, and orders the omission of work to which a high price is attached so as to reduce his expenditure. The late Mr. Bailey—architect to the London School Board, and one of the fairest-minded men it was ever my lot to meet—told me that he never looked at the priced bills. After having been examined by the surveyors, they were passed on to, and kept by, the measurers. The abuse last referred to has been met by the priced bills being deposited sealed up, and not opened till towards the end of the contract. When this is done they should be first examined by the surveyor. I have known a sealed up set of bills, which, when opened, turned out to be blank. Apart from all this, there is the disadvantage that sealed up bills cannot be used for valuations for interim certificates.

An abuse is the practice of so wording the items as to produce an erroneous impression of the work to be done. For example, in a block of industrial dwellings were some hundreds of small fireplaces, quite irregular on plan. The labour of forming the openings was worth more than the brickwork saved. The surveyor measured the brickwork strictly net, and inserted a clause at the head of the bill that the price of the brickwork was to include rough cutting of all kinds.

In another case the specification contained this clause: "The work generally will be finished in two 'tints.'" This clause was inserted in the preliminary bill, but did not appear in the painters's bill or any-

where else in the quantities. Not unnaturally it was overlooked in pricing the estimate.

Very unpleasant disputes arose in both these cases.

This misplaced ingenuity is clearly an abuse; indeed it may almost be described as obtaining low tenders by false pretences. So far from setting traps such as these, the surveyor should—while guarding himself against “full” measurements—be at pains to protect the estimator from falling into even natural error, and should bear in mind that his bills will be priced with extreme rapidity by probably half a score of overworked estimating clerks, nine of whom will never hear of the job again.

The following is a clause I have seen in a building contract:—

“The bills of quantities, though not forming part of the contract, are to be the basis for adjusting all extras and omissions in the final settlement. The architects are to have full power of deducting any item in the quantities which can be proved not to have been used in the execution of the work.”

I hardly know whether to call this a use or an abuse. It seems more like sleight of hand.

The attempt to make the bill of quantities serve as a specification I regard as an abuse. The specification tells the contractor not only what he is to provide, but where he is to put it. For the purpose of the estimate, for example, it does not matter whether (say) 1,500 superficial feet of a particular description of door are all in the upper stories of a building, or part there and part in the basement. In like manner there might be an item of a large number of superficial feet of moulded plaster cornice, made up of several different sections and distributed in various parts of the building.

The list could be indefinitely extended. I will not labour the point. It also often happens, as every surveyor knows, that in (say) the joiner's bill the description of an item is only partial, certain labours connected with it being measured elsewhere. I had one experience of a building erected under this system. My office was much nearer the work than was the office of the architect, and the clerk of works was constantly calling on me to ask questions. I had much better have written a specification myself.

The proposal of a standard method of measurement has, I am aware, been the subject of sharp controversy, and I readily admit that a good deal may be said on both sides. But the preponderating weight of argument is, in my judgment, in favour of it. We all know that quantities are often issued which entirely fail to give the information they purport to convey, and reflect little credit on those who have produced them. A builder's estimating clerk once showed me the bill of quantities for a mansion to cost about £35,000 (pre-war). One item in the joiner's bill was for a wainscot oak staircase 4 feet 6 inches wide and going up two storeys. It was given as "No. 1 staircase," followed by about a page of description of the treads, the handrail, balusters, and newels, &c., evidently copied from the specification, and ending with the well-known and useful word "Complete." The dormers were also numbered including casements and frames, glass, ironmongery, lead tops and cheeks, trimming rafters, plastering, &c., also "Complete." In this case the quantities were taken out, or, at any rate, signed by the architect, and the surveyor's commission charged was $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Usually, I venture to think, an architect would not allow an independent surveyor working under him to palm off such work as this.

When the architect prepares his own quantities, however, there is no one to impose a check. The movement, now very noticeable, to extend this practice amongst architects itself supplies an additional reason for a standard method.

The growing tendency in the direction of sub-contracting is here very much to the point. It is now not unusual to sublet slating and tiling, steelwork, plastering, glazing, and, to a less extent, plumbing. The result is that each of these trades fights vigorously for its own hand, and brings a constant pressure to bear in the direction of fresh sub-divisions and fresh labours, all in the interest, or supposed interest, of the particular trade. I have already given elsewhere some illustrations of this tendency which will bear repetition. Some time ago, in an action heard before an official referee, a master plasterer claimed that all plastering under 3 feet wide should be described as "in narrow widths." The plaintiff brought up witnesses in support of this contention, and in spite of the evidence to the contrary of an able and experienced quantity surveyor, a Fellow of this Institution of more than twenty years' standing, the claim was allowed. In some quarters it is now claimed that the diameter of a pipe is not the diameter of the bore but the mean diameter of the metal, with the curious result that as the strength of a given pipe increases its capacity is diminished. It is also urged that in the case of iron pipes all bends, elbows and other fittings should be enumerated no matter how small the pipe. In the measurements of pavement lights the practice of the trade is to take the whole inch for anything over 1-8th of an inch; thus a piece 6 feet $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 1 foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches would be measured as 6 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 6 inches. The manufacturer is thus enabled to add a distinct percentage to his account by manipulating the

dimensions of his goods. In measuring lead lights the custom of the trade is that no dimension shall be taken as less than 1 foot; thus a piece 9 inches by 4 feet would be booked as 1 foot by 4 feet, and one 6 inches by 6 inches as 1 foot by 1 foot. It is highly desirable that this tendency should be arrested.

The builder is usually neutral. He says to the sub-contractor: "I do not object if the surveyor will allow "it," and there is no one to represent the architect or the employer, unless the surveyor takes a hand. Some surveyors, I regret to say, are too ready to fall in with ingenious suggestions for refinements in measuring thus put forward. There is a specious air of cleverness about it. They would do well to bear in mind that later on they will be quoted against other surveyors, and other surveyors against them. A good recognised standard method of measurement, to be followed not slavishly but with intelligence, would do much to "tune up" the slipshod and to restrain the too exuberant measurer.

The project of such a standard originated with the Quantity Surveyors' Association, under whose auspices a pamphlet on slating and tiling was issued in 1909, and one on the Preliminary and Sundries Bill in 1911. This Institution also, at the instance of the London Master Builders' Association, in 1910 issued a circular laying down certain rules for the measurement of slating and tiling. After considerable discussion the Quantity Surveyors Committee of The Institution decided that it was desirable that a standard method should be compiled, and it thus came about that a Joint Committee on Measurement, consisting of three representatives of The Institution and three of the Quantity Surveyors' Association, was formed, and met for the first time in January, 1913.

Some account of what has been done may be of interest. The first trade the Committee took in hand was the plasterer, that being one that is commonly sublet. I may say the Committee endeavoured to do their work with thoroughness and impartiality. They held 18 meetings. They interviewed the measuring surveyor of one of the principal London builders, and the manager of a leading maker of fibrous plaster. The draft was submitted to the London Master Plasterers' Association, and interviews took place with its president, Mr. Annan, at which every point that had been raised was fully discussed. The draft was then submitted to the Quantity Surveyors Committee of The Institution and to the Council of the Quantity Surveyors' Association, and, after one or two slight alterations, the pamphlet was printed and issued in the form with which members are familiar.

The next trade taken up was the plumber, zinc-worker, and coppersmith; the views of representatives of these trades were elicited, and considerable progress was made with the schedule; indeed it was approaching completion when the proceedings of the Committee were suspended owing to the European war.

Meanwhile the whole subject had entered on a new phase through the establishment in Scotland of an officially recognised "Scottish Mode for the Measurement of Building Works," and the National Federation of Building Trades Employers approached the profession with a proposal to co-operate with us, suggesting that in order to expedite matters a competent surveyor should be employed to draft the various schedules as a basis for discussion by the surveyors and contractors in conference, with a view to arriving at a common understanding. Some correspondence ensued, and the outcome was the

addition of four representatives of the Builders' Federation to the existing Joint Committee, and an agreement that upon all questions on which the Committee arrives at a unanimous conclusion its decision shall be accepted as final, and that as to any questions on which the Committee is not unanimous such questions shall be referred to the respective Executive Councils for their observations. If thereafter the Committee fail to reach a unanimous decision, the difference shall be referred to an agreed arbitrator appointed by the Committee, whose decision shall be final. The Builders' Federation volunteered to contribute a substantial sum towards the necessary expenses.

The Committee thus strengthened has met approximately every fortnight, sitting from 10.30 to 4.30, and has practically completed its work on the following trades—excavator, concreter and drainlayer, waller and bricklayer, slater, tiler, plasterer and plumber, zinc-worker and coppersmith.

I have frequently been asked how we get on together, and I am glad to take this opportunity of saying that as surveyors we have no reason to complain of the spirit in which the representatives of the Builders' Federation have worked with us. We have to bear in mind that it is the first time the builders "have had a say" at all as regards the mode of measurement, and we must not be surprised if they have some points to press that have not previously been thought of. After all, the wearer of the shoe knows where it pinches. The great increase in the cost both of materials and of labour, and especially the great proportionate increase in the cost of labour, make it impossible to resist the claim for a somewhat greater sub-division of items, and an extension of the principle of the separate measurement of labours. Urgent also

is the claim of the trade for a reduction of the element of speculation. Some speculation there must always be, but I have come to the conclusion that it is in the general interest that it should be diminished. When there are a large number of "sporting" items in an estimate, what usually happens? The substantial and prudent contractor prices these items with a provision for adverse contingencies. The optimistic or reckless contractor trusts to his luck, or his power of bluff, and prices accordingly. In all probability he gets the work. If all goes well and smoothly, nothing more is heard of it. If not, the architect and the employer are approached with a number of appeals on account of "serious losses" "through totally unexpected causes," and the matter usually ends by an allowance being made and everyone left dissatisfied. If, on the other hand, there has been no optimistic tendering, and the adverse contingencies have not arisen, we never hear of any deductions. The building owner thus stands to pay either way, and the prudent and straightforward contractor is placed at a disadvantage in competing for the work.

The task of the Joint Committee is one of no little delicacy and responsibility. The building owner is not directly represented there, and it rests with the surveyors to hold an even balance between the parties. Care has also to be taken to avoid the risk of over-elaboration. There is a French proverb that "The best is the enemy of the good," and although something may be done in the way of what Lord Beaconsfield would have termed "educating" surveyors, it is no use trying to force on the whole of the profession a large number of points of practice to which the great majority of them are not accustomed. Every surveyor honestly thinks the particular method he adopts is unquestionably the best. In

drawing up the schedules I think the recognised method of surveyors of repute should be taken as a guide, and the true function of the Committee, speaking generally, is to codify rather than to enact. If we go much beyond that we shall not command the support of the profession as a whole, and what we put forward as a standard method will be a dead letter. It is analogous to legislation. If Parliament attempts to go far in advance of the general feeling of the country its labours are in vain.

From what I have said it will be seen that the Joint Committee has been entrusted with great and unusual powers. Every decision which it arrives at unanimously, even as the result of compromise, is final, and comes with all the authority of the profession and the trade. I trust it will be found in the end that these powers have been exercised with prudence and sagacity.

A step of great importance, both to our branch of the profession and to The Institution as a whole, has been taken during the present year, viz., the movement for the amalgamation of The Institution and the Quantity Surveyors' Association. All members have been duly notified in the usual way of what is being done, but as I have received a good many enquiries on the subject, and some criticisms, a few words of explanation may not be out of place.

The Quantity Surveyors' Association was incorporated in 1904, and numbers between 200 and 300. Their "Members" correspond to our "Fellows," and their "Associates" to our "Professional Associates." For several years they have required candidates for membership to pass examinations of a similar character to ours, and it may fairly be said that the qualifications and status of their members are equivalent to our own.

The arrangement proposed is that full members of the Association shall become Fellows of The Institution provided that they fulfil the requirements of The Institution as to age, qualification, and responsibility. Other members of the Association to become Professional Associates provided that they fulfil the requirements of The Institution as to age and practical knowledge of their profession. From this it will be seen that the quality of our membership is safeguarded.

The amalgamation in the manner proposed is not, therefore, analogous to admissions without examination under By-law 3A: it is rather of the nature of the absorption of an allied society. After the fusion has taken place there will be no Quantity Surveyors' Association, and all future candidates will be required to submit to examination in the usual way.

In the year 1894 the Irish Land Agents' Association amalgamated with The Surveyors' Institution in a similar manner.

The Surveyors' Institution has conferred with the Quantity Surveyors' Association from time to time, and they have acted together in several matters, notably in drawing up a method of measurement for builders' work. Their collaboration has not, however, been continuous, and instances have occurred in which divergent views have been publicly expressed by the two bodies, which is certainly inconvenient and may be mischievous. I feel no doubt in my own mind that it will be of advantage to the profession that the Quantity Surveyors' Association should cease to have a separate existence, and that its members should form part of our Institution, which would then speak and act for the profession as a whole.

A register is kept at The Institution of members whose

practice consists mainly of measuring and quantities. The men brought in by the amalgamation will be added to this list, and the members comprised therein will in future form a constituency which will elect a committee to deal, under the Council, with the affairs of the branch.

A new form of contract, under the title of "The National Building Code," which has recently been put forward by the Builders' Federation, contains much that is of interest to our profession. I cannot help expressing my regret at the marked distrust towards architects which it displays. In this it does less than justice. On the whole architects have discharged very difficult duties with a fairness and impartiality not always recognised. As usual we hear a good deal of the harsh exceptions, and exceedingly little of the vast mass of just, honourable and considerate professional practice. That is taken as a matter of course. I recall an instance in point. A man whom I knew very well—the head of a large business in London—himself told me that on one occasion he suggested to his architect that a certificate for a considerable payment on account should be deferred for a fortnight or so. The architect declined, adding that it appeared to be a matter for arrangement between his clients' firm and their bankers. I do not doubt that similar incidents, of which we never hear, not infrequently occur.

As long as I can remember, building contracts have formed a subject of sharp discussion, and indeed it is, I fear, beyond the wit of man to devise a form which shall not, on the one hand, entrust the architect with powers which might conceivably be made the instrument of oppression, and which, on the other, shall yet enable him to cope successfully with a builder who is un-

businesslike, litigious, or not straightforward. If the work is to go on at all with reasonable despatch, no matter what the contract, there must be good faith and a fair amount of goodwill on both sides. I was a member of a committee a great many years ago at the Royal Institute of British Architects which drew up the first contract that was agreed between the Institute and the Builders' Association. I believe it has since been three times revised, and in its present form does not exist as an agreed contract. We are thus faced with the remarkable position that each representative Institution puts forward for the use of its members a form of contract which the other repudiates. The irony of the situation consists in this, that if building work is to be done at all contracts must be produced which both parties agree to sign! Has it, then, come to this, that the drafting is to be left in each case to the solicitors on both sides? Those of us who have had experience of the unassisted efforts of solicitors in this direction will view the prospect with dismay.

This is not the place for a detailed examination of the code, but I wish to call your attention to a number of its provisions which directly affect our profession.

The following are the duties assigned to the quantity surveyor by the code:—

- (1) To sign the contract drawings and the specification.
- (2) To prepare bills of quantities for all works of more than £1,000, and to certify that the said bills are in accordance with the national standard method of measurement.
- (3) To give therein the name of the clerk of works.
- (4) In the case of p-c.s. &c., to give the name and

address of the firm that is to supply the articles in each case. To give in detail all attendance on, cutting away for, and making good after sub-contractors.

- (5) To check and certify the priced bills of quantities deposited as a schedule for variations and to retain the same sealed up. To make a copy of the prices if required by a local or statutory authority.
- (6) To measure for interim payments and to value and agree figures with the contractor.
- (7) To measure and value the variations, including those of sub-contractors, and to prepare the accounts.
- (8) To add any additional cost arising from the work not having been done under the same conditions as the work shown on the drawings or included in the bills of quantities.
- (9) To add or deduct any difference in cost of labour or materials occurring during the contract together with profit *pro rata*.
- (10) To give the contractor a copy of the variation bill together with all details of measurement and valuation.
- (11) To complete the accounts in three months, failing which the building owner is to pay interest at 2 per cent. above bank rate in respect of same.
- (12) In case of damage by fire to make an estimate of the cost of reinstatement.
- (13) If the works are suspended for more than three months, the contractor may determine

the contract, and the quantity surveyor is to measure up the works.

Finally, in the event of the quantity surveyor's inability to act promptly, or of his death or his ceasing to act for the purposes of the contract, his successor is not to be a person to whom the contractor "reasonably objects."

Time will not admit of my entering upon a detailed examination of these proposals.

It must be recognised that they furnish a remarkable testimony to the esteem in which surveyors are held, and presuppose complete confidence in their ability and impartiality.

Beyond question, moreover, even if part only of these proposals are adopted, there is indicated a considerable extension of the surveyor's duties and responsibilities, and it is impossible that this should not react upon his status. It cannot be in the general interest that a man should be accepted merely upon his unsupported assertion as competent to undertake the important and multifarious duties which will in increasing measure devolve upon the quantity surveyor. More than ever is it necessary that he should be a member of the recognised society of his profession, be under its discipline, armed with its support, and in possession of its diploma guaranteeing him as qualified alike by knowledge, experience, and character.

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Held on Monday, December 13th, 1920,

A Discussion took place on a Paper entitled

THE WORK OF THE MEASURING AND QUANTITY SURVEYOR, AND THE USE AND ABUSE OF BILLS OF QUANTITIES.

By F. H. A. HARDCASTLE (Member of Council).

JOSEPH HENRY SABIN (Vice-President) in the Chair.

Mr. A. G. CROSS (Fellow) said he did not know whether his own personal thanks were due to the author for his excellent Paper or to the Council of The Institution for allowing him to move a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hardcastle on behalf of the members.

The author had urged that artisans should give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, and seemed to derive some consolation in connection with the present situation from the fact that labour troubles appeared to exist in Shakespeare's time also. He did not know what evidence the Committee which Dr. Addison had recently set up to enquire into the cost of his schemes would have before them, but there could be no doubt that the reluctance on the part of the artisan, so much deplored in the Paper, was responsible for part, at any rate, of the huge expense

that was now being incurred in connection with the erection of those houses.

Mr. Hardcastle had also referred to the Joint Committee upon Methods of Measurement, of which Committee he had been chairman ever since its inception, and for which service the thanks of the profession were also due to him. No one could possibly say that the Committee was a moribund one, and the fact that ten gentlemen could be found who would give up one day in a fortnight to the work was sufficient evidence that the necessity for a standard system of measurement existed.

He was glad the author had particularly referred to the pamphlet that had been issued dealing with the question of measuring in the plastering trade, and had indicated the evidence that was before the Committee when that document was being compiled. Personally he had the honour of being secretary to the Committee at the time, and he well remembered some criticisms which appeared in the Press, in which doubt was expressed whether representatives of the trade interests had been consulted before the document was issued.

The question of the ultimate use to which the standard system would be put was a most interesting one. The builders' code took that document under its wing, and stipulated that any work measured in the future should be done in accordance with its provisions. He often wondered whether the standard system of measurement, which had been authoritatively compiled and officially issued, would not eventually be officially priced and issued as a schedule similar to the one issued by the Société Centrale des Architectes of Paris, to be used as a base-price schedule upon which contractors would tender at so much above or below.

In the course of his Paper Mr. Hardcastle referred

to the suggested amalgamation between The Institution and the Quantity Surveyors' Association, and as honorary secretary of the latter body he was glad to have an opportunity of saying a few words on the subject. When the Association was formed some seventeen years ago he was afraid that many divergent views were held by the members of the profession; in fact, The Institution Committee on Quantity Surveying and the Council of the Quantity Surveyors' Association certainly did not see eye to eye with each other at that time upon many suggested reforms. Happily, those difficulties had now been remedied. Certainly within the last few years hardly any question affecting that branch of the profession had arisen without its being carefully considered by both bodies, the result of which had usually been mutual agreement and mutual action. In his circular-letter to the members of the Association recommending them to approve of the amalgamation, the President, referring to certain improvements which had already been effected in the profession, said: "In effecting these reforms your Council fully recognise the assistance which has of late years been freely given by The Institution, for whose co-operation the thanks of our profession are due."

At the initial stage of the negotiations the constitution of a properly elected governing body was assured, and it was necessary then to consider whether, in the case of a profession numerically small, the continued existence of two governing bodies doing identical work was desirable, or whether the influence which the representatives of the profession should exercise was not thereby lessened. The author expressed the opinion that the result of the amalgamation would be of mutual benefit to the profession, and he quite agreed with that

statement. He was impelled partly as an official of the Quantity Surveyors' Association, partly as a Fellow of many years' standing of The Institution, but mainly as a member of that profession which he had practised for so many years with varying success, earnestly to hope that the members of The Institution would approve the memorandum of amalgamation when that document was placed before them.

On wider grounds still, in view of the altered conditions produced by the war, in view of the general unsettlement and uncertainty as to the future, all of which elements affected the whole industrial and social outlook, it was imperative, in his opinion, that the societies representing the professional classes should form a closer union, and he sincerely hoped that the fusion of the Quantity Surveyors' Association with The Institution was only a forerunner of further amalgamations.

He had very much pleasure in moving a hearty vote of thanks to the author for his excellent Paper.

Mr. R. B. MANN (Fellow) said it was with great pleasure that he rose to second the vote of thanks to his friend Mr. Hardcastle for his most interesting Paper. Except for the fact that the literary ability of quantity surveyors was well known, he could hardly have believed that anyone could have written so interesting a Paper on such a dry subject. The Paper appeared to him to provide food for conversation rather than for controversy, because there was very little in it that any quantity surveyor could criticise, although there was much that called for remark. There were one or two points he desired to mention, more from the point of view of endorsing than criticising what had been said. For

instance, the optimistic statement on page 43: "I have sufficient faith in my fellow-countrymen, however, to believe that we shall yet find the right appeal to what we somewhat loosely call 'the working classes,' and that the present phase will pass." Even now there were signs in the building trade, faint though they might be, which gave some hope that that phase was already beginning to pass.

The author also made the statement: "A surveyor of very high standing, whom I knew, from time to time also did architectural work, but the general feeling in our profession is that it is not fair to try to take architectural work out of architects' hands." Personally he thought they would not have very much chance if they tried to do so: in fact, he thought the quantity surveyor was sometimes able to guide architectural work into the architect's hands.

With regard to the question of measuring variations, reference was made to a case which was described as extreme and exceptional. He could not help thinking that cases of a more extreme and exceptional nature had frequently occurred. He remembered appearing before the building committee of a public body with a view to his being employed in preparing bills of quantities, and adjusting the variations in a very large building. He was ushered into the room with great formality, and the chairman of the committee then asked him what his practice would be in measuring variations, supposing the description of the bricks used were altered. Would he, for instance, include in a measured bill of additions the whole of the brickwork under the specified heading of stock brick and omit it on the Flettons? He wondered very much at the time who had been doing that sort of thing, which had caused

the chairman of the committee to ask him such a question.

It was advisable that the quantity surveyor should have access to the deposited priced quantities, but not the architect. He remembered one case in which the bills were sealed, and the architect wanted to make a saving. He therefore omitted the whole of a glazed brick dado, and substituted plastering, which in those days would have been very much cheaper than glazed brick facings, and thought he was making a large saving. When, however, he opened the bills of quantities, he found that by some accident the whole of the prices for the glazed brick dado had been omitted; so that instead of a great saving he landed himself in a large extra. That was due to the fact that the moneying out was not checked by the quantity surveyor before the bills were sealed, and it was almost as bad as having sealed bills of quantities which on opening were found to be blank.

Mr. Hardcastle confessed that the standard method of measurement was a subject of sharp controversy, and admitted that much might be said on both sides. Standardisation tended to do away with the personality of a professional man, and anything that robbed him of his personality in any way was objectionable. He concurred in the statement on page 55 that "A good "recognised standard method of measurement, to be "followed not slavishly but with intelligence, would do "much to 'tune up' the slipshod and to restrain the too "exuberant measurer," but was afraid that there would always be men who would want to follow a standard slavishly, especially if it were to their advantage to do so.

Mr. Hardcastle's services on the Joint Committee on Measurement were well known to those who were

members of the Quantity Surveyors' Committee, and too much could not be said for the services which he had rendered in that connection to The Institution and to the profession generally. The building owners were not specially represented, and therefore the safeguarding of their interests devolved on the surveyors; and he was sure all the members would agreed that it was in the general interest that speculative items in bills of quantities should be avoided.

In conclusion, he desired to refer to the case which came before an official referee, where a quantity surveyor of repute gave evidence, and the official referee would not listen to him. The case as set forth on page 54 seemed to emphasise the desirability of the official referees and judges when they were hearing cases in connection with building contracts, disputed accounts, dilapidations, and matters of that kind, having a surveyor sitting with them as an assessor. He thought that would be of very great assistance to the official referee or to the judge; would simplify and shorten the proceedings; and would be most desirable from all points of view. He felt convinced that no other profession could provide men from their training and experience more capable of assuming an entirely impartial attitude of mind or more conscious of the judicial duties which they would be called upon to perform.

He had the greatest possible pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks.

Mr. SEARLES WOOD, F.R.I.B.A. (Visitor), after thanking the author for his very interesting Paper, said he agreed with him in almost all the statements he had made. He desired, however, to make a few remarks with regard to the form of contract issued by the Royal

Institute. He spoke with a certain amount of fear and trembling, because a gentleman who was originally a member of the committee but retired from it was sitting behind him, and would probably make some remarks at a later stage of the proceedings.

With regard to Clause 13, he assured the author that it was with no idea of casting any slur on the surveyor that the words "other person" were inserted. Alterations were being made at the time to a very old document. The author himself referred to the fact that he was on the original committee that drew up that document. The Contract Committee, of which he was the chairman, kept the new document in the same form with the same number of clauses and so on, and only altered it where they found it was absolutely necessary to bring it up to date. The alteration in Clause 13 was made for the reason that the architect, under the R.I.B.A. contract at all events, could not divest himself of his liability to sign the extras and the variations at the end of the contract, and they believed that the architect, being a member of the Institute, would be more or less capable of measuring up his own extras and variations—at any rate, they hoped so. If he were not, perhaps he had an assistant in his office who was capable of doing so. The committee did not know exactly how to designate that person, so they called him "other person," but in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred he would undoubtedly be the quantity surveyor.

The author had made some remarks with reference to the desirability of saving architects and surveyors from contracts drawn up between two solicitors. His Institute had not taken that view of the document. It was stated on the face of the document that it was simply a model, and that they recommended architects

to advise their clients to submit the document to their solicitors. Just as he would say it was not advisable in the ordinary way for architects to take out their quantities, so he said it was not advisable in the ordinary way for architects to pretend to be solicitors; and the committee thought that as the document was to all intents and purposes a legal document, it was very much better for the form to be simply a model form, and that it should be put into shape by gentlemen of the legal profession. He had been through every clause of the model with the solicitors to the Institute, and they expressed the opinion that it was absolutely essential that such a document should be drawn up by architects who knew what they wanted, and that it should be used as a model on which they could base their forms of contract.

He did not propose to deal with the builders' code on the present occasion, because it was really *sub judice*, and therefore he felt a little awkward in saying anything about the matter. He quite agreed with all the points the author had made with regard to the responsibility put upon surveyors, and he did not grudge them the honour of that responsibility. He had very much pleasure in supporting the vote of thanks to Mr. Hardcastle for his interesting Paper.

Mr. WILLIAM WOODWARD (Fellow) said he desired, in the first place, to congratulate Mr. Hardcastle, who was the *doyen* of the quantity surveyors' profession, on his excellent Paper. He had listened to the Papers that had been read before The Surveyors' Institution during the last fifty years on the apparently dry subject of quantities, but in every case something fresh had been brought forward by the respective authors owing

to the movements of time, changes in the methods of building, general alterations in architecture, and the conduct of building operations. The author, with his half-century of experience, had successfully managed to introduce into his Paper material which was useful and of interest to all the members who were engaged on such work.

He was very glad that in his early days he was taught the elements of taking out quantities, but for the last thirty-five years he had not practised in that branch of the profession, but had had the pleasure of employing quantity surveyors in all the architectural work which he had carried out during that period. He recommended every young architect to acquaint himself with at least an elementary knowledge of quantities or, at all events, to make himself acquainted with what a rod of reduced brickwork was, the proper proportion for water, for mortar, for cement, for sand, and for scaffolding, but there was one item the price of which he could not put down at the present day, namely, labour.

Reference was made to the old times when an architect prepared his specification, his $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch scale drawings, his $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch drawings, his full-size drawings, and his detailed specification before the quantity surveyor was asked to take out the quantities. In the time occupied in making such drawings and specifications the building nowadays was supposed to be finished and occupied.

On pages 45 and 46 the author referred to the liability of quantity surveyors. He had heard a good deal about the liability of quantity surveyors for taking out quantities, for omissions, and so on, in the bills of quantities, but he had never heard of a single instance in which the quantity surveyor had had to "dub up" any

sum of money for his delinquencies in that respect, Architects had been sued for negligence and had suffered, but personally he had never known of a single quantity surveyor who had had to put his hands into his pockets, and he hoped the day would never come when he was asked to do so.

On page 48 the question was raised whether the two professions of quantity surveyor and architect ought to be kept separate or united in the same person. Personally he thought the two professions were entirely distinct, and except in the provinces, where the conditions were different, he would much regret to see the practice of taking out their own quantities become prevalent among distinguished London architects. "To err was human," and an architect who took out his own quantities might be biased in favour of certain variations: he might be afraid to face his client, and because he was the quantity surveyor and measured up the variations, he might be inclined to do an injustice which he would not otherwise dream of committing.

Turning to the conditions of contract formulated by the R.I.B.A., every builder would sign the old 1909 contract immediately, but personally he advised every respectable builder to have nothing whatever to do with the 1920 contract. He also advised every respectable architect—and there were some left—to have nothing whatever to do with the building code. That, in his opinion, was as unfair to the architect and to the client as the conditions in the 1920 R.I.B.A. contract were unfair to the builder and also to the client. Mr. Searles Wood had mentioned that he was once a member of the sub-committee appointed by the R.I.B.A. to revise the conditions of contract. He wrote a letter to Mr. Searles Wood saying that he was compelled to resign his position

as a member of the committee for the simple reason that he felt, after months of deliberations on the committee, that there were many clauses in the 1920 document which took away from the architect his just responsibilities and threw them on to the builder. At the present time he used the 1909 conditions, and he had never found the slightest difficulty in getting the builders to sign that form of contract.

With regard to the question of deposited bills, he remembered a case which occurred many years ago in which it was intended that the whole of the elevations of an hotel to be erected in the country should be faced with Bath stone. The architect found, on looking at the bills of quantities, that the Bath stone had been put down per foot cube at a reasonable price. A very small quantity of Portland stone was mentioned, and the architect found that, probably because of the small quantity, the contractor had put down a very small price for it. Thereupon the architect did what he ventured to say was a disgraceful act, an act that in his experience had never before or since been committed by any other architect. Having seen in the schedule the small price for the Portland stone, he instructed the builder to convert the whole of the elevations from Bath stone into Portland stone, which was measured and paid for at the schedule price at a terrific loss to the builder. That was an instance which raised the point of whether or not bills of quantities should be sealed and deposited with the architect.

Even dealing with such a dry subject as "Quantities" the author had, to his mind, imported a little bit of humour, when he made the following statement with regard to the thirteen clauses of the "National Building Code" under which the duties of the quantity surveyor

were defined: "It must be recognised that they furnish
"a remarkable testimony to the esteem in which sur-
"veyors are held, and presuppose complete confidence in
"their ability and impartiality." That was one of the
finest bits of covert humour which he had ever had the
pleasure of reading.

He most heartily supported the vote of thanks, and
trusted the author would live for many years to enjoy
the excellent health he now evidently possessed, and
that at the end of ten or twenty years he would write
another Paper on the divergence between the quantities
at the present time and the quantities twenty years
hence.

Mr. A. E. BAYLIS (Fellow) said he desired briefly to
refer to a few points which had struck him in connec-
tion with the Paper which he had read with consider-
able interest. With reference to the author's remarks
on page 52, with regard to setting traps for estimators,
he had recently had two cases before him in which the
estimators were in very great doubt as to what they
were to do. Curiously enough, they were quite simple
cases. One was a case of lead pipes, in which the
quantities were billed in feet, and the weight was given,
but as it did not say "weight per yard," one, at any
rate, of the tenderers' prices for the lead pipes were
enormously high. The other case was also in connection
with pipes—this time large cast-iron pipes—in which the
weights per yard and per 9-foot length were confused.
Such items and others of the nature referred to by the
author in his Paper tempted one, with Macbeth, to

" . . . plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off."

In reference to the standard method of measurement

it was interesting to recall the two instances that were given of the slaters' and the plasterers' methods of measurement, because it seemed to him they pointed the moral very strongly of the necessity for joint action on such matters. He had the plasterers' code with him, and he found pasted inside it an extract from the Report of the London Master Builders' Association for November, 1915, which stated: "This Association and "the London Master Plasterers' Association are not "parties to the regulations referred to," so that they repudiated it straight away.

The differences were adjusted some time afterwards, but he thought it would have been better had the conferences been joint conferences right away from the beginning. The first slating code was agreed between the Quantity Surveyors' Association and the Master Slaters and Tilers, and the later one was agreed between The Surveyors' Institution and the Master Builders, and he did not think the two codes agreed.

That brought him to the general questions of the national building code and of standard methods of measurement. As one of the very few English members of The Institution who was concerned with the Scottish mode of measurement and the Scottish conditions of contract, which had their inception in a little "brown "book," published by the master builders of Scotland much in the same way that the master builders in this country had published their code. He desired to confine his remarks more or less to that part of the Paper. The Paper laid stress on the growing tendency to subcontract, and the builders' draft code certainly did lead one to suppose that contracts would be sublet more than ever. The contractors were then absolutely sure of anything from 10 per cent. to 15·8 per cent. profit—

sometimes even more than that—with practically no work to do.

The author gave a list of fourteen points, which he said showed the builders' esteem and confidence in the surveyor. Perhaps in order to obviate the necessity of the poor surveyors being committed to expenditure on larger head-gear, the builders managed, in several clauses, "to dissemble their love" very effectively; for instance, the sealed quantities did not indicate too deep and abiding a confidence, and would make the quantity surveyor's work more difficult. Again, to say that the prices could only be obtained after formal written notice to the contractor that the packet was required to be opened, and for his attendance, would be in practice almost impossible. The completion of the final accounts in three months could not be attained for works of magnitude if the variations could not be priced as the measurement proceeded. That date might also be the subject of much controversy in view of the definition of completion in the code, which read: "Completion or other like term shall mean substantial completion in fact of the works (whether certified by the architect or not), or delivering up, possession, or occupation, whichever shall first occur, whether relative to the whole of the works or any part or section thereof." The surveyor, therefore, must have the final account completed within three months of the date, when the employer might be indiscreet enough to try to save cost of storage elsewhere by putting a few cases of his goods in a small basement room, even if the work was not up to roof level. He thought the author had better look at that point again. Nor did Clause 14 indicate an overflowing love and confidence in the profession.

The definition to which he had just referred was one

of the many instances of mistrust of the architect to which the author referred, and it was emphasised in a later condition (Condition 29) which provided that: "The contractor shall not be required to obtain any certificate from the architect certifying the date of any such completion." The code gave the architect practically no control over the building for which he was responsible to his client, the building owner. The draft code affected the architect and surveyor very considerably. The architect was very much handicapped. For instance, the contractor was at liberty to substitute other materials for those provided in the contract if he had any difficulty in obtaining them or if the prices were higher, although he was covered in another clause against rising prices as stated in Clause 9 on page 63.

The architect had no say in the matter; he simply had to accept it. That provision cut directly against control by the architect of the kind of building the owner was to get, and it was obvious that the draft code looked at the industry from an entirely wrong angle. After all, the building owner was a very important factor in the building industry. His interest in the building was permanent, that of the contractor was usually only temporary and ceased on the receipt of his final balance. It is obvious that the requirements as expressed by the architect in the specification should be paramount; the architect must be supreme in respect to the requirements of the building in order to give his client the building that he required for his purpose. It was not for the contractor to dictate what sort of job the building owner should have.

It was quite true that cases might arise of claiming for extra expense in implementing the architect's orders, but that must be considered as a financial matter, and

should be dealt with as such by the surveyor and not by the contractor varying the specification and dictating the kind of building to be erected. It was quite possible that an alteration of material of that kind might lead to the necessity of the architect redesigning the building from the point of view of safety.

There were many other clauses limiting the power of the architect over the execution of the work, the quality of materials and workmanship, and the right to reject and to insist on the reinstatement of defective work. The architect had, in fact, no power to insist. He could give the contractor notice, but if the contractor refused to accept the notice and admit his liability to reinstate, there was no course of action open to the architect. If he did not accept it, as far as he (Mr. Baylis) could find in the code, the architect had absolutely no powers to compel him to do so. That was a great extension of the contractor's powers, and was fundamentally wrong in principle. The correct principle was, he suggested, clearly expressed in the Scottish code, namely: "The architect shall be the sole judge of the quality of materials and workmanship, and of the manner of carrying out the work, and all orders and decisions of the architect on such questions shall be obeyed by the contractor, who shall not be entitled to stop the work on any (such) account," but he was entitled to submit to arbitration "any claims in respect of work done or expense incurred in implementing such decisions or orders of the architect." That was perfectly just, because it was not the business of the builder to dictate to the architect how the work should be done.

The draft code of the London Master Builders' Association was about three times as long as the Scottish code, and it appeared to have lost in clarity, workable-

ness, and equity as it expanded. The document was so elaborate and full of reservations, and threw on to the building owner and the architect such obligations which were not rightly theirs, that he thought the effect would be to frighten many men who might be thinking of building or reconstructing their premises, with the result that they would make shift with a few jobbing alterations, to the great detriment of architects, surveyors, and the contractors themselves.

There was no doubt that builders were justified in asking for revised conditions and also some standard method of measurement, and they were entitled to have their case fully considered. He had not yet had an opportunity of reading the new R.I.B.A. draft contract. He had made a note that it would probably have as many faults, making it unacceptable to the other parties, as the builders had in theirs, and it was therefore interesting that Mr. Woodward had stated that such was the case. He was of opinion, therefore, that the only rational way to frame a code, both in regard to the standard methods of measurement and the conditions of contract, was by the procedure adopted in Scotland, where the whole matter was thoroughly discussed by all the parties concerned in the transaction.

Mr. W. LACEY (Visitor) said it had been his privilege and honour to be appointed by the National Federation of Master Builders to represent the London Section on the Joint Committee dealing with standardisation of measurement, and he felt that the greatest good would come from the deliberations of that committee, alike to the building owner, the architect and the builder. In the name of the National Federation he desired to thank the quantity surveyors for the great sympathy they had

extended to them in the recommendations the master builders placed before the committee, which, after discussion, in many instances were carried.

Mr. H. J. LEANING (Fellow), in supporting the vote of thanks, said he had always regarded the author as one of the statesmen of the profession. He had always been extremely generous with his leisure; he gave much time to the work of the Practice Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and now he had conspicuously devoted himself to the most important subject with which the Paper dealt, for which he was entitled to the thanks of the whole profession.

He could detect in the Paper the same well-balanced philosophy and quiet humour that used to characterise the sayings and writings of Mr. Rickman, with whom he was associated for so many years, and it was very pleasing to find that quality repeating itself in the author.

He remembered, when he had the honour of reading his late father's Paper before The Institution in 1906 on "Uniformity in Practice," that the proposals then made did not receive very much support, and it was striking to consider in what a short time changes had been effected. He believed the reason for that was largely due to the activity of the Quantity Surveyors' Association. He had not joined that Association, for the reason that he thought in doing so he would be disloyal to The Institution, which was a fine body which ought to be able to do all that was necessary for the quantity surveyors, and it now turned out that that was the case. At the discussion, to which he had previously referred, it was argued that if such uniformity were desired, the builders would have said so a long time ago. As they

did not say so, no attempt at standardisation was thought to be necessary. At the present time, however, they said with a very strong voice that it was necessary, and efforts were being made to meet them.

He could not quite make up his mind whether the new code of measurement would raise or lower the status of the quantity surveyors, nor could he understand the logic of the author's concluding sentences in which it was said that it was quite clear that their profession was held in very high esteem. If the code were carefully read, it would be found that there was considerable distrust, in fact they were not even trusted to write a preliminary bill. Items were enumerated that had to be put into preliminary bills; in fact absolutely nothing was left to chance.

He was at a considerable loss to understand how the negotiations with regard to the contract had arrived at their present stage. He could not help feeling that if The Institution had been concerned instead of the Institute of Architects, they would never have arrived at the pass at which they had arrived at the present time. There was an absolute deadlock. After reading the arguments on both sides, he felt there was a great deal in the builders' code which was clearly reasonable: and he had a feeling that if The Surveyors' Institution took up the matter, they would be welcomed probably as mediators between the architects and the contractors. If that were so, he was sure The Institution would carry the matter a long way towards a successful conclusion.

It was quite certain that a good surveyor could not be made by giving him a code, any more than a good doctor could be made by giving him a book on *materia medica* and therapeutics, or a good lawyer could be made by giving him a White Book. There must always

be individuality and the sagacity which had to accompany any settlement that was arrived at between two human beings. With regard to the question of liability, the author said, on page 46, that an arrangement had been come to between the surveyor and the contractor. He did not know whether the author meant a legal arrangement; probably he referred to some voluntary agreement among surveyors. Personally he knew of no legal arrangement which had altered the decision referred to. The surveyors who drafted the first contract of the London County Council put in the words that the surveyors were to be liable to the County Council for the literal accuracy of their work. [A member said that those words were still in the contract.]

He thought if the gentleman who had said that the words were still in would refer to the document, he would find that the word "substantial" had been inserted instead of the word "literal." That was a very important thing, because it meant that, instead of taking in one particular item and claiming on that one item only, it was possible to say "No; if you want to challenge these quantities, you must challenge them as a whole and not in any particular part."

He remembered a case at the old School Board where a very contentious contractor challenged the whole of the quantities. Fortunately Mr. Bailey was in command, and said that if the contractor would pay the fees the whole of the work should be re-measured. The contractor agreed, and another surveyor was employed to re-measure the whole of the work, the net result of which was that, so far from the quantities being short they were found to be full, and the contractor was paid on amended quantities, and also had to pay the fees of the second surveyor. It was not always, therefore, to

the benefit of the contractor that the quantities should be part of the contract.

With regard to the question of practice, he believed one of the good things which the Quantity Surveyors' Association did was to command that their members should not tender in open competition against one another. That, he thought, was a very desirable thing. The fees of quantity surveyors were very elastic; they were extremely difficult to assess. At the same time he could not see that any good was going to be done to the profession as a whole by the impression being spread abroad among public bodies that one man would do work at one price, while another man was prepared to do it at a somewhat less figure. He thought The Institution might very well adopt the lead given by the Quantity Surveyors' Association, and enact that some other way should be found of dealing with the matter. He had very much pleasure in supporting the vote of thanks.

Mr. GEORGE CORDEROY (Member of Council) said he desired heartily to endorse all the congratulations which had been given to the author for his Paper. There was one wise thing stated on page 55 which he wished to emphasise. A good deal had been said about "standardised" quantities, a hateful word which the author disliked as much as he did, and he (the author) therefore made the remark: "A good recognised standard method of measurement, to be followed not slavishly but with intelligence, would do much to 'tune up' the slipshod and to restrain the too exuberant measurer." If the regulations for measurement were used with the wisdom which was embodied in that sentence they would be of value. If they were merely used in a literal and slavish spirit they would certainly be detrimental, and would probably fall into desuetude like most detrimental things.

A good deal has been said in the course of the discussion about the national code of the Builders' Association, and the underlying assumption had been made that The Institution was not interesting itself in that code at all. That was a mistake. A sub-committee of The Institution was considering the matter at the present time, and it would submit a report to the Quantity Surveyors' Committee. That committee would then consider the document very fully, and would by no means endorse all the thirteen points which the author had facetiously drawn attention to as representing the confidence which the builders reposed in the profession.

He had hopes that The Institution might yet act in the mediatory capacity which had been suggested during the discussion, and that something useful would result from their labours. He did not think it was a particularly helpful thing for the Royal Institute of British Architects to draw up a form of contract and say that was the only form they would have, and for the National Federation of Builders to draw up a code and say that was the only document they would tender upon. The result would be that neither code would be used. The common-sense thing to do was, if possible, to agree upon general conditions of contract. Mr. Searles Wood had emphasised a very real point put forward by the R.I.B.A., namely, that settled conditions and forms of contract could not be of stereotyped application to every single class of job: they must be modified according to the nature of the work to be done.

The following communication from Mr. A. L. Cox was read:—

As one of the original members of the Quantity

Surveyors' Association, I endorse the author's hope that the proposed fusion with The Institution will ere long become an accomplished fact.

The question of defective descriptions in bills of quantities referred to in the Paper is of great importance to the profession. It is unfortunately only too true that bills frequently give an exceedingly misleading impression of the labours intended to be included, thereby giving rise to unequal and unfair tendering, and leading to unpleasant claims for misdescriptions and omissions.

One hopes that the work of the Joint Standardisation Committee will result in vastly improved bills, and will put an end to various abuses.

A surveyor recently astonished me by claiming that an item of cubic yard excavation in his bill was intended to include site-clearing, levelling, and grading finished surface to receive concrete, without any specific reference to these labours having been included in his description, and when on investigation it was found that his average depths (amounting to a few inches only) had been calculated to one-hundredth of a foot, he also attempted to justify this practice.

Such methods and refinement of measurement ill accord with one's sense of justice, and I trust that the Standardization Committee will deprecate practices of these kinds.

The vote of thanks having been put to the meeting and carried unanimously,

Mr. F. H. A. HARDCASTLE, in reply, after thanking the meeting for the kindness with which his Paper had been received, said he had listened with the greatest

attention to the observations which had been made. He would not attempt to reply to them that evening, but when the written report of the discussion was submitted to him, he would write a short answer in which he hoped he would be able to show that he had profited by what had been said.

The following is the written reply received from Mr. **HARDCASTLE**:—

I have nothing but thanks for the reception accorded to the Paper by the members who honoured me by their presence. What criticism was expressed arose less from difference in opinion than from misconception—due, no doubt, to a lack of clearness and precision on my part.

Mr. Leaning's comment on the passage on page 46 is quite sound. The arrangement "that the surveyor should undertake to be responsible to the builders tendering on his quantities in the same manner as if directly employed by them" had reference to a particular case, viz., the action of a well-known public authority. In my judgment, when the quantities are not made part of the contract, this arrangement furnishes an excellent alternative, one, moreover, to which no surveyor can reasonably object.

I followed Mr. Baylis's remarks on the national building code with interest, and with much that fell from him I am in agreement. Intentionally I abstained, however, from a general discussion of the code, which would require one or two evenings to itself. The formidable list of duties it assigns to the quantity surveyor was given mainly in order to direct the attention of the profession to the numerous and important fresh respon-

sibilities which it was sought to impose upon it, not by any means as necessarily endorsing all of them. Some of them, indeed, as for example Nos. 3, 4, and 11, are obviously impracticable. The same remark applies to the remarkable requirement that the "appointed quantity surveyor" shall act under the instructions of the employer, who is to warrant the accuracy of the bills of quantities, the effect of which last provision has been pointed out by a legal critic to be that the employer, while liable to make good any errors of omission, would be debarred from making any deduction in respect of errors of excess in the quantities.

THE STREETS OF LONDON BEFORE THE GREAT FIRE.

BASED AS FAR AS POSSIBLE ON REFERENCES IN
CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.

By W. W. JENKINSON (FELLOW).

*To be read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, on Monday, 10th January, 1921.*

It is now nearly seven years ago that the members of this Institution paid me the compliment of listening with laudable patience to a Paper on "London as it was before the Great Fire," based mostly on references to the works of early, and so far as possible, contemporary writers. The subject is so large that only a small portion of it could be touched on in the allotted hour. I offer you to-night another chapter, and propose to speak of the streets, or some of them, and, if time allows, of some of the most interesting of the public buildings. But before proceeding farther, I cannot refrain from mentioning the absence of one who was present on the reading of my first Paper.

We all lament the death of Dr. H. B. Wheatley, and I especially remember with feelings of pleasure the manner in which he, himself the author of a notable work on London, which will always live, spoke with

genial appreciation and lenient criticism of the small contribution to a great subject made by one whom he might, comparatively speaking, have considered as a 'prentice hand.

I.

The city of London commenced on the river-side eastward of Old London Bridge, and gradually extended westward as far as Blackfriars and the Temple, and northward as far as Leadenhall Street and Bishopsgate. The streets for the most part bear the same names as they did in the sixteenth century and earlier, as may be seen in the old maps, the exceptions being chiefly the important improvements made in the last century, the most notable being King William Street and Moorgate Street, giving a direct approach from the north to the new London Bridge. These were followed by the Holborn Viaduct within the recollection of some of us, and later on by Queen Victoria Street. The new thoroughfares connecting the Strand with the west central district are still more recent. Following the usual course in the birth and growth of new cities, the first houses, long before the Norman Conquest, were probably built by the river-side in Thames Street, but it was not till Norman times that these were of any importance and that the great nobles began to take up their residence there and build houses of a sumptuous character. For instance, we read in an old writer quoted by Stow¹ :—

“Two castels are built with walles and rampires, where of one is in right of possession Baynardes: the other the Barons of Mountfichet.”

¹ Gervase of Tilbury, who wrote in the early thirteenth century.

Baynarde is reported to have come over with the Conqueror, and died in the reign of William Rufus. The name still survives in "Baynard Castle Ward." The street was mean and narrow as it still is, but the approach to the great houses was chiefly by water, and the chief entrance and most imposing front was to the river.

Play-writers give the street a bad name centuries after Baynarde the Norman lived there:—

"Thames Street stinking of pitch and poor-john."¹

In a later play by Wycherley we read:—

"I hate a lover that smells like Thames Street."

In Suffolk Lane, Candlewick Street, close to Thames Street, was a somewhat noticeable house named "Rose Manor," the residence of William de la Pole, who, by the aid of suborned evidence, was attainted of high treason and executed in 1521. There is an allusion in Shakespeare's "Henry VIII.":—

"The Duke being at the 'Rose' within the parish of S. Laurence Pountney, did of me demand what was the speech among the Londoners concerning the French journey."²

One of the customs of the manor seems to have given rise to the title, viz., the granting of leases at a nominal rent, consisting of the payment of a rose once a year. There were other instances of the same practice, *e.g.*, a small piece of land, part of the Bishop's Inn without Temple Bar, was leased for building houses for a term of thirty years, the rent for the first year being a rose

¹ Beaumont and Fletcher, "Scornful Lady" (1616), II. ij. Poor John is Hake, possibly from the French *pauvre gens*.

² "Henry VIII." I. ij.

at Midsummer, and for the remainder of the term 6s. 8*d.* per annum. This was in 1403.¹

"The Three Cranes," both as a tavern and a wharf and public landing place, is frequently mentioned. Even royalty did not disdain to cross dirty Thames Street to get there:—

"The first day of Februarii [1554] the quenes grace came unto the yeldehalle and went home again by watter at the Crane in the Ventre."²

The Vintry in Thames Street was the district occupied by the wine trade, and the hall of the Vintners' Company was close by, and, as rebuilt after the Fire, is still there.

Near where Cannon Street Station now overrides Thames Street stood the Stil-yard, or Steel Yard," a place which grew to be one of some importance.

Here the German merchants of the Hanse were in great force, certainly as early as the fourteenth century, and carried on an extensive trade in wines and the storage of corn. They built a large house of stone, which came to be called *Gildehalla* (or *Gilda Aula*) *Teutonicorum*, or Guildhall of the Germans. The society existed for some centuries, but the jealousy of London merchants brought about its termination. Edward Halle, in his *Chronicle*, describes how before his time—

"The Cardinall with greate pompe came to the Cathedrall Churche of Paules . . . Two merchauntes of the Stilierd bare faggottes for eat-ying fleshe on a Fridaie."⁴

¹ Calendar of Patent Rolls—4 Henry IV.

² *Chronicles of the Grey Friars* (1556). (Camden Society.)

³ The original meaning of the word has given occasion for much dispute. See "Oxford Dictionary," *s.v.*, and note in Kingsford's Edition of Stow's *Survey*.

⁴ "Union of the two noble and illustrate famelies" (1548), fol. C., xlv.

There was an inn near by much frequented and known for its Rhine wine :—

“Men when they are idle and know not what to do,
Saith one let us goe to the Stilliard and drinke Rhenish
wine.”¹

Parallel with Thames Street, Tower Street, Eastcheap and Candlewick Street ran in continuation westward, the last of these (the name corrupted to Cannon Street) being in the nineteenth century continued to S. Paul's Churchyard. In Tower Street lived Simon Eyre the shoemaker, who became Lord Mayor and built the Leadenhall, whose biography was written by Thomas Deloney under the title of *The Gentle Craft*; and Dekker wrote a comedy on the same subject, entitled “The Shoe-maker's Holiday,” which was revived on the stage a few years ago. The author makes Eyre say—

“I am Simon Ayre, the mad shoemaker of Tower Street,”

and he encourages his man Ralph by the present of “five sixpences” to “fight for the honour of the gentle craft.”²

The famous “London Stone” was on the south side of Candlewick Street. The remains of it were moved and built into the wall of S. Swithin's Church on the opposite side of the street, where they may still be seen. Camden writes of it :—

“This I take to be a mile-stone (such a one as they had in the Forum at Rome), from which the dimensions of all the roads or journeys were begun, since it stood in the middle of the City. The Roman Way was through Watling Street direct to the Stone.”³

¹ Thos. Nashe, *Pierce Penilesse Supplication* (1592).

² *op. cit.* (1599), bk. 4.

³ 1586. *Britannia* (tr. 1722), i. 372.

Stow describes it as a "great stone fixed in the "ground very deep and fastned with bars of iron"; and in another place:—

"In the year 1450 Jacke Cade and other rebels of Kent entered the Citie, he stroke his sword on London Stone, and said himselfe then to be Lord of the Citie."¹

We have an incident again in Shakespeare's "Henry "VI."²

The allusion is probably to an ancient tradition that the fate of London depended in the possession of this stone. The superstitious denizen of the City may take comfort, as a piece of the stone is still with us notwithstanding the Great Fire.

The other main streets from east to west, and converging at S. Paul's, were Fenchurch Street and Lombard Street, Cornhill (the name including Leadenhall Street), and the West Chepe. These were touched on in my former Paper. The intersecting small streets trending from north to south are numerous, and all of them have some history of their own.

In Seething Lane (formerly Sydon, altered to Sything) lived Samuel Pepys, and was buried with his wife at the Church of S. Olave, which is at the corner of the street. In Queen Elizabeth's time Stow writes of "diuers fayre and large houses." In one of these lived Sir Francis Walsingham. Here is an extract from the register of the parish church:—

"Apr. 14. 1575. Baptism of Henry Devereux, third sonne to the Earle of Essex in the Lady Walsingham's House; the Earle of Northumberland and the Lord Burrowes and the Lady Rich weare sewerties."

¹ *Survey* (1603), p. 25.

² In the Folio (1623), p. 140.

Twenty-six years after on Tower Hill, which is only a quarter of a mile away, his more famous yet less fortunate brother Robert was executed for high treason.

Mart Lane was so called from the market held there, but the name was corrupted to *Mark* Lane, and the error has remained to this day. Queen Elizabeth was entertained there on the day of her coronation procession:—

“At the head of the streete a scholer of Paul’s Schoole made to her a short speache in Latin verse; next to him stood the Company of Mercers with their rayles, and after them all the other Companies extending to the farther end of Mart Lane . . . a peale of ordnance began at the Tower which continued half an hour.”¹

Nash alludes to the street in one of his satires:—

“They shall be provided for sumptuously when sooth and verity may walke melancholy in Mark Lane.”²

This is somewhat a reflection on the fair dealing of the traders.

Mincing Lane is a corruption of Mincheon, which was so called, according to Stow, of “the tenement there “some time pertaining to the Mincheons or Nuns of “S. Helen’s, Bishopsgate.” There is a brief allusion in a play—

“Where dost live John?

At the three Wash-balls, forsooth, in Mincing Lane.”³

S. Margaret, Pattens Lane, Eastcheap, took its title from the church which stood there, and that title arose

¹ Sir John Hayward, *Annals of Queen Elizabeth* (1636).

² *Christ’s Teares* (1593).

³ Betterton, “The Revenge” (1680), II. j., from an earlier play by Marston.

from the trade of patten-makers carried on near by. But the trade was decaying at the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and Stow writes :—

“ Patten-makers cleane worne out.”

The name of the street was altered to Rood Lane, from the “ rood ” or crucifix which stood in the churchyard, and which, like other crosses in the City, was in Puritan times broken down and pulled to pieces by the mob.

Love Lane and Pudding Lane were on the other (*i.e.*, the south) side of Eastcheap. The former was a favourite title, for which Ben Jonson suggests a reason :—

“ I [Venus] dwell in Pudding Lane
Ay, forsooth, he [Cupid] is prentice
In Love Lane with a bugle maker.” ¹

Pudding Lane has acquired notoriety from the fact that the Great Fire broke out there, to which allusion was made in verse the following year :—

“ The next place viewed was where the flame began
From empty'd Tripes called Pudding Lane ;
And ne'er, said she, to greater Honour rise,
Thou source of London's tragedy.” ²

This minor poet is rather hard on the butchers who were much in evidence in Eastcheap and at one time had a hall in Pudding Lane. Stow writes :—

“ The butchers have their skalding house for
hogges there and their puddings.” ³

¹ “ Masque of Christmas ” (1616).

² S. Ford, *Londini quod reliquum* (1667), p. 10.

³ Probably Pudding Lane may be identified with Bethere's Lane mentioned in a grant to butchers at an early period with a licence to cast offal into the Thames at ebb tide. *City Letter Book*, I., p. 22. The lane is also mentioned in Dekker and Webster's “ Northward Hoe ” (1607), i.

Philpot Lane takes its name, as Stow tells us, from "Sir John Philpot that dwelled there." In the time of James I. Sir Thomas Smith, Treasurer of the colony of Virginia, lived there. He was the first Governor of the East India Company. Ben Jonson in his "Masque of "Christmas" punned on the name, as many have done since his time :—

"King Cobbles it is—I'm a father of his,
And he dwells in the lane called 'Fill-pot.'"¹

Billiter Street is probably a corruption of Bellzetars Lane, possibly so called from the first owner.²

Lime Street is said to have been named from the burning of lime there. It is alluded to in a play by Samuel Rowley :—

"I know you're a man of courage; and for the merrie cobbler of Lime Streete, tho' I sit as low as S. Faith's, I can look as high as Paules."³

Here is an account of a parliamentary wedding during the Commonwealth :—

"Thomas Goodwin and Jane Walker were married Oct. 17, 1655, by Alderman Thomas Andrews at his house in Lyme Street according to the form prescribed in the Act of Parliament."

This aldermanic wedding was legal; yet it appears that the couple were married in church on the following day.

Of Culver Alley, the present Cullum Street, Stow writes :—

¹ Works (1616).

² Stow's *Surrey* (1598). But in a note in Mr. Kingsford's Edition of Stow it is stated that "Bellzettars" meant "bell-founder." Phonetically this derivation seems likely.

³ "When you see me you know me" (1605), D. 2. S. Faith's Church was in the crypt of S. Paul's.

"Where some time was a lane . . . into Lime Street . . . long since stopped up for suspicion of theeves that lurk in there by night."

Yet Cullum Street still exists and is mentioned in the earliest London Directory, 1677.¹

S. Mary Axe was so named from the church of S. Mary-at-the-Axe, which anciently stood there. The church was dedicated to S. Ursula and the 11,000 Virgins, said to have been of British birth, and to have made a pilgrimage through Europe and suffered martyrdom. The church possessed as a relic one of the three axes said to have been used in the slaughter of the saints.

From S. Mary Axe westward the street now known as Leadenhall Street was considered a continuation of Cornhill.

Lombard Street (from the Lombards who in early times made it their quarter) was a locality favoured by the goldsmiths, the forerunners of the bankers of later days. They evidently made loans on security, as a citizen in a pathetic letter written to his wife from the Tower says :—

"My plate is at gage in Lombard Street; my debts are many."²

There is reference to the street in the old ballad of "Jane Shore":—

"In Lombard Street I once did dwell,
Where many gallants did beholde
My beauty in a shop of golde."³

¹ Stow offers no explanation of the name, but we may remember that a culver is an old name for a pigeon used by Spenser and others, and pigeons have always made London their home and found nesting places in roofs and gables.

² Quoted in Dr. Goodman's *Court of King James I.*

³ *Percy Reliques*, II. 195.

But other trades were carried on there. Falstaff was

“indited to dine at the Lubbar’s Head, in Lumbert Street to Master Smooth’s the Silk-man.”¹

Samuel Pepys describes the street during the plague :—

“I could not meet twenty persons from the one end to the other.”²

In Lothbury there were brassfounders, as an old play tells us : “Lothbury where they turn brazen candle-sticks.”³

Founder’s Court still marks the spot. Probably the trade was something of a nuisance both from noise and smell. Tusser plays on the word “loathe” :—

“Thou shalt for woe, By Lothbury go.”

The place had one blessing. There was a water conduit there, though a humorous writer makes fun out of it :—

“Now, my John iuggler, your nose is like Lothbery Conduit that alwaies runs waste.”⁴

A simpler, though doubtful, derivation of the name has been suggested, viz., from a certain Albert de Loteringi, who held property there in the twelfth century.

“A citizen of credit and renown” sometimes affords a name for a street, and, if a builder or perhaps restorer of a church, was glorified with a kind of second-class canonization by having his name added to the title, as in the case of S. Benet-Finke. The adjoining lane “Finke”

¹ “2 Henry IV.” II. j. (1600).

² Letter to Lady Carteret, September 4, 1665.

³ “New trick to cheat the devil” (1639).

⁴ R. Armin, *Two Maides of More Clack* (1609). c. 3. See note in Mr. C. L. Kingsford’s Edition of Stow’s *Survey*, ii. 334.

was corrupted into "Finch." Thomas Deloney gives an amusing account of a street musician who lived there, and was something of a public character :—

"Anthony the firkin fiddler of Finch Lane, cald for wine and began to play and sing :—

' When should a man shew himself gentle and kinde,
When should a man comfort the sorrowful minde,
When is the best time to drink with a friende ?
O Anthony, Now ! now ! now ! "

Ever after men called him nothing but "Anthony
" Now ! now ! now ! " ¹

Of Birchin Lane one said :—

"Birchin Lane shall suit us,
The costermonger fruit us."

This couplet out of a play, and many other quotations, indicate that Birchin Lane was known for tailors' shops,² and a well-known poet is reported to have said of his epigrams that "they were made like doublets in Birchin
" Lane for every one whom they will serve." ³

To "Send to Birchin Lane" was a witticism for getting "a birching." Stow derives the name from Birch-over, an early builder and owner.

Clement's Lane, Nicholas Lane, Abchurch Lane, Swithin Lane and Sherborne Lane connected Lombard Street with Candlewick Street. The first four take their names from the churches there, "Abchurch" possibly meaning "Up-Church," the building being on rising ground.

Sherborne, "a long borne of sweete water breaking
"into small shores," such is Stow's suggestion of a derivation.

¹ T. Deloney, *Gentle Craft* (1597).

² Heywood, "1 Edward IV." I. ij.

³ Sir J. Harrington, *Metamorphosis of Ajax* (1596).

“Crooked Lane” was a temptation to the joker, who, however, could not now play on the word as Ben Jonson did when he wrote:—

‘A straight young man,
Though he came out of Crooked Lane,”

time having eliminated the crooked part of the little lane.¹

Elbow Lane, out of Dowgate, bears a name of a kindred character.

In the centre of the City, near the Stocks Market (afterwards the site of the Mansion House), was Walbrook, which marks the course of a brook having its rise beyond the City wall in Moorfields. William Camden gives the old tradition as to the name:—

“Our annals tell us that L. Gallus was slain near a little river which runs almost through the midst of the city, and was called from him Nant-gall in British and in English Walbroke.”²

William Lambarde repeats this, but Stowe repudiates the Gallus tradition, and insists that “Wall” means one of the City walls through which the brook ran. “Barge Yard” still exists, and shows that the stream was navigable for a short distance, and Stow alludes to “one great house built of stone and timber and called ‘The Old Barge.’” This was in Bucklersbury, a short street leading to Cheapside, and often referred to. Nares in his Glossary speaks of its being occupied by druggists, and an old record speaks of a London Lord Mayor who was—

“One of the crewe that often tymes dow macke merrye with fygges. reysens, and allmondes bowghte in Backlares Berry.”³

¹ “Masque of Christmas” (1616). ² 1586, *Britannia* (1722), i. 372.

³ *Candlewick Letters* (cir. 1561).

But it is far more interesting to remember that Sir Thomas More lived there, and that his devoted daughter Margaret was born there, of whom Fuller writes:—

“She attained to that skill in all learning and languages that she became the miracle of the age . . . no women that could speak so well did speak so little.”¹

It is said that Erasmus wrote his treatise “In Praise of Folly” in Sir Thomas More’s house.

The quarter in the City occupied in early days by Jews, and known generally as “The Jewry,” was in the vicinity of Coleman Street, Catt Street (afterwards Gresham Street), Old Jewry, and some other streets near by. In Coleman Street Sir Francis Bacon once found a timely refuge, as he himself relates, when he was in trouble about a debt of £300:—

“This Lombard served an execution¹ upon me as I came from the Tower. He would have had me in prison . . . had not Sheriff More gently rescued me to an handsome house in Coleman Street where I am.”²

In early times there was a synagogue in Coleman Street, also in Catte Street (otherwise Cateaton Street).³

The street still known to us as “Old Jewry,” although essentially the Jews’ quarter, in olden times was evidently occupied by citizens of distinction in the days of Queen Elizabeth, as Ben Jonson indicates:—

“Why need I beseech thee; hast thou forsworn all thy old friends, or dost thou think us all Jews that abide there”;⁴

¹ Fuller’s *Worthies*, p. 209.

² Letter to Sir Thomas Egerton (1598).

³ Noted in Calendars of Patent and Charter Rolls—Edward I.

⁴ “Everyman in his Humour” (1601), i. j.

and at a later date in another play:—

“ To take thee from the Temple—
To make thee an Old Jewry-man; a Whittington.”¹

This was spoken to the nephew of a rich man who is about to succeed to a large fortune indicating that Old Jewry was a place of residence for city magnates, *e.g.*, where Charles I. was entertained on his return from Scotland:—

“ The Aldermen with Mr. Recorder of London, all in scarlet gowns, with the City Councill came all on horseback to the Lord Mayor’s house in the Old Jury.”²

Ironmonger Lane is mentioned by Davenant in “The Blacksmith,” where he plays on the word “iron”:—

“ She needs no stronger [place of retreat]
Then in the Lane of Ironmonger.”³

But it was the Mercers’ Company whose hall was here, though iron and mercery are hardly companionable, and the Ironmongers’ Company were housed in Fenchurch Street. Strype tells of a great bonfire here in 1559

“made of roods and images of Mary and John and other saints where they were burnt with great wonder of the people.”⁴

Before King Street was constructed to give a straight approach to the Guildhall, Lawrence Lane was the direct way from Cheapside. Royal visitors got into trouble there.

¹ Jasper Mayne, “City Match,” i. iv.

² I. Taylor, *Entertainment to Charles I.* (1641).

³ *op. cit.* (1661), p. 11.

⁴ *History of the Reformation*, ch. xii.

"Being come to S. Lawrence Lane end, the passage being very strait, neither horses nor foot could be planted there, so that only the Aldermen and the Lord Mayor conducted their Majesties and their train to Guildhall." ¹

The names of many streets leading out of Cheapside denote the trade carried on there, *e.g.*, Honey Lane, Wood Street, Milk Street, Friday Street, Bread Street. Of Honey Lane Stow writes "being very narrow and some-
"what dark." From a quotation from Ben Jonson it would appear to be a place to buy sweets:—

"With orange on his head and his ginger-bread
Clem Waspe of Honey Lane 'tis." ²

The small church of "All Hallows" there was not rebuilt after the Fire, and the site became Honey Lane Market, which is still in existence.

Wood Street would seem to denote the trade of a woodmonger, but the street was also noted for a certain kind of cake, for we find the Lady Halkett, even in the excitement of arranging the flight of Prince Charles from London soon after the death of his father King Charles I., writes in her autobiography:—

"Sent for a Wood Street cake (w^{ch} I knew he loved) to take in the barge." ³

Sir John Cheke, tutor to Edward VI., lived here, as we see from a letter "from my house in Wood Street, "1557." Sir Thomas More was born in Milk Street, and Fuller plays on the word:—

¹ *Oratio Carolina* (1641), Harleian Miscell. VII. 502. "Strait" is used here in the old sense of "narrow," and the lane still remains one of the narrowest in the City.

² "Masque of Christmas" (1616).

³ *Autobiography*, April 20, 1648.

“The brightest star that ever shined in that *Via Lactea*.”¹

The following extract also refers to Milk Street, and gives us an indication of “the gentle craft,” as shoe-making was called :—

“The cobbler’s maid in Milk Street for whose sake I take these arms.”²

Bread Street got its chief reputation from the famous “Mermaid Tavern” much frequented by Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and their circle, and alluded to in my former Paper. There was also an inn called “The Three Cups,” and the following quotation from a letter in 1600 is worth noting, because it refers to two of Shakespeare’s characters in the “Merry Wives of Windsor” and “Henry IV.,” Part 2, which had then only recently been written :—

“If I stay here long you will find me so dull that I shall be taken for Justice Silence or Justice Shallow. Therefore take pity on me. Direct your letter to ‘The Three Cups’ in Bread Street.”³

Friday Street devoted to fish, Friday being a fish day not only as a fast day of the Church, but by regulations of the city authorities to encourage the trade.

Gutter Lane is a corruption of the name Gutherun, who was formerly an owner of property there. “The inhabitants of old time were gold-beaters,” so Stow says. The Embroiderers’ Hall was there, and the Goldsmiths’ Hall close at hand.

¹ *Worthies* (1662), p. 208.

² Beaumont and Fletcher, “Knight of the Burning Pestle” (1613), III. j.

³ December 27, 1600. Sir Charles Percy to Dudley Carleton—Calendar of State Papers, vol. 275, p. 502.

Foster Lane is a corruption of Vedast Lane, the church of S. Vedas being at the corner. John Manningham in his *Diary* records a visit:—

“At a Church in Foster Lane and a blacke fellow with a soure looke [preached] but a good spurit.”¹

In Noble Street was “Bacon House,” according to Stow “new builded by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper “of the Great Seale.” Near by was Monkwell Street,

“So called of a well at the north end where the Abbot of Garendon had a house or cell called S. James-in-the-Wall, and certain monks of their house were the Chaplens thereof; therefore the well was called Monks’ Well.”²

The name was corrupted into “Muggle,” and so appears in a play by Richard Brome:—

“I have an old aunt in Muggle Street a mad-wife that knows what’s what as well’s another woman!”³

S. Ann’s Lane⁴ is a short street named from the church of S. Ann-by-the-Willows, leading to the street known as S. Martin’s-le-Grand built on the site of the famous priory of that name after its dissolution. The district, like “The Chepe,” became a region for shopping. “You must to S. Martin’s for lace,” some one says in a play. Thomas Powell wrote: “There is a pretty way of “breeding your maidens . . . at S. Martin’s-le-Grand.” But Powell did not recommend shop-keeping for married women

¹ *op. cit.* (1602).

² Stow’s *Surrey* (1603), p. 301.

³ “The English Moor” (1658), III. j.

⁴ Mentioned in the Anon. Tragedy of *Sir Thomas More* (MS. at the British Museum, printed 1844), p. 18.

"In a trade where a woman is sole Chapman she had such a preheminance over her husband that she will not be held to give him an account of her dealings." ¹

Barbican takes its name from the Old Watch Tower by the City Wall, and was the place of Milton's residence in 1646. He was buried near by at the church of S. Giles, Cripplegate. On Queen Elizabeth's coronation procession

"She rode in great state through Barbican, the Mayor riding with Garter King-at-Arms, and carrying a scepter before her." ²

While in the vicinity Grub Street should not be passed over. It has always had, proverbially, a repute for being the resort of poor authors, but in later days has taken the name of Milton Street, in honour of the great poet who lived near. Stow, however, in 1595, alludes to the street as having been occupied by bowyers, fletchers, and bow-string makers, but in his time given over to bowling alleys and dice-houses.

In a play fifty years later the idea of archery-requisites still prevails :—

"Nay, I do love her dearly; wondrous dearly;
Her eyes are Cupid's Grub Street; the blind archer
Makes his love-arrows there!" ³

Old Change was so named because of "The King's "Exchequer," the office of which was (according to Stow)

"To deliver out to every other Exchaunger throughout England their coynning irons, that is to say, one standerde or staple."

¹ 1631, *Tom of all Trades* (1876), p. 173.

² Sir J. Hayward, *Annals of Queen Elizabeth* (1636).

³ "Hey for Honesty," IV. ii.

In a play by Brome we read of "the Hearb Woman
" of Old Change,"¹ and a tract of 1643 describes

" A most strange letter which was found in the ' Old
Change ' directed to the Bishop of Ely. The letter,
evidently by a Royalist, complains of the treatment
received by Queen Henrietta Maria at the hands of the
common people ' who would like to put her from her
regall throne.' "

The Queen was in disfavour at the time in conse-
quence of the number of Capuchin monks in London,
whom she had brought from France.

In Bow Lane (named from the church) lived

" A most ingenious locksmith who was employed to
make a saw to cut iron bars asunder." ²

This was intended to assist King Charles to escape
from Carisbrook Castle, but the King's attempt was a
failure.

Following Bow Lane we reach Budge Row, the
name probably from the trade. " Budge " was a kind of
fur sold there.³ Ben Jonson has—

" The coney-skin woman of Budge Row." ⁴

Milton says—

" Those budge doctors of th' stoick furr." ⁵

Watling Street is a continuation, and may be con-
sidered as part of the old Roman Watling Street
passing through London from north to south: on the

¹ *City Wit* (1653).

² Ant. Wood, *Autobiography* (1672).

³ The "Oxford English Dictionary" describes it as "A kind of fur
consisting of lamb's skin with the wool dressed outwards." There is an
old cant word "budge," meaning what we call "an area thief."

⁴ "Bartholemew Fair," I. j.

⁵ "Comus" (1634).

Surrey side of London Bridge it continued as Stoney Street, Southwark.

“ ‘The Puritan Widowe of Watling Street’—acted by the Children of Paules—written by W. S., 1607.”

So runs the title of a play wrongly attributed to Shakespeare, and printed in the 3rd Folio, 1664. The story is also told in a ballad:—¹

“The Faire Widow of Watling Street and of her three Daughters, and how her wicked Son accused her.”

Deloney tells of a house there called the “Shunamite’s house,” kept by a widow who entertained intending preachers at Paul’s Cross: “God give you good-night “in Watling Street.”²

Watling Street leads to “Old Powles,” as the Londoners used in common parlance to term the old cathedral. One other street near by may be mentioned, viz., Silver Street. The name seems to indicate some connection with money, but Ben Jonson, speaking of “The Silent Woman” in the play, and, using metaphor, says “her own hair was made in Silver Street.”³ At the corner of the street nearest S. Paul’s (now a tavern) stood a house where Shakespeare is said to have once lived.

II.

Turning westward, S. Paul’s Churchyard is a good starting-point. The street surrounding the real church-

¹ Huth Collection, No. 71.

² Deloney’s *Thomas of Reading*. But see also Summer’s *Last Will and Testament* (T. Nash, 1600).

³ “Silent Woman,” IV. ij. The silent woman turns out to be a man, and probably her or his hair was a wig.

yard of the Cathedral is now, as it was three centuries ago, a place of shops; but the shops in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were mostly those of booksellers, the term being used in many cases to include the function of publisher, and the owners were sometimes termed "stationers."¹

"Booksellers, those rascally pedlers at the worst end of Paul's"²

is an unfair comment used satirically by an anonymous tract-writer. Those of us who are at all familiar with first editions will recollect such title-pages as the following:—

"The Honourable Histories of frier Bacon and frier Bungay, made by Robert Green, Maister of Arts. Printed for Edward White, and are to be sold at the little north dore of Poules at the Signe of the Gun, 1594";

and again:—

"The Two Noble Kinsmen. Acted at the Black-friers by the King's Majesties servants with great applause: written by the memorable worthies of their time, Mr. John Fletcher and Mr. William Shakspeare, Gent. Printed at London by Tho. Cotes for John Waterson, and are to be sold at the Signe of the Crowne in Paul's Church, 1634";

and this the first edition of Milton's early poems:—

"Poems of Mr. John Milton, printed by the true copies. Printed by Ruth Raworth for Humphrey Moseley, and to be sold at the Signe of the Princes Arms in St. Pauls Church yard, 1645."

¹ From the Latin *stationarius*, used for a man who had "a station," i.e., a shop, and was not an itinerant vendor.

² *Select City Queries*, "Mercurius Philalethes" (1660).

In the year 1659 Dr. Jeremy Taylor writes to John Evelyn :—

“ Mr. Martin, Bookseller at the Bell in Paul’s Churchyard, is my correspondent in London, and whatsoever he receives he transmits to me carefully.”¹

Jeremy Taylor writes at a critical time in which no doubt letters were intercepted. At the same time Evelyn writes from his own house, asking that letters to him should be forwarded to a certain draper in Ludgate Hill.

It would appear that new books were advertised by posting. In an old play we find that “ Ingenio,” who is a burlesque of Thomas Nash, says :—

“ In faith I have been posted to every post in Paul’s Churchyard *cum gratio et privilegio*.”²

It seems that some of the shops were built in actual contiguity to the cathedral, there being no Building Act or district surveyor, *e.g.*, Richard Jones had one “ joyning “ to the south-west dore,” but Jones sold ballads which were abjured by a certain cynic who confined his studies to Stow and Holinshed, and he wrote in a tract :—

“ It is no wonder that Paul’s has been so often struck by thunder. ’Twas aimed at these shops in which there lies such a confused world of trumpery.”³

Samuel Pepys bought a copy of Fuller’s *Worthies* here, but was much troubled to find that his family arms were not mentioned. The book is still a delight to us notwithstanding the omission.

The wants of the angler were not neglected, for here Izaak Walton bought his fishing tackle.⁴

¹ Works of Evelyn (1879), iii. 259.

² “ Returne from Parnassus ” (1598), Part I. I. j.

³ A. H., *Inquisition against Paper Persecutors*. A.

⁴ *Compleat Angler* (1653).

Paternoster Row is one of several streets near the Cathedral having names of a religious origin, and lovers of Church ceremonies are fain to think of an outdoor procession making its progress with frequent pauses through Ave Maria Lane, Creed Lane, Paternoster Row, and singing their last note at Amen Corner. Paternosters or rosaries were made and sold in the street. This is noted in the dedication to Queen Elizabeth of the first Welsh New Testament:—

“They of Paternoster Row earned their lyving by making of paternoster bedes only.”¹

Newgate Street was not originally so called; Bladder Street was its name, probably from the butchers' stalls or shambles. It also had a second name, Mount Goddard Street, for which as a derivation Stow suggests “the ‘tippling-houses where goddards or goblets were in ‘frequent use’: too freely, perhaps, for we read in the *Chronicle of the Grey Friars*:—

“A bucher of S. Nicholas Shambles was put in the pyllery.”²

But good food could be had, as we read:—

“Ther be good poddings at the Signe of the Plough —you never did eate better sauserlinges.”³

The butchers were much in evidence, and the Company's Hall was in Butcher Hall Lane, now King Edward Street.

Giltspur Street, originally Knight-Rider Street, close at hand, is the way to the large open space of West Smithfield, both famous and infamous in history, and

¹ Testament Newydd (1567).

² Camden Society, p. 77.

³ W. Wager, “The longer thou livest the more foole thou art.” B.

once a year the scene of riotous revelry at Bartholomew Fair. The name is from the spur which only knights were entitled to use. The spurs are alluded to in a play by Marston:—

“As your knight courts your City widow with jingling of his gilt spurs.”¹

At Pye Corner in Smithfield the Great Fire was stayed. The carved figure of a fat boy is still to be seen let into a wall, with a legend attached to remind us that “the Great Fire of London was occasioned by the sin of “gluttony.” The place had a name for plentiful eating, and was used typically. In a satire of the day (1648) a writer says of a parliament plot:—

“Pye-corner puddings smell not half so hot”;²

and Ben Jonson had—

“At Pye Corner taking your meal of steam in from cooks’ stalls.”³

The Fleet continued from Blackfriars to Holbourne Bridge, and the “Old Bourne” supplied a name to the street the steep ascent of which gave it a bad reputation. There were many dismal processions up this hill, for it was the high road to Tyburn *via* S. Giles to the Oxford Road, for the present New Oxford Street did not exist. The mention of Tyburn suggests a momentary excursion. The gibbet was opposite the Edgware Road turning, and in old plates is shown as triangular, somewhat like the lifting implement known as a derrick, which was so

¹ Marston and Webster, “Malcontent” (1604), I. iij.

² *Mercurius Melancholicus*, p. 166.

³ “The Alchemist” (1612), I. j.

called from a famous hangman who bore that name. The way to Tyburn is often mentioned in old plays, *e.g.*,

“And in a cart he turn’d up Holborn Hill”;¹

and in another of like date:—

“‘Go with you,’ quoth he. Many that have been the way to preferment—down Holborn, up Tyburn.”²

It is curious to note that the scene is laid in Turkey, and that the man who speaks is a Turkish shepherd. Our Elizabethan playwrights could not keep London out of their heads.

James Howell in one of his letters tells of an astonishing “post-mortem” which is interesting to medical students:—

“A hideous thing that happened in High Holborn; how one John Tennat . . . being dissected after his death, there was a kind of serpent with divers tails found in the left ventricle of his heart.”³

Holborn as a place for private residence was much sought after at the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but for some time there was nothing but open fields on the north side, saving the magnificent palace of the Bishop of Ely, to which appertained some 40 acres of land. The banqueting hall was one of the largest in London, and was the scene of many notable festivities. On one occasion the Lord Mayor and sheriffs left the hall in high dudgeon because they had been placed at table lower than the Lord Treasurer. It seems that the Bishop’s garden was a “Naboth’s vineyard” to Queen Elizabeth, and the letter she wrote to him demanding

¹ “A knack to know a knave” (1594).

² “Tragical Reign of Selimus.” Attributed to R. Greene.

³ *Familiar Letters* (1640), bk. II. vj. 43.

a large slice of the land as a site for a house that Sir Christopher Hatton wished to build is a specimen of un-queenly rudeness, and has frequently been quoted. The Bishop naturally objected to give up land which was not his property, but that of the See of Ely. But he had to give way, and the street called Hatton Garden is a reminder to us of the incident. The beautiful fourteenth-century church still remaining in Ely Place was the Bishop's chapel. Brooke Street, near by, reminds us of the residence of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, who delighted to call himself the "friend of Sir Phillip Sydney," whose biography he wrote. He was tragically murdered by his own servant at Brooke House.

The beautiful timbered front of Staples Inn is a fair specimen of what many London streets were like. Many years before the old Temple stood on the site or near; the Temple which we know in Fleet Street was later, and dates from the twelfth century. Parts of the old Temple afterwards formed the residence of the Bishop of Lincoln. At a later date, near by, stood the residence of the Earl of Southampton, and his son, Henry Wriothesley, Shakespeare's great friend and patron, also lived there. The present Southampton Buildings is a reminder.

Fetter Lane had but a poor reputation. The Fire extended nearly as far as the Fleet Street end. Clarendon writes:—

"At this spot the Great Fire was arrested. The other side [of Fleet Street] being destroyed to Fetter Lane, it [the Fire] advanced no further."¹

Evelyn assisted in staying the conflagration:—

¹ Clarendon, *Autobiography*.

"It pleased his Majesty to command me among the rest to look after the quenching of Fetter Lane end to preserve if possible that part of Holborn."¹

Gray's Inn Lane took its name from one of the four great Inns of Court. The following extract is given because it shows the system of giving a private individual a right to build at a time when all new buildings were prohibited by law:—

"License to Edward Stanhope of Gray's Inn, Surveyor General of the Duchy of Lancaster to build a house on a piece of his own land in Gray's Inn Lane, notwithstanding the proclamation for restraint of building in and about the City of London."²

Adjacent is Red Lion Street (named from the inn which had some fame), leading northward to a street which at a later period was called Lamb's Conduit Street, in memory of the good deeds of a citizen who died in 1570. An anonymous biographer writes:—

"Let us begin with the Conduite which he of his own costs . . . founded of late in Holborn not sparing expenses so it might be durable and plentiful . . . the pipes being in length from the bend to the same Conduite more than two thousande yardes. Beside this a standart with one cocke at Holborne bridge . . . the water being both sweete, pleasant, and wholesome . . . having disbursed thereabout of his owne costs and charges to the summe of fifteen hundred poundes. He also wrote a Praier boke, called the Conduite of Comfort—that with the water thereof his soule, as with the other his bodie, might be refreshed."³

¹ *Diary*, Sept. 5, 1666. Stow's definition of "Fetter" is from "Fewter" (French, *feutre*). *Feutre*="felt"; it also means the socket upon which a spear is rested; also an idle person. See note in Kingsford's Edition of Stow's *Surrey*, II. 363.

² State Papers—Queen Elizabeth: Domestic, vi. 41.

³ *A Memoriall of the Charitable Almes Deedes of Maister William Lambe* (1580), ii. and iii.

It might be noted that water-pipes were at the time often made of hollowed trunks of trees cut in lengths of about 10 feet, the smaller end of one section fitting into the larger end of the adjoining one. Such pipes have been often dug up in recent times, and were apparently in good preservation. About six months ago some of them might have been seen in Lincoln's Inn Fields in the road by Lincoln's Inn Garden. They had been dug out only some 4 feet below the present road level.

The above allusion to William Lamb reminds us of the general question of water supply and to the great work of Sir Hugh Middleton in the next reign, which I touched on in my former Paper. It has been suggested that the original conception of the New River scheme was not that of Sir Hugh Middleton. As a matter of interest I quote, for what it is worth, a note by John Aubrey, the antiquary:—

“Mr. Inglebert was the first inventer or projector of bringing the water from Ware to London called ‘Middleton's Water.’ He was a poor man, but Sir Hugh Middleton moneyed the business, undertooke it, and got the profit and also the credit.”

In another note Aubrey quotes “Pond's Almanack” for 1647, in which is a statement that “Edward Pond began “the work.” This Pond may have been a contractor. In 1641 Sir Edward Forde had a scheme for another supply from Rickmansworth, but the commencement of the Civil War put an end to any new enterprise of the kind.

In Aubrey's MSS. there is a memorandum, dated 168 $\frac{1}{2}$:—

"That now London is grown so populous and big that the new river of Middleton can serve the pipes to private houses but twice a weeke."¹

This indicates that toward the close of the seventeenth century a water supply for domestic use had been instituted, and there are indications of the inception of something like modern ideas of sanitation. On this point the sanitary surveyor will be interested in a book called *The Metamorphoses of Ajax*, which gives particulars of the proposed system with illustrations.

We will now cross Holborn to Chancery Lane. The name indicates the law and lawyers, but the street was originally known as New Street, and near at hand may still be seen New Street Square as a reminder of this. Lincoln's Inn, with its fine old Tudor gateway, is there, and Serjeant's Inn has only recently been removed. The modern buildings of the Public Record Office, now so noticeable, occupy the site of the older depository of our national archives, and the old building had a still earlier use as the Home for Converted Jews (*Domus Conversorum*) built by Henry III., and which, only to a very small extent, rewarded the aspirations of the founder. Stow refers to an inmate who received a pension of two pence a day.

The following is from the "Sinners' Tracts," and shows how lawyers, probably only the lower class of the profession, catered for business. The cloister under Lincoln's Inn Chapel was a similar place of legal loitering:—

"I have heard old men say they remembered when lawyers at the beginning of a term would stand at pillar, in Paul's, Temple Bar, the corner of Chancery Lane,

¹ *Brief Lives*, ii. 255.

attending the coming in of their countrymen, with cap in hand courteously saluting them and enquiring what business brought them to town.”¹

There appeared to be ladies who had a legal bias. We may read in a play of Wycherley :—

“I am now visiting but a woman of business. If I ever visit it is only the Chancery-lane ladies, ladies towards the law and not of your good-for-nothing flirts who cannot read law-French though a gallant writ it.”²

The Bishop of Chichester lived in Chancery Lane before the time of Lincoln's Inn. Chichester Rents and Bishop's Court are still in evidence. The story is told that Ben Jonson's step-father was a bricklayer and did some work in or about Lincoln's Inn, and the poet himself took a hand with the trowel and carried a book in his pocket. Except Henry VIII.'s gateway not much of old work can now be seen. The houses in Quality Court date from Queen Anne's time. The name of the court was originally New Court, but was changed to indicate the higher grade in the social scale of the residents. It must be borne in mind that at the date alluded to Bedford Row was a fashionable locality, and Gray's Inn Walk the resort of “The Quality.”

Drury Lane, the chief direct connection of Holborn with the Strand, owed its reputation to the play-houses, the earliest of which was “The Cock-pit.” The map of 1563, reproduced in Pennant's *History* shows a country lane with no buildings save “Drury House,” the residence of Sir Robert Drury, who died in 1615. As Lord Carew writes :—

¹ *op. cit.* (1645), v. 62.

² “The Plain Dealer,” (*cir.* 1667), I. j.

"Sir Robert Drewrie is dead and his three sisters are his heyres, only he gave away his land in Drewrie lane to Sir Harry Drewry, of Buckinghamshire, who was his next heyre-male."¹

Before the time of the Great Fire many houses had been built, and as early as Charles I. we hear of a water main there, as the following quotation shows:—

"An order of the Court of Aldermen granting during pleasure to Sir Richard Weston, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, a quill of water from the City's main pipe to serve his necessary use at his house in Drury Lane."²

Samuel Pepys was there in the Plague year, and notes in his *Diary*, June 6, 1665:—

"This day, much against my will, I did in Drury Lane see two or three houses marked with a red cross upon the doors, and 'Lord, have mercy upon us' writ there."

Howes writes in 1631: "The Street is now called 'Prince's Street.'" But if so the name did not survive, for the noted thoroughfare is still Drury Lane.³

The ancient name was "Via Aldwych," which survived in Wych Street (recently destroyed), and has been revived in the modern "Aldwych."

We are in the vicinity of the Duke of Bedford estate. The duke increased his wealth by transforming the Convent garden, the quiet resort of the nuns, into a great market and by turning green fields into streets. One spot in Bedford Street known as "Bedford Wall" has a black spot in its history. We read in Baker's *Chronicle*:—

¹ George Lord Carew to Sir Thos. Rowe, Camden Society, p. 5.

² *Remembrancer*, May 8, 1627; Index, 558.

³ Continuation of Stow's *Annals*.

“After the death of Charles I. many of the Royalists were executed. Lots were drawn, and one only out of three unfortunates was spared.

The fatal blank was drawn by Poyes, who thereupon on 25 April, 1648, was shot to death near Bedford Wall in Covent Garden.”

In Russell Street John Evelyn lived for a short time. As he writes in his *Diary* :—

“Took lodgings at Y^e Three Feathers in Russell Street, Covent Garden, for the winter.”

The street known as “Long Acre” was formerly “Elm Close,” parallel with the Strand, and situate outside the boundary of the Convent garden. The name creates a little difficulty, an acre being a measure of superficies, but a plausible suggestion has been made that in the division of common lands in old times each villager had his acre strip in rotation with others. The partition was still shown in maps of the late eighteenth century. The ownership of a long narrow strip (even if the measure were not actually so much as an acre) might have given rise to the term “Long Acre.”¹ We all know that in the “terrier” in old plans of estates the fields bear names, sometimes fantastic, taken from their shape. A tract dated 1642 shows that trade was bad in the locality in that year :—

“If you step aside in the Covent Garden, Long Acre and Drury Lane, you shall finde them in such a dumpe of amazement to see the hopes of their trading frustrate.”²

Queen Street is alluded to in a tract of 1641 entitled

¹ Sir Laurence Gomme, *Making of London*, p. 122.

² *Saint Hilaaries Teares shed upon all Professions*, p. 5.

“The seven White Divels who lived at Queen Street, Covent Garden. Their mad pranks presented to the vision of the world. Discovered by John Stockden, ‘a yeoman.’ It would appear that women pretended to be priests and confessors.

It was in the reign of Charles I. that the fourth Earl of Bedford laid out the Covent Garden with a view to building. His work was commended by Henry Glapthorne, in 1643, in an elegy:—

“Who with a noble and ambitious zeale
To increase the glory of the common weale,
Did those two works of wonder . . .
Built Covent Garden and that spacious plaine.”

Passing Trafalgar Square, which in old days was the site of the King's Mews, we reach the Haymarket,¹ the name indicating the nature of the trade carried on. The following is from a letter of Andrew Marvell, and in his MSS. were verses on the incident:—

“Oh, ye Hay-market Hectors,
How were you thus charmed
To turn the base dissectors
Of one poor nose unarmed.”

The reference is to an unseemly piece of rowdyism in Suffolk Street, and shows the rough manners of the time in 1670:—

“Twenty-five of the Duke of Monmouth's troop layed in wait by Suffolk Street, and as he (Sir John Coventry) returnes from ‘The Cock,’ where he supped, they threw him down, and with a knife cut off almost all the end of his nose.”²

It would seem that Sir John Coventry had given

¹ In old maps shown as “Hedge Lane.”

² Andrew Marvell, Works (1776), i. 414.

offence by not moving in Parliament for an imposition of the playhouses.

Hartshorn Lane, near Charing Cross, is not mentioned by Stow, but according to Fuller in his *Worthies* Ben Jonson once lived there:—

“Though I cannot with all my industrious inquiry find him in his cradle, I can fetch him from his long coats. When a little child he lived in Hartshorn Lane, where his mother married a bricklayer for her second husband.”¹

King Street was the most important street in Westminster, and allusions to it are very numerous. A few may be cited. Leading, as it did, to the Royal Palace of Westminster and the Parliament Houses, there was a regal air about the place, as Dr. Donne noted:—

“At Westminster
You shall hear nought but Kings;
Your eyes Kings only; the way to it, is King Street.”²

There was excitement there in the year of the Powder Plot, when, as Thomas Winter said in his evidence (1605)—

“In the middle of King Street I found the Guard standing that would not let me passe . . . I heard one say there is treason discovered in which the King and the Lords should have been blowen up.”³

But there were common-place sights and incidents in plenty, as when Izaak Walton describing an eel a yard and three-quarters long said—

“If you will not believe me, then go and see it at one of the coffee houses in King Street, Westminster.”⁴

¹ *op. cit.*, *Westminster* (1662), p. 243. The street appears in a directory about 1730.

² *Satires* (1631), v.

³ *Works of James I.* (1616), p. 240.

⁴ *Compleat Angler* (1653).

Moreover, the butchers gave evidence of manners more of Eastcheap Market than of Royal Westminster. So we may read in the State Papers, 1606:—

“The butcher of Westminster buried a dog in Tothill Fields in ridicule of the ceremony (*i.e.*, the funeral of Sir John Grimes in the Abbey), saying that the souel of a dog was as good as that of a Scot.”¹

Sir Henry Wotton did not find the street uncongenial for study, as he notes in one of his letters:—

“I am here at Westminster (King Street) with a few books about me more attending to the study of truth than of humour, contented, I thank God, with mine own poor thoughts.”²

Thomas Carew, the poet, lived here, to whom Sir William Davenant wrote in jest:—

“Upon my conscience whensoever thou diest there will be seen in King Street (where thou liest) more triumphs than in days of Parliament.”

The writer little thought that Carew would really die that year (1638), which was the case. Forty years earlier there died at an inn or lodging-house in King Street a greater poet than Carew. The author of “The Faery Queen” whose gracious but too forgetful mistress had promised he should have “reason for his rhyme, died”—so Ben Jonson is reported to have said—in poverty

“For lack of bread, and refused twenty pieces sent to him by my Lord of Essex, and said he was sorrie he had no time to spend them.”³

¹ Calender of State Papers—James I. : Domestic, 86.

² Letter to Sir Dudley Carlton (1612-13).

³ *Conversations of Ben Jonson with Drummond of Hawthornden* (1616).

Axe Yard, in King Street, is not mentioned by Stow, but sixty years after his time Samuel Pepys wrote:—

“Blessed be God at the end of last year I was in very good health. I lived in Axe Yard, having my wife and servant Jane and no other family than us three.”¹

At a later period Pepys lived in Buckingham Street, where Peter the Great was quartered for three months and worked at Deptford.

Charing was a small village or suburb and is not often mentioned without allusion to the Cross, one of the most beautiful of the Eleanor Crosses. In a play by Randolph some one speaking of a comet, which was always considered a bad omen or portent of disaster, says:—

“It reached from Paul’s to Charing and portends some certain immanent danger to the inhabitants.”²

Shakespeare alludes to it somewhat as a locality:—

“I have a gammon of bacon and two razes of ginger to deliver as far as Charing Cross.”³

The Cross was, as Camden tells us:—

“A monument which King Edward the First erected in memory of Queen Eleanor, the dearest husband to the most loving wife whose tender affection will stand on record and be an example to all posterity.”⁴

As early as 1601 the Cross was dilapidated, as we read in a play:—

¹ *Diary* (1659-60).

² “*Muse’s Looking Glass*” (1638), II. ij.

³ “1 Henry IV.” II. i. This is one of the quotations cited by favourers of the Baconian theory (1598).

⁴ 1586 *Britannia* (1722), i. 390.

"They say Charing Cross has fallen down since I went to Rochester, but that's no such wonder; 'twas old and stood awry as most part of the world can tell."¹

A few years later we find in a satire:—

"We now approach the Cross ycleaped Charing,
A weather-beaten piece which goes to wracke
Because the world of Charity is sparing."²

The cross like that of Cheapside was much hated by the Puritans, and Chapman writes of

"Some zealous brother who never sees the relics of Charing Cross but wisheth he were on horse-back with a lance in his hand in full speed to bear it down."³

Henry Peacham wrote an imaginary dialogue between the two crosses. Charing Cross relates its many vicissitudes:—

"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth one of her footmen had like to have run away with me. . . Part of me was bespoke to make a kitchen chimney for a chief constable in Shoreditch. An inn keeper in Holborn had bargained for so much of me as would make him two troughes."⁴

The cross was of white marble, and, as the wood-cut on the title-page of the book shows, had already lost its head. In 1647 it was pulled down as indicated in a ballad of the time:—

"Undone, undone, the lawyers are
They wander about the towne,
Nor can find the way to Westminster
Now Charing-Cross is downe."⁵

¹ Dekker and Webster, "Westward Hoe," II. j.

² Pasquil's *Palinodia* (1634), B. 4.

³ "Two Wise Men" (1619), IV. ij.

⁴ Ryhen Pameach (anagram of "Henry Peacham") (1641).

⁵ "The Downfall of Charing Cross." In *Percy Reliques* (1846), II. 248.

The equestrian statue of King Charles I. stood in his lifetime on the site of the Cross, and still stands there, but the story of its disappearance for twelve years has a touch of humour about it. After the King's execution it was sold as old metal to a dealer, with a stipulation that it should be melted down. But the purchaser was a man of forethought. He secretly buried the statue and deluded the public by the sale of articles supposed to be made of the metal, which were bought by Royalists as relics of the martyred King. Some years after the Restoration Andrew Marvell wrote:—

“ So the statue will up after all this delay,
But to turn the face toward Whitehall you must show,
Though of brass, yet with grief it would melt him away
To behold such a prodigal court and a son.”¹

It was to this re-erection of the statue that Waller alluded in an epigram:—

“ Rebellion though successful is in vain,
And kings so killed rise conquerors again.”

With these loyal words of the courtly poet in your ears I will leave you to seek refreshment, and suggest that you should sup at “The Ship.” It is a well-accustomed inn known to James Howell, who in one of his “Familiar Letters,” written from prison, alludes to “the rich
“venison pasty on which I dined at ‘The Ship’ behind
“the Exchequer.”²

Time does not allow us to travel further westward, so I will only quote John Speed, the antiquary, by way of Epilogue:—

¹ Works (1776); Preface.

² *Familiar Letters* (1621).

“This London (as it were) disdaining bondage hath set herself on each side, far without the walls and left her West gate in the midst, from whence . . . she hath continued her streets unto a King's Palace and joined a second City to herself famous for the seat and sepulchre of our Kings, and for the gates of Justice that termly there are opened.”¹

¹ 1676 (written earlier), J. Speed, *Theatre of the Empire*, bk. i. 29.

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Held on Monday, January 10th, 1921,

A Discussion took place on a Paper entitled

THE STREETS OF LONDON BEFORE THE
GREAT FIRE:

BASED AS FAR AS POSSIBLE ON REFERENCES IN CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE.

By W. W. JENKINSON (Fellow).

JOHN WILLMOT (President) in the Chair.

Sir BANISTER FLETCHER, F.R.I.B.A. (Fellow), said it gave him great pleasure to propose a hearty vote of thanks to his old friend Mr. Jenkinson. He did not know why he had been selected for that honour, but he expected it was because for the short period of one year he had held a very distinguished position in the city of London—that great and noble city which was the subject of the Paper that night. In the city of London the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were very important people, and he could quite understand that on the historical occasion to which the lecturer had referred they had felt it due to their dignity to leave a dining-hall in

consequence of being placed below the Lord High Treasurer!

To anybody who had worked all his life in the City the delightful Paper would be of special interest. The origin of the names of the streets in the City was most instructive. They recalled the various uses and other incidents to which the streets had been put in times gone by. Mr. Jenkinson had also referred to the smells of London. He (the speaker) should imagine that in the Middle Ages those smells must have been bad indeed, but he thought everybody who had travelled abroad would realise that London, by comparison with other great cities, was now very free from all such disagreeable odours.

The lecturer had necessarily had to omit a subject which he (the speaker) had very much at heart, and that was the City Guilds, and the influence of those guilds on the whole of the social life of London before the Fire. An endeavour was now being made to bring those City Guilds up to date, as far as possible, by getting them to associate themselves with the trades and crafts for which they were founded; and he believed that effort was meeting with considerable success.

Although the Paper was eminently one to be read and studied in one's arm-chair, yet at the same time the members present had had the privilege of listening that evening to a most interesting discourse, in which the lecturer had delved deep into the traditions of historical incidents, the legends, and the literary associations of London. The members had followed Mr. Jenkinson, fast-tripping along winding lanes with very tortuous names. They had turned down Crooked Lane, for in-

stance, and had come to Love Lane, associated, as the lecturer had remarked, with Pudding Lane, and very properly so associated. But Mr. Jenkinson had left out one tantalising name which he (the speaker) would liked to have heard about, because it was near to the place where he practised, namely, Fyefoot Lane. He had often speculated as to whether that name had originated from the flying foot of a shy maiden, or merely from a five-foot rod, and possibly in his reply the lecturer could say which assumption, in his opinion, was the right one.

Then they had saluted the dwelling of old Samuel Pepys, that outspoken old diarist, whose diary, he imagined, everybody present must have read, because, at any rate to a Londoner, it was one of the most interesting of books. They had then passed naturally to other great writers famous in English literature, whose names were woven into the story of the old city. For instance, many quotations were taken from Stow, who in his "Survey of London" described a number of the places which Shakespeare peopled with his characters. Then there were Wycherley, Beaumont and Fletcher the great historian dramatists, Evelyn the diarist, Dekker, Jeremy Taylor the theologian, Izaak Walton the angler, Ben Jonson, and Francis Bacon.

He had been glad to hear Mr. Jenkinson refer to the fact that a sheriff of those days had really helped Sir Francis Bacon, and last, but not least, he had referred to Shakespeare, the greatest of all. Indeed, he had laid under contribution a vast army of writers who had come under the charm of the great city.

The Paper was one, as he had said, which needed digesting at home, but he should carry away with him

very pleasant recollections of the delightful discourse which Mr. Jenkinson had given that evening. It gave him great pleasure and keen satisfaction to propose that a very hearty vote of thanks should be passed to Mr. Jenkinson for his trouble in compiling the Paper and for coming there and giving the members such an entertaining evening.

Mr. A. BURNETT BROWN (Fellow) said it was a privilege to be allowed to second the vote of thanks which had been proposed in such an eloquent manner by his friend Sir Banister Fletcher—a privilege because he knew there was not a single member in the room who would not wish to do the same thing.

The Paper to which they had just listened treated a fascinating subject in a most delightful way, and he thought the members ought to be particularly grateful to Mr. Jenkinson for the enormous amount of trouble which such a Paper must have entailed. The wealth of literary allusion and the deep knowledge shown of the authors whom he cited denoted an immense amount of study and a trained appreciation of literary merit.

There were various matters touched upon in the course of the Paper which must have interested every one of the members in a more or less degree according to their knowledge of the particular point in question, but there were many things which must have struck them all. For instance, it was particularly illustrative of the very prosaic tendencies of the present time that whereas in the past various terms were used in denoting a nominal rent, one of which was poetically a rose and

another the much more prosaic peppercorn, yet the peppercorn only, so far as he was aware, had descended to the present time as a term used in legal documents. He suggested that their solicitor friends might be asked to make use of the more graceful term in future, and insert "rose" instead of "peppercorn."

Watling Street, and Candlewick Street, and London Stone had been mentioned by the lecturer. It had been rather a puzzle to him to know what road it was that had been marked by the great Roman milestone which used to stand on the south side, and a portion of which was now on the north side, of Cannon Street, and it was not until he found that that part of Cannon Street to the west of Queen Victoria Street was a street of quite recent formation, and that the old main street at the period of Mr. Jenkinson's Paper ran up through Budge Row and along Watling Street, that he realised it was the old Roman Watling Street, and that the milestone marked, the beginning or end of it.

With regard to Walbrook it was an interesting fact, which was probably known to many present, that the brook still survived and ran down, as some had reason to know, in the immediate neighbourhood of Princes Street. It was not very long ago that during the deep excavations for a new building at the bottom of Moor-gate Street a wharf or dock had been come upon which had been an offshoot of the Wall Brook. The old camp-shedding was still in existence, and the river mud at the bottom of the dock, dry and caked as left by the receding water.

The members hoped that on a future occasion Mr. Jenkinson would give them another Paper dealing with a later date. No doubt then he would tell them of the

varying types of people who lived in the streets of the City and who succeeded those who had dwelt in the streets mentioned in the present Paper. Amongst them allusion would no doubt be made to that most worthy and well-known individual John Gilpin, who, he believed, lived at the corner of Paternoster Row, just opposite the statue.

The question of the nomenclature of streets, to which Sir Banister Fletcher had alluded, was most interesting. It was also sometimes rather surprising, and entirely upset one's preconceived notions. He remembered that he was very surprised, and not a little disappointed, when he discovered that Nightingale Street, just off St. George's Street (Ratcliffe Highway), was not, as he had thought, reminiscent of the time when nightingales sang in a then rural district, but was a corruption of the old term "The Knighten Guilden," an order founded by King Edgar.

With regard to the wooden water pipes he supposed that all the members had seen them constantly. He had in his possession a section of one of them. They were very good pipes, but though generally used, he believed it was a fact that one of the earliest pipes (laid about 1400)—that which was used to convey water from Tyburn to what was called "The Tunne" (an enormous cistern set up in the middle of Cornhill)—was made of lead.

The Great Fire had spared very few buildings, and those that had been left were of the greatest interest. It had been a real grief to him a few years ago when he had been obliged, owing to the fact that they were entirely rotten and could not possibly be supported or kept up, to advise the destruction of some old houses in

Nevill's Court, just off Fetter Lane. They were old houses which had been left by the Fire, of which so few now remained standing, and he felt that, if it were possible, every effort should be made to preserve those still in existence.

The subject of the Paper was such that, as Sir Banister had said, the members could not hope to do more in discussing it than to express, as he did, their immense appreciation of the kindness of Mr. Jenkinson in giving it to them, and of the labour which he had devoted to its production. He had very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks.

Mr. JAMES P. MAGINNIS (Visitor) said he had received The Institution's invitation to attend the meeting that evening with great pleasure. He had also had the privilege of reading Mr. Jenkinson's Paper before coming to the meeting, and the pleasure of reading it had been intense.

He had himself done a great deal of research work, somewhat on the same lines as Mr. Jenkinson, but covering a different area. Research work was a fascinating amusement, and he took every opportunity of trying to encourage the younger generation to practise it. There was much to be learnt from it, and it afforded the means of imparting a great deal of useful information to others. In collaboration with Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, an architect in Westminster, whom probably some of the members knew as having been responsible for the removal of Crosby Hall from its original site to its present position in Chelsea, their research had resulted in the production of a number of models representing

the Royal Palaces and other buildings which had stood along the side of the river from Somerset House to Northumberland House in the year 1650 or thereabouts, which was more or less the period with which the lecturer had dealt that evening. At his (the speaker's) suggestion the Secretary of The Institution had kindly acquiesced in his bringing some photographs of those models to the meeting so that the members might have the opportunity of seeing what those noble buildings were like in those old days.

It had been intended by his patron (Mr. J. G. Joicey), Mr. Godfrey, and himself, that those buildings should extend as a landscape model from Somerset House to Westminster Abbey, including St. James's Palace, but unfortunately Mr. Joicey had died before they had got any further than Northumberland House. The models which had been completed up to Northumberland House were to be seen in the London Museum, to which museum Mr. Joicey had presented them. It had been his wish that the whole should be completed, but he had left no instructions to his executors to that effect, and therefore the work had unfortunately come to a standstill. Perhaps some spirited lover of old London would come forward and enable it to be completed.

As well as the photographs of the Royal Palaces, there were also some photographs of the Fortune Theatre built by Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College, about the same period, and also a photograph of the stage of Drury Lane Theatre as it had been left by the brothers Adam. Both those theatrical models had gone to Columbia University to Professor Brander Matthews, the great Shakespearean scholar, and that gentleman had done him the honour of saying that the

model of the Fortune Theatre was "the gem of his collection."

He wished he could add something to what Mr. Jenkinson had said that evening, but the author had treated the subject so completely that there was nothing left to be said, except to express his very great thanks and gratitude to Mr. Jenkinson for his admirable Paper.

Mr. G. F. J. MORGAN (Student) remarked that Mr. Jenkinson, in his Paper, had referred to the payment of roses as rent, and one speaker had suggested that that practice had now been discontinued. Until quite recently he had been a scholar at St. Olave's and St. Saviour's Grammar School, near Tower Bridge. Many years ago the school trustees made a large grant of land there to certain people in Bermondsey, and, ever since, at the annual prize-day, the representatives of that estate presented a bouquet of red roses to the warden. That practice had been observed every year, so far as he knew.

He desired to give his small support to the vote of thanks which had been moved to Mr. Jenkinson.

Mr. FRANK W. HUNT (Fellow), in supporting the vote of thanks, said he thought that Mr. Jenkinson had set a wonderful example to all the younger members of the profession. One would like to see more members of The Institution take it as a point of honour that they should not merely get some advantage from their membership, but should in return do something for the

good of The Institution. Mr. Jenkinson, as would be gathered from the Paper that night, had already read one Paper on the subject, yet at a time when he might rightly be looking for ease, he had come forward again and had placed The Institution under a very real debt of gratitude.

Those members who had had an opportunity of studying old London knew the wealth of interest and information that underlay its street names. Some of the members got that opportunity by probing into old titles in connection with disputes, and they saw something of the way in which property had been dealt with in the old days. It was not very long ago that, in connection with a small dispute as to the ownership of half a wall in the Strand, he had had the opportunity of digging out the curious ways in which glorious Queen Bess and her immediate successor on the throne managed to deal with the estates of the bishops who had palaces in the Strand; and the airy way in which Cecil, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Salisbury, calmly appropriated some feet of what was then the Strand and incorporated it in a sort of forecourt to his Little Salisbury House, the interesting point being that several hundred years later, at very great expense, that same strip of land had to be re-purchased from his successors-in-title.

It was not always safe to gather from the name of a street that that street really represented some ancient history. It might be a modern street, or a street which had been re-christened; but at any rate, even in the re-christening, there had usually been some attempt made to link it up with some interest of past days. To those who wished to pursue the subject further, he supposed there was no better source of information for

a busy man than the Survey of London which had been carried out by a body of enthusiasts, who, with the aid of some public financial assistance, published periodically volumes dealing with the interests of various parts of London. He did not know how far those volumes had now proceeded, but, at any rate, they covered quite a substantial part of London, and that not of the least interest.

He desired to thank Mr. Jenkinson most heartily for the wonderful Paper he had presented that evening.

The vote of thanks having been put to the meeting, was carried with acclamation.

Mr. JENKINSON, in reply, said on an occasion like the present when a lecturer rose to reply, he generally had to meet with a good many objections and, perhaps, hard and censorious criticisms. There was nothing of that on the present occasion, and the observations that had fallen from the lips of the gentlemen who had spoken had all been of the kindest character; consequently there was really nothing for him to say.

He had been very glad in many cases to gain pieces of information that had not hitherto fallen within his ken, and it was a pleasure to hear from Mr. Morgan of the continuance of the rose custom at St. Olave's and St. Saviour's Grammar School. It was something to get an instance right up to date, and no doubt in that place the annual affair of offering a rose became something of a festival.

He felt grateful to the members for the way in

which they had received his Paper, and he thanked them for the kindly terms in which they had been good enough to express their appreciation of his efforts. He could assure them that the preparation of such a Paper as he had read that evening was a great pleasure to the person who undertook the work. It introduced him to a very large number of authors, and he could assure the younger members of The Institution that time spent upon that kind of research work would well repay them.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES IN EGYPT.

BY ARTHUR H. DAVIS (FELLOW)

(LATE CAPTAIN R.E., E.E.F.), F.R.SAN.E., M.R.SAN.I.

*To be read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, on Monday, 7th February, 1921.*

The acquisition of land for public purposes in Egypt is a simpler and less expensive matter than in this country.

The legislation which governs the subject is common to the whole of Egypt, but, as will be seen later, it was largely on account of the congested state of the Egyptian capital of Cairo, as well as to codify the existing law on the subject, that the "Loi" of 1907 was brought into being.

As I have only had an opportunity of examining the effects of this legislation in Cairo, I purpose dealing with the question as far as it concerns this city; and, therefore, to make the subject quite clear it will be necessary to make a few remarks concerning "The city of lovely night," as Cairo has poetically been called.

Cairo as we know it is not an ancient city, but dates only from the tenth century, and the following extract from a well-known book gives an interesting story of the origin of its being:—

“In 969 of the Christian era, Gawhar, the Commander-in-Chief of the then Khalifah, took possession of Fustât (the site of the old Muhammadden capital of Egypt), and on the night of August 5th laid the foundations of a new city which he intended his master to occupy. He marked out the boundaries of it in the sandy waste which stretched north-east of Fustât on the road to Heliopolis (which is now a suburb of Cairo, built on the site of the Biblical city of On), and a square about a mile each way was pegged out with poles. Each pole was joined with a rope on which bells were hung, and it was arranged that when the astrologers gave the signal that a propitious moment had arrived, the first sods were to be turned. Whilst the artizans were awaiting this signal, a raven perched on one of the ropes and set the bells ringing, when straightway every workman thrust his spade into the ground and began to dig. At the moment they did so the planet Mars, Al-Kâhir, was in the ascendant, which was held to be a bad omen, but the matter could not be altered, and the new city was called after the Arabic name of Mars, ‘Kâhirah,’ that is ‘The Victorious,’ hence the modern ‘Cairo.’”

Under Turkish Rule.

“On January 22nd, 1517, the Egyptian Mameluke army was defeated outside Cairo, and on the following day Salim, Sultan of Turkey, was publicly prayed for in the mosques of Cairo; thus Egypt became a province of the Turkish Empire, with Cairo for its capital.”

In 1798 Bonaparte invaded Egypt with a French army at Alexandria, defeated the Mamelukes at the Battle of the Pyramids, and occupied the country. A year later he routed a Turkish army at Aboukir. In March, 1801, a British expedition disembarked at Aboukir, defeated the French with the assistance of the Turks, and allowed them (the French) to evacuate

the country under honourable conditions. In 1803, on the withdrawal of our forces, Egypt remained under Ottoman suzerainty until December 18th, 1914, when it was declared to be a British Protectorate.

Cairo Local Government.

Cairo is a unique city in many respects, not the least being that municipal control, as we know it in Britain, is unknown within its precincts. It has neither municipality nor town council, and not even a mixed or a local commission.

Government "Municipal" Control.

All the services for the conduct of the municipal life of the city are entirely under Government control, the duties involved being spread over different departments, each responsible to Government generally; as a consequence there is a little lack of that co-ordination which we get in the municipal management of our own cities and towns. The services chiefly concerned are eight out of the twelve controlled by the Ministry of Public Works, while three come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Health, and two under the Ministry of the Interior.

Cairenes without Voice in Municipal Government.

It will be seen, that the inhabitants of Cairo therefore have no actual voice in the management of their beautiful city, and consequently no control over the expenditure of the money collected in taxes.

It may be mentioned that the reason of this is that the population of Cairo is of an exceedingly cosmo-

politan character, with an overwhelming proportion of uneducated natives, and is therefore unable to direct its own municipal affairs with that disinterested concern which is an essential feature of good management.

But it must always add to the interest taken by the inhabitants of a city in the welfare of the same when the community occupying it has an actual voice in the control of its affairs, although Cairenes are the first to recognise and acknowledge how exceptionally well the different Government services are carried out. There is, however, one great drawback to this form of municipal activity, and that is, there is no financial control over the expenditure other than through the Ministry of Finance. Also, the amount raised by the local house and other taxes is no guide to the limitation or otherwise of the expenditure, as all funds for Cairo services are met in each case by a Government grant from the General State Revenue.

One example will suffice to make quite clear the point I desire to bring before you,

*Comparison with English Local Government Board *
Methods.*

Take the scheme for the drainage of Cairo, which has now been practically completed. Any municipality in this country requiring a sum of over £2,000,000 for drainage purposes would have to obtain the Ministry of Health's sanction and approval to the scheme, and would then be enabled to borrow the money at a fixed rate of interest, subject to certain requirements being met. The refund of the capital would be spread over a period of

* Now the Ministry of Health.

years, and posterity would pay for the benefit it would receive by paying the increased rates necessary to enable an agreed proportion of the borrowed capital to be repaid annually over a fixed period of years, to say nothing of the current interest.

But in Cairo the financial arrangements are much simpler. The Government, as a whole, having approved the carefully prepared and first-rate scheme of the Main Drainage Department of the Ministry of Public Works, voted the necessary funds—*et voilà*.

Capitulations.

Before proceeding further, attention must be called to the "capitulations," the name given to the privileges enjoyed by foreigners resident in Egypt, which were accorded to them by the sultans of Turkey and have been extended by custom.

When the mixed courts were instituted in 1876, codes of law were prepared and received the consent of the Powers as applicable to their subjects in Egypt, but no new law or police regulation can apply to foreigners unless it receives the approval of the Powers which consented to the inauguration of the mixed courts.

Some of the enormous difficulties of administration can be realised when one is reminded that there are fourteen different Powers concerned. There is no doubt in the minds of those best able to judge that the "capitulations," as soon as affairs in Egypt become more settled, will go "by the board," and foreigners here, as elsewhere, will have to conform to the general laws of the country, however and whenever passed.

Definitions.

As the following terms are used several times, a brief definition, as well as the authority for their being, may be of interest:—

“*Arrêté*.”—An “*arrêté*” is a ministerial order which is issued by the Minister of any Ministry in application of a law or decree.

“*Decree*.”—A “*decree*” is an order from the Sultan issued with the consent of the Council of Ministers (Cabinet).

“*Loi*” is a “*decree*” of general public interest. In certain cases it should be passed by the Legislative Assembly, whose decision is binding in certain matters and consultative in others.

Cairo Tanzîm Service.

To return to Cairo. A large part of the work which is done by a municipality falls to the lot of that branch of the Ministry of Public Works known as the “Cairo Tanzîm Service.” “*Tanzîm*” is an Arabic word meaning a “setting in order,” a most apt name, as will be seen on perusal of the department’s many functions, the first regulations setting forth its powers under the British occupation being a “*decree*” of 1889 by the Khédive and his Council of Ministers, and the regulations as to alignment of streets by an “*arrêté*,” also dated 1889.

An extract from the Regulations governing the Tanzîm Service cannot fail to be of interest. The Regulations begin as follows:—

" DECREE.

" We, Khédive of Egypt,

On the motion of Our Minister of Public Works, and following the advice of our Council of Ministers.

"Duly resolved by the General Assembly of the Court of Mixed Appeal at date of 15th June, 1889, held in conformity with the 2nd Article of our Decree of the 31st January, 1889 (29 Gamad-el-Awel 1306)

"The Legislative Council agreed upon the following:—

DÉCRÉTONS :

Article the First.

"In towns and villages where the Tanzîm exists or is about to be brought into being by a ministerial arrêté, no person may erect, enlarge, raise, repair, alter or demolish on any property within the confines of the above any houses, buildings, enclosure walls, walls, balconies, entrance steps, pavements, or any other works which border on the *public way* without receiving the permission of and the alignment from the Tanzîm Service.

"No permit is necessary to paint the interiors and exteriors of the premises."

Then follow twenty other articles of various instructions and information. The twenty-first and last declaring:—

"Our Ministers of the Interior and Public Works are charged, each so far as it concerns him, with the execution of the present Decree."

The decree is signed for the Khédive by (1) the President of the Council of Ministers, (2) the Minister of the Interior, and (3) the Minister of Public Works.

It may be mentioned that in common with all other decrees, regulations and laws, the regulations of the Tanzîm Service are printed in French and in Arabic.

Alignment of Streets.

The building development of Cairo (as throughout all towns of Egypt) proceeds at the will of the various land and property owners (except in those places where the Government have taken the initiative, as in cases of newer outlying suburbs, by expropriation, or on account of Government ownership) and without any co-ordination on their part for the betterment of the whole: just as we in this country suffered from this same lack of co-ordination until the powers conferred on the Local Government Board* by the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909. In addition to this there are no building by-laws, no regulation of any kind other than those which regulate the size, distance apart from each other horizontally and laterally, and height from public way, of balconies. It should be mentioned that balconies everywhere are a distinctive architectural feature, and practically no building in Cairo is without one. It will be seen, therefore, that any person who desires to build may work his own sweet will, though naturally, if he be a wise man, he will erect only such buildings as are likely to be suitable to the particular locality. It should be stated, however, that the rebuilding of the European quarter of Cairo, which has been proceeding for about twenty years, has been magnificent, and probably the modern city can compare with any the world over.

Buildings on Public Roads.

Should, however, anyone desire to build on a public

* Now the Ministry of Health.

road, by which is meant in Cairo those roads under Government control under alignment decrees, the building has merely, so far as by-laws and regulations are concerned, to conform to the actual alignment of the street and the principles laid down in the "arrêtés" previously referred to as to alignment and balconies. A permit must, however, be obtained from the Tanzîm Service (who cannot withhold same) before even a brick can be laid, and nothing else is necessary, not even the submission of plans. Nevertheless, modern European Cairo, the growth only of the last quarter of a century, is a remarkably beautiful city, many of the buildings being well designed and admirably proportioned, and able to be compared with any seen elsewhere. The exteriors of nearly all buildings are cemented to imitate stone effect, and in a country which is almost always bathed in golden sunlight the effect is most pleasing. It should be remarked that most of these fine buildings have largely been erected by European constructional companies or European contractors.

*Law for Acquisition of Private Property for
Public Use.*

I now come to one of the most interesting features of Cairo's development, in the shape of the legal power the Government possesses for acquiring private property for public use. It is entitulated "Loi sur l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique devant les tribunaux indigènes,"* passed in 1907, which embodied the "Loi" of 1906 and the "décrets" of 1896.

"The Tanzîm Expropriation Decree of 25th August,

* French is the language of the Court and diplomacy. All notices in public places are in English, French, and Arabic.

" 1889, received the sanction of the Mixed Courts and the Legislative Assembly, and was thoroughly examined and scrutinised by competent engineering, sanitary, and legal authorities before its promulgation."

Before, however, giving an explanation of the present law and its application, in order that the point of view of those who framed the same may be shown, I give the following part extracts from that portion of "The Report of the Public Works Department, 1910," which deals with "Expropriation of houses":—

"Expropriation can be attained in three different ways:—

- (1) By purchase of land and house;
- (2) By forcing a proprietor who applies for permission to modify the construction of his house * to conform to the Government alignment, in which case the land only, and not the condemned portion of the house, is paid for;
- (3) By the demolition without payment of a house, 'menaçant ruine,' though such 'ruine' may have been hastened by the provision of the law of 1889. The land is paid for.

"The sanitary problem to be solved was the admission of light and air into a large oriental city where every law of hygiene had been set at defiance for centuries. Many streets are only two and a half-mètres wide, innumerable blind alleys existed from which egress might be entirely stopped by fire, carriage traffic was at first impossible, so that scavenging carts could not ply. The dangerous state of affairs was being constantly aggravated by the erection of new buildings

* See "Permits for Construction," page 11.

within the limits of the already narrow and tortuous streets."

"The first step necessary was the plotting on the map of Cairo of an imaginary network of streets laid down on lines in conformity with hygienic and traffic requirements. This was done."

"To prevent encroachment on this ideal network it was necessary to issue a decree forbidding construction of any kind on the projected thoroughfares."

"An estimate of the sums required for the expropriation by purchase of the buildings or parts of the buildings projecting beyond the line as plotted of the new streets, produced unmanageable figures."

"Expropriation by purchase was considered unattainable. The question then arose as to which of the two further alternatives was most advantageous to the community as a whole."

"The first consisted in leaving Cairo in its then state, a labyrinth of narrow, ill-ventilated, tortuous lanes, a prey to fire and to epidemic disease. Paving, scavenging, and watering could not be carried out except in the most primitive manner, because rollers and carts could not pass in the narrow streets."

"The second alternative (the one chosen) was to tax householders in kind. It is undeniable that the widening of streets is in the interest of both the landlord of abutting houses, whose property increases in value, and of the occupants of the house, who benefit by improved hygienic conditions, increased security, and greater facilities for traffic."

"The law was framed for the express purpose of producing the effects which are occasionally severely criticised as being contrary to English and Indian law. Egypt has followed the French and Belgian laws, and the principle underlying the Egyptian law is the right of slow but continuous acquisition and demolition by the Government of houses encroaching on an alignment."

An epitome of the law is as follows, and it should be noted that the law applies not only to Cairo, but to all Egypt.

In Cairo the Tanzîm Council* decides upon and arranges a street-widening scheme; this scheme is then placed before the Ministry of Public Works, who, if it fully approves the scheme, obtains from the Government a decree to legalise it, so that every new street-widening and improvement is subject to a fresh decree (Article 1). This decree is published in the official journal, notices are affixed to certain public places and to the buildings affected, and an extract of the decree as far as it applies is sent to every owner and occupier of the same, which from the date thereon has the effect of vesting the property in the Tanzîm Council (Article 5). Buildings, part only of which may be required to enable improvements to be carried out, must be purchased in their entirety if the owner requires it, otherwise only the portion intersected by and projecting over the new road (Article 4).

Four days after the publication of the decree a notice is served on the owners informing them that they have ten days in which to agree upon a price for their property with the expropriating party (Article 6), and if a price is agreed, the owner can receive the same fifteen days after at the "Bureau hypothèque" (State Mortgage Bank).

The owner of the property is responsible that any lessee is summoned to the meeting in Article 6 under

* The Tanzîm Council consists of the Under-Secretary of State for the Public Works Department, the head of the Tanzîm Department, a representative or delegate of the Governor of Cairo, the chief engineer of the Tanzîm Department, an official of the Public Health Department, and two native notables usually nominated by the Ministry of Public Works.

penalty of being answerable to the lessee himself for any indemnity the lessee may claim (Article 7). Fifteen days after the meeting under Article 6, provided an amicable settlement has been arrived at, the sum agreed upon shall be paid to the parties on their producing a certificate from the "Registry of hypothecs" (State Mortgage Registry) to the effect there is no mortgage thereon. If there is any entry, the sum is paid into court pending its proper distribution (Article 8).

All who were not present at the meeting under Article 6, or who did not come to an agreement as to compensation, now come under Article 10, by which the court, within three days of receipt from the governor of the district of the result of the meeting, appoints one or three experts, according to the importance of the case, to value the buildings, these experts being chosen by preference from among the notables of the town or of the province. The court fixes the period in which the experts shall present their report, which period must not exceed fifteen days.

By Article 11 the experts are under oath to give a righteous and just decision.

By Article 12 the experts must give six days' prior notice to the parties of their intention to commence their operations, in case the parties may wish to be present.

Article 13 states that the price will be calculated without taking into consideration the increase in value which results or will result from the fact that the property is being acquired by "expropriation," and if only part of the property is taken, the price will be the difference between the value of the whole and the part retained by the owner.

By Article 14, when, by the carrying out of a work

for the public benefit, the portion not acquired is increased or decreased in value, this increase or decrease must be taken into account, but the sum to be deducted or added shall never exceed one-half of the sum payable to the proprietor under the terms of Article 13. Any alterations or additions made by an owner after the publication of the decree of expropriation are made at his own risk, and shall be deemed to have been made for purpose of increasing the compensation payable (Article 15).

By Article 17 the expropriating party is immediately notified of the expert's decision, and thereupon deposits the price fixed with the court, and also the expenses occasioned by the reference. At the same time the taxed costs of the experts (taxed under Article 16) must also be deposited, but in the event of a dispute the costs are paid by the losers.

As soon as the money is deposited and the expropriators produce a certificate to that effect, the Ministry of Public Works directs that possession of the property is to be taken (Article 18), and at the same time the late owner is served with a notice to give up such possession within fifteen days, and if possession is not given it can be obtained by force, except that in the case of a foreigner forcible possession shall not be effective until notice thereof has been given to his consulate.

Under Article 20, however, the parties may impugn in court in the ordinary way, the expert's proceedings within thirty days of the order described in the previous article. If no imputation is referred within the period of thirty days, the expert's decision becomes final and binding on all parties.

Article 21 states that if the expert's decision is attacked by one or more of the proprietors, and not

by the expropriating party, then the latter may withdraw the money they have paid into court.

I have extracted somewhat lengthily from the "Loi" of 1907, firstly, because it is the only Act of its kind, and, secondly, because as a comparison between our somewhat complicated methods it cannot fail to be of interest.

Before I leave this subject reference must be made to Articles 22 to 25 of the "Loi," as they deal with matters the like of which we have no equivalent, *i.e.*, the temporary occupation of private property by the Ministry of Public Works, in certain circumstances, where it is necessary in the interests of the general public.

The minister applies to the *mamour* (mayor)* of the town in which the required premises are situate, who communicates with and endeavours to arrange matters with the owner, failing which the compensation is fixed by methods similar to those described for purchase. Occupation is limited to two years, but where the causes are of extreme urgency, such as a burst dyke or damage to a bridge, the engineer in charge of the work states his requirements to the *mamour* of the *merkez* in which the property is situate, and the *mamour* at once gives orders for occupation without any formality. If it should be necessary to extend the occupation to three years the compensation is based on that previously paid, but should the property be required for more than three years, and the owner fails to agree to the compensation to be paid him for the extension, the property must be purchased outright.

To summarise the present law (which has been in

* Egypt is divided into fourteen provinces (*mudirias*), each of which is divided into various districts called "*merkez*" (centre), each under a *mamour* who lives at the seat of his *merkez*.

force since 1889, but was strengthened in 1906 and 1907) the alignment of a street follows one of two methods: (a) It may follow somewhat the line of an existing street, or (b) follow an entirely new line and go right through entire blocks of buildings.

Firstly, as to (a): Owners of property may not repair under the clause "Frappés d'alignement" once the alignment decree has become law. Thus it will be seen that sooner or later the buildings become unfit for habitation and have to be demolished. And further, the Government are only bound to pay for the land which projects over the new alignment, no payment of any kind being made for any building or any disturbance to the owner or occupier for trade or other loss. It will be readily seen that the entire completion of a new street may take many years.

Secondly, as to (b): Here once the decree is law, repairs only may be executed, but no new construction is permitted, and the completion of new streets may be spread over a considerable period. Again, the Government has only to purchase the land it requires, and has no claims to meet for compensation for buildings or trade or other disturbance.

Re-alignments since 1889.

Since 1889 about 3,000 streets possess decreed alignments or building lines.

As for the most part modern Cairo has been built in conformity with decreed alignments, the effect of the non-repair clauses of the law is limited almost entirely to the older native quarters.

The prohibition of repairs results in the eventual forced reconstruction of houses on the decreed building lines, the liabilities of the authorities being limited to indemnification of owners for the area of their properties thus incorporated in the public roadway.

The operation of this law differs from that of direct expropriation, and it eliminates the necessity of payment in advance and of formalities which might delay the requisite widening.

During the last seven years about 35,000 square metres (about 41,076 square yards) have been incorporated into the public roadways, and it is estimated that had direct expropriation measures been employed to obtain the area above mentioned, the cost, inclusive of buildings and indemnities, would have been about three times that of the land only—or, in other words, the present law accounts for a saving of two-thirds the cost.

Under the law as it exists now it would appear to work on the principle “the greatest good for the greatest number,” and it is a fact that, when comparing the law in Egypt with our own laws on these matters, it will be seen that the property owner bears a larger share of the cost of the improvement than the other inhabitants, and this too after taking into consideration any increase in value appertaining to the remainder of his property due to the street improvements, which value, under this heading, may take years to reach the culminating point.

Demolition.

Having written so much about rebuilding schemes, a word now on demolition of existing buildings.

There is a "règlement" which gives the Tanzîm powers to issue demolition orders for dangerous structures, but the "règlement" is somewhat defeated by its application only to the structures fronting public roads, and also by the fact that it does not provide for interior inspection of buildings, and that the powers that be have only the right to condemn when there are outward and visible signs that any structure is on the verge of collapse. It may and does happen that buildings are frequently dangerous without showing any serious signs of deterioration from the outside.

This limitation of the right of interior inspection and the lack of building regulations means that owners are enabled to make and do any alterations they think fit to their buildings, and they may thus endanger not only the structure but the lives of the occupiers and passers-by by injudicious removal of interior walls and the superimposition of additional weights to walls.

It should be mentioned that the authorities, in view of the great hardship which would fall on a large portion of the native population if all structures considered unsafe were immediately demolished, usually refrain from issuing demolition orders until buildings may be considered to be well-nigh on the point of collapse. This also prevents any accentuation of the overcrowding already existing.

Permits for Construction.

It has been mentioned that permits must be obtained before building operations on the alignment are started. The Tanzîm Service is empowered to charge fees for these permits, also for the permission to increase the

height of a wall or building, to carry out repairs or alterations to the frontage of buildings or walls on the forced reconstruction of houses on the decreed building public way, or to construct arcades on the public way. The Service has, however, no power to charge any fees for anything done other than on the public way (*la voie publique*).

Permits for Occupation of Public Roads.

Before anybody can occupy a public thoroughfare by "dumping" building material or erecting a hoarding, a permit, for which fees are payable, is required. If the thoroughfare has not been made up, then only half fees are payable. A permit is necessary before any person can break up any public road and lay pipes thereunder. Here the fee takes the form of an annual charge of one piastre ($2\frac{1}{2}l.$) per mètre of pipe length, and in addition the applicant has to pay all expenses in connection with the breaking up of the road and making good the same after the pipes are laid.

There are many other matters which I should like to touch upon, but time and space will not permit.

Concluding Remarks.

I make no excuses for having written this Paper, as nowadays, owing to the war, we are all something of cosmopolitans, and the Middle East has been, and is still, much in the public eye at the present time. But perhaps stronger than anything else is that indefinable fascination known as "the call of the East" which all

of us must have felt at one time or another, more particularly those of us who have the good fortune to have been there.

And now—*Khallast*.*

* Arabic = "I have finished."

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Held on Monday, February 7th, 1921,

A Discussion took place on a Paper entitled

THE ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC
PURPOSES IN EGYPT.

BY ARTHUR H. DAVIS, F.R.San.E., M.R.San.I. (Fellow)
(Late Captain R.E., E.E.F.).

JOHN WILLMOT (President) in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT said he was sorry to have to announce that Mr. Howard Martin, Past-President, one of the official arbitrators under the Acquisition of Lands Act, who had hoped to have opened the discussion, had unfortunately had to leave London on an urgent call by telegram to attend to his official duties. Mr. Howard Martin desired him to tender his apologies, and to say how much he regretted he was not able to be present. The members, however, were fortunate in having Mr. Frank Hunt with them, and that gentleman had kindly undertaken to open the discussion on the Paper.

Mr. FRANK HUNT (Fellow) said he was sure all present would share the President's regret that Mr. Howard Martin could not attend to move the vote of thanks to Mr. Davis for his interesting and valuable Paper.

He was quite sure there was a large scope for the Council in inviting all the young men in the profession, who during the war had found themselves in various parts of the world, to contribute to The Institution's publications by giving an account of their experience.

It was extraordinary how little surveyors practising in London knew of the law and practice of matters connected with their profession in the various parts of the Empire or of the world. Some few years ago he had been engaged on the preparation of a Paper dealing with the compulsory acquisition of property for public purposes, and he had been rather anxious, for the purposes of that Paper, to ascertain the practice and law in the various parts of the British Empire. A search of the libraries at the Foreign Office and Colonial Office, after exhausting the resources of The Institution itself, had failed to give him anything of value in that direction.

Mr. Davis was to be congratulated on being the first of those who, serving their country in another capacity, had served the profession and The Institution so well by putting on Paper what he had discovered during his stay in Egypt.

Apart altogether from that side of the matter, he thought it was well to be reminded that there were other interests which were predominant in Egypt until quite a recent time. It would be noticed that the Tanzim regulations were published in French and Arabic. The law was not based on English law; it was not even

based on the Indian law, but it was based on the French and Belgian law. That was an indication that, in comparing the practice with regard to expropriation in Egypt with our own, it had to be recognised that at the bottom there was a different basis from that prevailing at home.

He had been most interested, in reading the Paper, in attempting to compare the processes in Egypt with their own, and he had taken some of the items more or less in the order in which Mr. Davis had dealt with them. Mr. Davis would forgive him if he had misunderstood parts of the Paper.

Taking the question of the alignment of the streets, apparently in Egypt, at any rate in Cairo, that was the principal method by which street widenings were effected, and not only the widening of a street but the formation of new streets. Those members who knew anything of the construction of Kingsway, and imagining that scheme being carried out under a process somewhat similar to that explained by Mr. Davis, could realise something of the howl that would have gone up if the attempt had been made. But, after all, the principle of alignment was not unknown to surveyors in this country. They saw it in London under the Building Act, where there was the usual prescribed distance, ordinarily 20 feet from the centre of the road, which in certain events might be increased up to 30 feet, subject always to compensation. That compensation was not on the nice basis that Mr. Davis had suggested, but it had to be assessed under the various acquisition Acts, perhaps modified by the Acquisition of Land Act, 1919, which introduced all sorts of fine questions of spoilt building schemes and compensation for loss of profits from such schemes.

But, beyond that, the principle of alignment had

been embodied in quite a respectable body of legislation, principally with regard to authorities outside London. A few years ago he had collected instances, going back over a period of years, in which that principle had been adopted. He had then found that by the powers conferred on the Tottenham Urban District Council in 1900—true that was twenty years ago, but at that time it was comparatively recent—the Council itself, without getting consent from a Government Department or any confirming authority, could prescribe the line, and everybody had to comply as building operations proceeded or as there was any reason for a building to be demolished to an extent greater than one-half. The structure, of course, had to go then.

There was another interesting example in London in what, in 1790 or thereabouts, was known as the then new road—that long line of communication which extended practically from Lancaster Gate to Pentonville Hill and down the City Road, where there was an absolute statutory bar on building within 50 feet of the highway. The road itself was laid out at 50 feet, and there was a bar on building on a further 50 feet on either side. So that, strictly speaking, there should never have been along that line of communication any building closer than 150 feet between the main walls, leaving an unbuilt-on space of 150 feet. Most of the members knew, however, that in parts of that road buildings had been erected. The matter had been a source of much litigation. The Tribunal of Appeal that sat in the present building had some interesting cases before them. The question had gone all through the Courts time after time, right up to the House of Lords, and there were now sections in respect of which a judgment stood, and nobody knew how effect was to be

given to that judgment. Apparently buildings that encroached upon the 150-feet space could not be pulled down, neither could anyone rebuild them; only the structure that was there could be held up. It would have been a great help in securing that widening if Mr. Davis's "closed area" principle, as he would call it, which applied in Egypt applied in this country, namely, that no repairs in any way could be carried out in regard to them.

The principle adopted there had gone much beyond what anyone had dreamed of for the United Kingdom, even beyond the hopes of those who had been most anxious to see street widenings in London simplified. Mr. Davis referred to the fact that under the Town Planning Act the principle of the alignment of streets was at any rate provided for. But a town planning scheme could now only include land which was practically unbuilt upon—land becoming ripe for building, but not built upon. There was power to take a building which might obstruct the scheme, but, generally speaking, it must be applied to unbuilt-on areas.

As members would remember, there had been an agitation a little while ago for applying the provisions of the Town Planning Act to built-up areas. That had had a see-saw progress before Committees of Parliament, but in the end it had been omitted. The protagonists of the agitation with regard to built-up areas had, however, succeeded in getting inserted into the very last stage of the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1919 a provision that all building land throughout the country should be town planned within three years after 1923, but that did not carry one much further than compulsory town planning on unbuilt-on land. It did not help with regard to built-up areas.

What he thought might come was an application in a modified form of a movement which during the last few years had found some support in America, namely, the system of zoning, zoning which would apply not only to heights, widths, and ways, but also as to user. That, however, was a subject which would probably be thought to be of sufficient importance to deserve a whole evening's consideration by itself.

So far as the question of adopting, in a modified form, the principle of alignment of streets was concerned, there had always been a substantial danger to the public. The advertising long beforehand of the fact that property was likely to be needed for a public improvement had given opportunities for most undesirable transactions by unscrupulous persons, which had the effect of militating seriously against the public interest. He had always had to advise, however desirable from other points of view a system of alignment of streets for the purpose of orderly development might be, that there were such serious financial risks concerned that it should be abandoned. That had been advice, it was true, which had been given when the provisions of the Lands Clauses Act and the practice thereunder held for the purpose of settling compensation. Whether or not he would have to modify that view at the present time he was not sure, but it was to be hoped that the risks were not quite so great now that the tribunal, which settled the price, was always a skilled tribunal and not possibly twelve men who knew nothing about the value of property, and that the basis at present was not value to the owner (upon which the most extraordinary superstructure could be built) but market value.

He thought one point which must have occurred to

all the members in reading the Paper was that the procedure in Egypt was distinctly summary. It was not quite to be expected of an Eastern country, particularly one like Egypt, that there should be such a hustle as was evidenced throughout the whole of the machinery for purchase. For instance, there was no long notice required of intention to apply. Apparently application was made to a Government Department; there was no trouble about having an inquiry. He saw nothing mentioned in the Paper about a local inquiry or anything of that kind at which the persons interested could appear and object, and, with all the skill which opponents displayed, show cause why the authority should not have the powers which it sought. Having got the powers, the authority served a notice upon the persons interested, and apparently had no further trouble about it. Within a limited time—ten days—after the service of the notice upon the persons interested the action vested the freehold interest in the authority, and apparently they did not even have to worry about seeing whether or not the person who had sold the property owned it. The money was paid without any investigation of title.

Perhaps Egypt was one of those happy countries where there were no complications in title; the land law was so simple that the money could be paid to anybody who said he owned the property and wanted so much for it. He had known such cases occur in this country. A claim was made in respect of a property for a public service. The claimant did not agree with the purchasing authority as to price. The parties went to arbitration. After a long hearing before the arbitrator to settle the price the arbitrator awarded a figure, and in the end it turned out that the man who claimed the

property had no more interest in it than anybody else, and there were no means of recovering from him the expenses to which the public authority had been put. He (Mr. Hunt) hoped nothing of that kind happened in Egypt, but on the system as described in the Paper it would be quite possible apparently for somebody to play that game.

There were so many points in the Paper that one could go on for quite a long time, but he would merely confine himself to dealing with two articles in the Regulations which he confessed to have found some little difficulty in following. The first was Article 13. It was quite clear, with regard to Article 13 as it stood, that where one was taking part of a property one should only pay the difference between what the property was worth before it was interfered with and what it was worth when the matter was finished. That was a very admirable basis of purchase, and he wished that that had been part of the practice in London, because he could remember a small place in the Strand, not so many years ago, where an arbitrator awarded £18,000 on the basis of the Lands Clauses Act, whereas the claimants did not deny that all they had lost was £3,600. It was difficult to see how in fairness the bigger figure should have been justified, but it had been by the Courts, whereas the only loss really was the smaller figure. He would like to see that Article 13 embodied in our own procedure.

That was a simple matter. What he did not understand was that when one got to Article 14 there the principle of betterment was introduced. It could only apply to the cases which were provided for by Article 13, that was, if part only was taken one valued the land at the difference between the value before and the value

after. One would have thought that any damage which had been sustained by the part that was left would be taken into consideration, but apparently Article 14 provided for ascertaining subsequently the damage thus sustained, or, in the converse, the benefit which had been obtained, and one had either to deduct or to add one-half of that betterment or damage to the figure which one had arrived at before. If it came to be examined in a concrete case, he thought it would puzzle anybody present to see how that was going to be worked out without the owner concerned either being paid too much or being paid too little.

There was only one other matter which he desired to say in conclusion—if he understood the principle of a closed area aright—*i.e.*, that certain properties might be declared to be situated within an area where the owners were not to be permitted to maintain them, so that in the end they were put in the position of accepting only the price of the piece of land, and no one was to be paid for the building, or, indeed, for disturbance to the trade carried on—it was establishing a basis which, to his mind, would be far worse to the owner than even the penal clauses of Section 9 of the 1919 Housing Act.

He was afraid he had detained the meeting far too long by his remarks, but Mr. Davis's Paper was one of such great interest, and gave one so furiously to think on many points, that he must claim that as his excuse for having made so many observations about it.

Mr. NORMAN COWELL (Fellow) said he was a little diffident of rising to second the vote of thanks as he was only a junior member, but he took encouragement from the fact that Mr. Davis himself, as the President had rightly said, had been until quite recently a junior

member; in fact, it might be said that Mr. Davis was only just "out of his teens." He had pleasure, therefore, in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Davis for his interesting and instructive Paper.

As Mr. Hunt had said, one naturally approached the consideration of the subject of the Paper in a spirit of comparison—a comparison, of course, of the methods obtaining in Egypt with those which were in use in England. Personally, he had to confess, he would be sorry to substitute Egyptian methods for their own; he much preferred the latter. He was afraid Mr. Davis would think he was speaking in rather a critical spirit; he would, however, ask him to believe that it was no criticism of the Paper, but rather of the subject with which he had dealt.

The Paper appeared to him to divide itself into two divisions; first, that relating to town planning; and second, that relating to expropriation. With regard to the first, Mr. Davis stated that town planning, so far as the laying out of new streets was concerned, did not exist in Egypt (except in regard to land which had been expropriated by the Government), and that building development proceeded at the will of the various land and property owners. In another place, however, he mentioned that modern Cairo, which had been built within the last twenty years, was one of the most beautiful cities in the world. He would be interested to know whether the development of modern Cairo had been subjected to any town planning regulations, or whether it was the result of unfettered private development.

Apparently Mr. Davis had found the other part of Cairo, the native quarter, very squalid and insanitary: in fact the streets in some cases were only as much as 2½ metres wide. It was obvious that those areas must

be very insanitary indeed, and therefore it surprised him very much that one method adopted of ridding Cairo of those insanitary areas, where the proposed new street followed the alignment of the old street, was to allow the buildings to remain until they practically fell down. That meant that an insanitary area became meanwhile very much more insanitary before the Public Works Department could, owing to the dilapidated condition of the building, step in and proceed with their widening. The only alternative opportunity occurred when the owner required to repair or make alterations, and then he had to come cap in hand to the Public Works Department for permission to do so, which authority said, "Yes, 'you may do it provided you give up the land.'" Otherwise apparently the insanitary property remained until it practically collapsed.

With regard to expropriation, it seemed to him that the old expression "*pro bono publico*" must be a very well-known and very much hated phrase in Cairo, for much seemed to be done for the public good which the public did not pay for. In dealing with the question of expropriation, one had to consider it—if he read Mr. Davis's Paper aright—firstly, with regard to the widening of existing streets, that was, where the proposed alignment followed that of the existing streets, and, secondly, in connection with the construction of new streets cutting right through the existing developed area. In the first case compensation was paid for the land only as and when the buildings became derelict; but in connection with the construction of a new street, where it was to cut right through blocks of existing buildings, a different method seemed to obtain, viz., direct expropriation by almost summary methods.

In that connection a curious statement appeared on

page 153 of the Paper: "Expropriation by purchase " was considered unattainable." That really was an extraordinary confession. Expropriation by purchase being unattainable, they proceeded apparently to take it by other means.

Mr. Hunt had directed the members' attention to the Holborn-Strand improvement. That happened to be a scheme to which he himself was going to ask the members to apply Egyptian methods, in imagination. Where the Holborn-Strand improvement followed the line of the existing streets, no repairs or alterations of any kind would have been allowed. The houses, as he had said, would in the end have become derelict, and then the local authority would have proceeded with the widening by taking the land they required but without paying any compensation for buildings thereon. Where, however, the Holborn-Strand improvement ran through existing buildings and took an entirely new direction, the land and buildings would have had to be purchased. It would be a case of direct expropriation, but in neither case apparently was compensation payable for trade or disturbance.

He would like to ask Mr. Davis one question. He did not refer anywhere to the question of reinstatement, and he would be glad to know whether in a widening scheme, when the Public Works Department stepped in and took the property, it was up to them to reinstate the portion of the building that remained.

There was only one other point he wished to mention. On page 154 Mr. Davis stated that "Buildings, part only " of which may be required to enable improvements " to be carried out, must be purchased in their entirety " if the owner requires it, otherwise only the portion " intersected by and projecting over the new road," but

on page 158, where he summarised the law, it was stated that the Government had only to purchase the land it required and had no claims to meet for compensation for buildings. That appeared to be a contradiction, but no doubt Mr. Davis had good reason for his statements.

He had very much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Davis and in congratulating him on submitting, and having had accepted for reading, a Paper at an Ordinary General Meeting.

Mr. DONALD A. CAMERON, C.M.G., H.B.M., Consul-General, Alexandria, 1909-18 (Visitor), said that first of all he desired to thank The Institution for the courtesy of that invitation, and secondly to congratulate Mr. Davis on his admirable, painstaking and accurate Paper, which had filled him with admiration. He also desired to thank Mr. Hunt for his searching examination of the Paper, and Mr. Cowell for his remarks.

He wished to strike out on a new line. The trouble in Egypt was not political but economic. He had lived in Egypt for thirty-six years, ever since Tel-el-Kebir. The economic question was one of the city in contrast with the agricultural part of the country. There was what was called the native Cairo, which Mr. Davis had described as being composed of labyrinthine lanes. Next door to that native and mediæval Cairo was the modern Cairo, which Mr. Davis called the most beautiful city in the world. The contrast was painful, and the result was that the Mohammedans, who numbered from a half to three-quarters of a million, would always be discontented at seeing about one-tenth of their number of foreigners enjoying the amenities of that most beautiful of cities. That was the real trouble. Thousands of Arabs, men, boys, women, and girls, would

flock out to any agitation that might be going on, and that was at the bottom of all the nonsense of the boycott. That was where surveyors came in. Native Cairo would have to be cut away in blocks. It was no use having small and petty regulations. The old native town had to be demolished and rebuilt, because the natives were getting more and more cooped up in their rabbit warrens. They could never be contented when, coming out of those labyrinthine lanes, they saw the modern and beautiful city which had been built for foreigners. The contrast was too painful for them to be contented.

It was quite different in the provinces. Whereas in the cities there were idle men and boys, in the country no man or woman or child could be idle. He had brought to the meeting a map of Cairo, from which would be seen the labyrinthine lanes on the one side and the beautiful modern city on the other, adjoining each other. That was the real economic position in modern Egypt. It remained for people to try to do their duty and to reinforce the Tanzim, to spend more money on the local improvement of the native towns and not so much money on irrigation. Everything went to irrigation, whereas it was most necessary to benefit the natives in the towns. Surveyors should be sent there to lay out the native streets properly.

When the British occupation took place in 1882 Egypt was in its economic infancy. It had never ruled itself since 500 years before Christ. In the very ancient times, just as there was a kingly caste so there was a priestly caste, a warrior caste, and a peasant caste. The other castes died out and only the peasants remained, and they naturally fell victims to foreign invaders. For 200 or 300 years there was Persian rule

in Egypt : then there were the Ptolemies for 300 years, followed by 300 years of Roman and 300 years of Byzantine rule ; then came the Arabs, the Mamelukes, and the Circassians, and for the last century the Albanian dynasty of Mehemet Ali. The unfortunate Egyptian peasants had never ruled themselves for the last 2,000 years, and it was England's duty to protect them, because unfortunately they were surrounded by the keenest intellects in the world for trade. Whether they were called Greeks or Syro-Phœnicians or Jews or Levantines or Cypriots or Cretans, they all were out for trade, and if there was one thing which the Egyptians did not know about it was trade in the sense of modern banking. Therefore this country had to protect them.

As for the theory that the " capitulations " would go by the board, it was not to be believed. Capitulation meant modern capital, and Egypt could not get on without foreign capital. If they were going to do anything for the Egyptians, they had to bear the following fact in mind : at the present moment the European foreigner had no vote or voice in the management of the country. In Alexandria, where there was a mixed municipality, he did have a voice and ruled that town. In Cairo, where there was no municipality, matters were still in the hands of the Egyptian Government. As soon as the " capitulations " were abolished and the foreigners were given a vote, they, with their superior intellects, would rule the country. No advantage would accrue to the Egyptians from that fact because it would only be a matter of substituting the foreigner for the British. It would make no difference if every English official or private individual were to leave the country, the economic trouble of Cairo would remain.

Mr. GODDARD asked: Supposing the English went out of Egypt and the foreigners came in, what would happen then? Would the Egyptians be in the same position as they were at the present time? Would the laws which Mr. Davis had been explaining continue in effect in Cairo?

Mr. CAMERON replied that Egypt must have a foreign garrison.

Mr. GODDARD inquired if the British went out of Egypt and the Armenians and Cypriots and Greeks and others came in, would it be worse for the Egyptians than it was at the present time.

Mr. CAMERON replied that Great Britain must try to do her duty towards the Egyptians under her care. It was a very open question whether the Egyptians could govern themselves.

Mr. A. H. CORBLE (Professional Associate) said he had made a few notes on Mr. Davis's Paper; but after hearing such an authority as Mr. Cameron, he really felt that it was hardly his place to speak.

He thought he had had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Davis previously in Egypt. Probably it was through sending him an indent for a few feet of timber, in regard to which Mr. Davis had probably made a great fuss and had not in the end given it to him!

Mr. Davis had written a Paper which was really non-controversial, but, as he had seen a great deal of service in Egypt, he might be allowed to refer to one or two points which had occurred to him. The author on page 145 said that Cairo was a unique city. He certainly

thought that many of its services would bear comparison with many of the services of London. The police service of Cairo was excellent. The Cairo policeman was a big fellow. He would not say that in a row the Cairo policeman would perhaps be as good as a London policeman, but certainly he was a big fellow, and in dealing with his own people he hit them pretty hard and often. It had been said that the building laws were arbitrary. One thing about an Egyptian was that he understood force. He did not understand being spoken to, but he had been beaten for a good many thousand years, and still understood what it meant to be beaten. He never bore any ill will. The Egyptian Labour Corps during the war got continual floggings, but they loved it. What they understood was force well applied, and all the prevalent talk about independence and brotherhood was nonsense.

Reference has been made in previous speeches to withdrawing the garrison, and it had been asked what would happen if the British left and the Greeks and other people came in. If England withdrew her garrison from Egypt, the lives of all the Greeks in the country would not be worth five minutes' purchase. If one read Steevens' "With Kitchener to Khartoum," he would see it stated that, as the expedition advanced towards Khartoum, under every stone was found either a scorpion or a Greek. The same thing applied at the present day.

Mr. Davis had referred to the fact that many of the buildings in Cairo had been erected by constructional companies. Very few of those constructional companies, however, were English; they were nearly all Italian or Greek companies. The Italians had had largely to do with the erecting of the Assouan Dam. The thought

that first struck a Britisher on going into Egypt was. "Is it our country at all?" Everywhere, as was pointed out in the Paper, the French language was prevalent, and when the idea to change the language at the courts from French to English first came to be mooted, the whole Egyptian Bar struck as one man. If one desired to reside in Egypt, one really ought to understand four languages. It was quite common to hear a boy of seven or eight years of age speaking four languages.

Mr. Cameron had referred to the necessity of surveyors in Egypt. In Egypt the term "expert" was very prevalent. He had made various enquiries about the term, and it seemed that an expert was a gentleman who did not need to have any particular degree. He simply had to satisfy the court that he was an expert—whether by his knowledge or by *backshish* he (the speaker) did not know. It was said in Egypt that the first word an Egyptian child uttered was "*backshish*."

Nearly all the land sales in Egypt were done through the courts; there were never any auctions of property as in this country. Nearly all the survey work was done by the Government Department, and in the Government service there were many eminent engineers who had been recruited from England. One of the greatest grievances which the Egyptian had against the British Government servant in Egypt was that such a man was sent from this country with no knowledge at all of the customs or language of Egypt, learned all his business from the native Egyptians, and then got promotion to positions which the Egyptians could never occupy. There was one answer to that which everybody in Egypt recognised, namely, that an Englishman in an official position could not be bought. His integrity was above suspicion. That was one thing that could

not be said of the Eastern native, who, however highly placed, might take *backshish*.

Mr. Davis in his Paper referred to the *mamour* as the mayor. He (the speaker) was not a great Arabic scholar, but he would be more inclined to think that an *omdi* or *shekh* was a mayor. *Mamour* was more generally known as the chief of the police.

Mr. Davis stated that there was no payment made for disturbance. There were no fixed values in Cairo such as there were in London. New Cairo was of fairly recent growth, and, therefore, he did not think there could be the same claims made for disturbance of trade as could be made in London. As was the case in London, so in Egypt the very large stores were continually buying up property. One street, the Sharch Bulac, which not long ago had been simply a wilderness, was now quite a busy thoroughfare owing to the big stores opening branches there. Whether or not that fact had been taken into account when the law with regard to claims for disturbance of trade was framed, he did not know.

There was a sort of Rent Restriction Act in Egypt. He thought it was only double rent. It was a military law which had been passed during military occupation. Landlords, however, started asking for four or five times the rent, and on one particular day the whole of the shopkeepers in Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said closed as a protest against such extortion. The Act applied mostly to business premises, but it also applied in some cases to private houses. The Egyptian and Syrian people had made such a vast amount of money during the war that they were now largely buying up property in Cairo. He had heard it said with regard to one very highly important residential district in Cairo—

the Gezereh—that the Egyptian people were going to buy the whole of the houses and force the rents up to such an extent that English officials would have nowhere to live, which would be one way of getting the British out of Egypt. The way the price of cotton had dropped, however, had absolutely knocked the bottom out of their demands for independence. When an Egyptian prospered he agitated, but now that he was poor he had something else to think of. As a matter of fact, in Upper Egypt there was a strong movement towards keeping the British in occupation.

Mr. JOHN YEO (Visitor) enquired whether, as a visitor connected with another profession, namely, the law, he could ask Mr. Davis a question on his own particular department, one in regard to which perhaps he could give a hint as to what was the solution. Mr. Hunt had referred to the easy way in which payment was made to owners whose land was taken. Apparently anybody who chose to come forward could claim that he was the owner of land.

In this country—as of course the members knew—as far back as 1875 there was a voluntary system of land registry, a system of registration of title. Although that had been in existence all that time, it was very far from being a complete registry even for a place like London in which it had been compulsorily on sale for nearly twenty years, and at the present rate of progress it would obviously be several generations before the register of titles at the Land Registry for the county of London could be taken as complete and all the owners found therein. But he had heard that in Egypt they had a system of registration of titles, which, at any rate for a town of the size of Cairo, was apparently complete,

and he could only imagine—perhaps Mr. Davis or Cameron could enlighten the members on the point—that some time or other a decree had been issued that within, say, for example, ten days every landowner must register his title, and, as Mr. Davis had said on another matter, “*Voilà !*” If that were the case, then the whole thing had been done, and a complete register of owners of land was available. It did not matter who claimed the property: one had only to turn up the official register and there was found the name of the owner in fee simple, or whatever the Egyptian equivalent was; there appeared the name of the person to whom the money had to be paid. Mr. Davis had referred to a registry of mortgages, so that if there were any mortgage claim it was officially recorded at once. The system of titles which prevailed in this country, which titles he and so many people were engaged in investigating and deducing, was apparently perfectly unknown there.

Mr. HORACE W. LANGDON (Professional Associate) desired to thank Mr. Davis not only for his excellent Paper, which by the way seemed to him to have struck a new note, but also for the very interesting discussion it had brought forth. It had been most enjoyable to listen to the words of Mr. Cameron and Mr. Corble, who had a more intimate knowledge of Egypt than most of the members.

He would like to ask Mr. Davis to explain the words “public roads.” Mr. Davis referred on page 160 to the “*règlement*” which gave the Tamzîm powers to issue demolition orders for dangerous structures; this “*règlement*” was apparently to a certain extent defeated in that it applied only to structures fronting public roads.

With regard to the application of the Act it sounded very simple, but one rather wondered how the whole thing worked in practice.

Before one of the previous speakers had referred to the matter, he himself had made a note anent "graft." He had wondered to what extent that defeated the law as it had been explained that evening. One obtained the idea from one's reading about Egypt and other eastern countries that "graft" played a not unimportant part in public affairs, and perhaps the Act did not work quite so well for the public good as was supposed. He would be glad if Mr. Davis would explain those two points.

Mr. STANLEY HICKS (Professional Associate of Council) said knowing, as he did, the author so well, he would like to associate himself with the vote of thanks which had been proposed and seconded for the very able and interesting Paper Mr. Davis had read. It had been particularly interesting to himself as he had had the good fortune in 1897 to spend some weeks in old Cairo, and could quite understand there was room for sanitary improvement, which he gathered had now been carried out with a new drainage system. He thought the place highly interesting, and he was not sure that too much modernising was altogether to be desired. In the old days the only way to reach the Pyramids was by camel riding; his son who had been in Cairo during the war told him people now went by electric trams, and that the old mules were now displaced by taxicabs.

The vote of thanks having been put to the meeting and carried unanimously,

Mr. A. H. DAVIS, in reply, said it had been a source of great pleasure to him to have been allowed to read a Paper before The Institution that evening. If he might let the members present into a secret, it had always been his ambition to write a Paper which would be considered of sufficient interest to place before the members, so that he might have the honour of standing before them and reading it.

With regard to the points of law which had been raised in the discussion, he would prefer not to answer them orally at once, but to put his reply in writing, for the reason that the laws were all in French and he had had to translate them himself. He desired to express himself as clearly and as concisely as he could in his reply.

Referring to one or two remarks which had been made during the discussion, he much appreciated Mr. Hunt's remarks. Mr. Hunt was an expert on the question, and he felt highly complimented by his having taken part in the discussion. Mr. Hunt mentioned the French influence in Egypt. The French influence there was very strong. It had to be remembered that French engineers were responsible for the making of the Suez Canal, and that the French Empress at the time of the completion of the Suez Canal in 1868-9 had been entertained as an official visitor by the Khédive who ruled Egypt at that time. Somehow or other the French influence had always been maintained in Egypt, probably dating from the time when they first invaded that country in the early part of 1800.

On the question of town planning, what he had meant to say was that, as in any other towns in Egypt, people in Cairo simply developed their estates at their

own free will and without reference to adjoining properties.

Mr. Corble had referred to the Cairo police. He could well testify to their excellence. He had had the good fortune to have had the opportunity of going for a "night prow" round the city with a *bimbashi* of police, *i.e.*, a police major, who was an ex-guardsmen. It had been a real education to him as a surveyor to go round and to see how the native element of Cairo lived. He had gone to places which would probably have been quite unsafe, even for an officer, to have visited unless accompanied by the police, and the extraordinary state of dirt and squalor in which some of those human beings lived was absolutely astounding.

Mr. Corble had referred to the question of experts. So far as he was aware there were no qualified surveyors or experts in Egypt outside of the Government offices. He had heard shortly after the armistice had been declared that two Englishmen were about to start as professional expert surveyors, but for that purpose one would have to have a fair knowledge of French and of Arabic. Anyone who had ever sat on a court of inquiry knew how very tiring it was to have the evidence translated by an interpreter, especially if it was a long case.

The question of land values had been raised. Unfortunately he had never been able to get a great deal of information on the question of land values in Cairo, but he understood from the various officials with whom he had an opportunity of discussing the matter that the most valuable part of Cairo was that portion of the Opera Square where it was entered by the Charia Boulac (Boulac Street).

One or two gentlemen had remarked what a cosmo-

politan city Cairo was, and he might perhaps mention in that connection that all the telephone operators had to speak four languages, English, French, Italian, and Arabic.

Mr. Hicks had mentioned the main drainage of Cairo. That main drainage, which had cost upwards of £E2,000,000, was now practically completed, but the object of it had been in some respects defeated by the fact that there were no bye-laws in existence which could compel a man to connect his drainage with it—at least there were no bye-laws to that effect while he had been in the country. All the best hotels and all the more modern buildings in Cairo did actually drain into the sewer, because it was appreciated that it was the best way of getting rid of the waste matters.

In reference to the remarks made by Mr. Hunt, if he might, at the risk of tiring the members, give one or two extra notes on the powers of the Tanzîm in regard to streets, they might be of interest. Arrêté No. 549, Article 2, defined the composition of the various Tanzîm Councils in Cairo, Alexandria, and other towns or villages. Article 3 laid down the number of annual meetings of the Council, the voting at the meetings, and the person who was to preside. The most interesting article was Article 4, which set out the functions of the Council. Those were (*a*) to lay out alignments on plan, in other words, town planning; (*b*) to classify and name streets, to fix their width, to alter classification if necessary; (*c*) to propose to the Ministry the purchase of lands necessary to construct or enlarge roads; (*d*) to sell dis-classified roads; (*e*) to fix the distance of plantations bordering public roads; (*f*) to assess for the Ministry the annual expenses necessary for keeping the public roads in order; (*g*) to put forward schemes for setting out public

streets; and (h) to take up "arrêtés" concerning the necessary building and repair works on dangerous structures from the standpoint of public safety. Article 5 dealt with the widths of roads and pavements. In Cairo the principal roads were to be 10 mètres wide, and the pavement a minimum of 12 mètres wide; and if streets were planted with trees, the alignment for buildings was to be at least 4 mètres therefrom and to be parallel thereto. Where two streets joined, the junctions were to be rounded to certain curves.

Did time permit he would like to describe some of the beauties of Cairo, the golden sunlight and clear blue of the sky as a setting to the wonderful Gezereh gardens with their soft green lawns, shaded by stately palms, and surrounded by gorgeous semi-tropical and tropical plants and watered by the murmuring Nile as it flowed on and on, to lose itself eventually in the eternal blue of the Mediterranean.

Then there was the desert with its ever-shifting sands and illimitable expanse—"calm as water deeply "still"—which seemed, like Tennyson's delightful poem "The Brook," to say, "For men may come and men may "go, but I go on for ever."

Or again, there were the Pyramids and Sphinx—those silent sentinels of the dim past, which stood at the end of the Pyramids Road with its quaint admixture of ancient and modern; the graceful camel, and the patient donkey rapidly jogging along the dusty but tree-shaded road—and then the electric tramway and swift-moving motor cars. But he must close his remarks, and in doing so he wished again to thank the members most sincerely for the extremely kind manner in which they had received both his Paper and himself.

The PRESIDENT thought all the members would agree with him that they had had a most interesting discussion. He only regretted that the attendance had not been more worthy of the occasion, and more nearly equal to that which they expected to see in that room. Those, however, who had been prevented from attending had missed a most interesting Paper and discussion.

Mr. Davis was one of that band of young surveyors who, at the outbreak of war, had devoted themselves to the defence of the country. The Institution, embodying about 5,000 members, must be extremely proud of the fact that at least half of their members had joined the Forces, a record which, he thought, few other professional bodies could surpass. It was due to the fact that Mr. Davis when in Egypt had met with an accident, from which he had fortunately recovered, but which detained him in that country, that The Institution had been enabled to hear his interesting account of the Egyptian methods that night.

Members who had devoted their services to their country during the war had served all over the globe, and it was to be hoped that others of them would come forward and give Papers somewhat on the lines of Mr. Davis's Paper. Nothing could be more interesting to surveyors practising in real property in England than to have before them for the purpose of comparison the systems which prevailed in other countries, particularly in those countries which were under the rule of the British Government.

Reference had been made to the "Tanzîm" system. He thought that was a very delightful word. The members had been told that "Tanzim" meant a "setting in order." He could not think of anything which

could better describe what should be carried out in a great many of our municipalities than a "setting in order" of their affairs. Although they had been told, and he could quite appreciate the fact, that the inhabitants of Cairo might be restricted in the management of their city by not having a vote (because the essence of local government was the vote of the community), yet he could not help thinking that even some of the London boroughs would willingly be governed by a "Tanzîm" for the moment if they could have their affairs and their finances set in order at the expense of the general community. He did not, however, suppose that would come about. Speaking for the borough from which he came, he could say that they would only be too delighted to think that somebody else would come and pay all the millions of pounds which were required and which had been ear-marked for improvements and developments, which developments must come, but which, under the finance of the present day, could not be carried out owing to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary money. So that "Tanzîm," he thought, would be like the blessed word "Mesopotamia" to a great many boroughs.

As an old officer of a local authority, who had had on many occasions to negotiate for the acquisition of property for public purposes, it was delightful to him to know that it was possible in Cairo to get possession of properties in as short a period as ten days. But, of course, conditions in Egypt were entirely different to those prevailing in this country. One thing which had particularly struck him in reading the Paper was the fact that alignment decrees had been made to affect 3,000 streets. To anyone knowing anything of town property 3,000 streets seemed a great number, but when one came to look at the interesting map which had been produced

by Mr. Cameron, if some of the tiny wriggles shown on it could be described as streets, one could quite understand that there might be 3,000 or more streets in Cairo, and even then a great many of the properties set out on the map would not be dealt with. But an examination of the map did seem to indicate that considerable progress had been made in dealing with the congested areas referred to in the Paper.

In Birmingham, in which town he practised, the Corporation some years ago had laid down the widths at which the principal streets in the borough should be set out, with the effect that when any property was dealt with or was pulled down it had to be set back to the line which had been prescribed. The practical effect would be that no particular road would get completely widened for many years, and it sometimes happened that one particular house was set back at a considerable distance in the rear of the others adjoining it. If such a house were used for trade purposes the effect, of course, on its value would be appreciable until the widening was carried out along a length of the street. As a result the compensation which might be payable was often insufficient to cover the amount of damage that was sustained.

He would say no more than to add his thanks to those of the meeting to Mr. Davis for the most admirable Paper which he had read, and to hope that it might lead to other Papers of a similar character from members of The Institution who had been all over the globe. Such Papers would be of the greatest interest to the profession.

The following written reply has been received from Mr. A. H. DAVIS:—

The kindness of the meeting in permitting me to reply to the legal queries in writing is much appreciated.

In regard to Mr. Frank Hunt's questions. The city of Cairo has been "town planned" (see first paragraph on page 153), although only a small portion, and that principally the European quarter, has been rebuilt.

Each new street is subject to a special "decree," which states upon what terms the property will be taken. What we should call "the notice to treat" is not served until the property is so dilapidated as to be dangerous (*menaçante ruïne*) and has to be pulled down. Hence it is that the cost of a particular street is spread over a term of years, as some buildings naturally decay before others (see third paragraph on page 160).

The answer to Mr. Cowell's query as to whether, when the line of new street goes right through blocks of buildings, the buildings have to be paid for in addition to the land, is on page 158, the paragraph beginning "Secondly, as to (b)."

It sometimes happens that the Tanzîm Council require immediate possession of a property and do not wish to wait a period of years until the buildings become *ruïnes* (dangerous structures). In such cases the land *and* buildings are both paid for, then Article 4 (on page 154) is applicable, also Article 7 (on bottom of same page), but, as before stated, each particular or special decree states whether land is to be acquired immediately, or whether the "non-repair" clause, as in (a), page 158—or "repairs only" clause, as in (b), on same page—shall apply. If required immediately the property is paid for "immediately."

As to Mr. Cowell's remark in regard to "reinstatement," such a principle is unknown in Egypt.

Some authorities consider that the present state of affairs operates unfairly to property owners, firstly, because of the shortness of the period for negotiating the purchase price under the "Loi," and secondly, because there is no independent body of skilled and qualified surveyors and valuers in Egypt such as is represented by The Surveyors' Institution in this country.

Mr. John Yeo's query is an interesting one.

There is a system of property registration at the mixed tribunals throughout the country, by which means the owners of all and any property can readily be ascertained. Copies of title-deeds are supposed to be deposited with the mixed tribunals.

When a special decree is passed to give power to the *Tanzîm* to expropriate certain property, attached to the decree there is a statement containing a description of each plot of land or building of which expropriation is ordered, with information as to its nature, area, and boundaries.

Also annexed to the decree is a register of the names and addresses of the owners which figure in the "*Mookalafah*," or on the taxation list of property owners. The real estate which does not figure in the "*Mookalafah*," which is the schedule or register of land tax, and which shows the amount of land for which a man is responsible, or in the taxation list is described in this register under the names and addresses of the occupants.

Copies of both the schedules or registers above-named are deposited at the *Muderia* or the Governorate (the latter in the case of Cairo), where they can be examined by all and sundry.

By a decree, dated 13th March, 1884, which deals with taxation, and under Article 10 thereof, which has to do with "Mutations de titres" (Alterations of title) it is enacted that: "From the 1st to 15th November "in each year persons interested are required to make "declarations of changes supervening in the ownership "of property, after sale, exchange, or other acts of all "kinds relating to the transfer of ownership, or of "occupation"

In reply to Mr. Langdon, exactly what is meant by a "public road" (*la voie publique*) is explained on the top of page 151. It is one under the control of the Government by virtue of an alignment decree or of Government ownership.

May I point out that—

- (1) The note at bottom of page 152 should read "page 160," not 11.
- (2) The word "who," in sixth line on page 154, should read "which."
- (3) The word "make" should be inserted after the word "do" in the third line of the second paragraph on page 160.

THE REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON BUSINESS PREMISES.

BY A. B. D. LANG (FELLOW).

*To be read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, held on Monday, 7th March, 1921.*

I have only two excuses to offer for reading a Paper upon a subject with which most of those present are far more conversant than myself. Firstly, I have been asked to do so; and, secondly, the reasons for this request appear to rest upon the fact that I was recently asked to give evidence before the Committee whose Report is under consideration. I may mention that, though that Committee called thirty-two witnesses before them, they have mentioned only four, of whom I am one; out of some five thousand questions and answers they have quoted only thirty, four of which were addressed to myself.

It is unnecessary to enter into the history of the beginnings of the matter, for you are all acquainted with it. The Report presented to the House, which you have before you, is divided into three parts: (1) General Remarks, (2) Conclusions, and (3) Recommendations. I propose to comment upon these paragraph by paragraph,

and then to offer certain conclusions and suggestions of my own.

Paragraphs 1-4.—These are introductory, but worthy of some note in that they enable us to form some idea of the mentality of the Committee and witnesses.

You will notice that a very large proportion of the evidence comes from non-technical witnesses, men representing some particular trade, or some particular association, labouring under a grievance. It would be idle to dismiss this body of evidence as worthless, however, for it is obvious that some cases of extortion and of unreasonable eviction must have occurred. There is no smoke without fire. Nevertheless, a careful perusal of the minutes of evidence renders it fairly evident that the Committee came to the conclusion that many of these witnesses were blinded by their sense of grievance to a proper perspective of the landlord's position, and were unable to adjust themselves to his point of view.

Mr. Frank Hunt's evidence on behalf of the London County Council will probably prove to be the most valuable yet offered. His position renders it impossible for the tenant to say, "Here is a landlord's man," or the landlord, "Here is a tenant's man." It is obvious that his opinions are formed purely from the point of view of the ultimate good of the general public, and as such they must carry great weight. To those who have not read his evidence in detail I strongly commend it. He states, as his considered opinion, that such proposals as are contained in the Town Tenants Bill will not only make public improvements impossible, but will also inevitably prove in the long run to be against the interests of the vast majority of tenants.

The members of the Committee were shrewd men who asked very pertinent questions, and the replies which they received in many cases threw a deal of illumination on the complaints as a whole, *e.g.*, Q. and A. 3131 to 3139 were instructive (*vide* Appendix to this Paper). Long lists of alleged extortionate actions were handed in to the Committee. These proved, in nearly every case, to be unsupported by evidence upon which a fair judgment could be based, and were quite properly treated as purely *ex parte* statements.

The Committee did, however, draw the following conclusions: (1) That in a substantial number of cases extortion had occurred; (2) that some tenants had been dispossessed without having been given the option of remaining on fair terms. The language in which these conclusions are couched is restrained to a marked degree. A careful reading of the minutes of evidence tends to show that the restraint indicates the Committee's feeling on the matter to be that the number of these cases is but a small percentage of the total number of tenants complaining, and but a minute one of the total of business tenants.

Paragraph 5.—Sets out four conclusions. The Committee are of the opinion that (1) in both the types of cases referred to under (1) and (2) in the preceding paragraph landlords have taken full advantage of the extraordinary demand for premises, and consequently in such cases special hardship has been suffered by tenants; (2) in the great majority of cases landlords have acted fairly towards their tenants; (3) on the whole, owners do not get more than a fair return on their capital; and (4) while the foregoing is true, yet the cases of hardships are sufficiently numerous to call for some form of Government action.

Careful consideration of these conclusions shows that the Committee's recommendation amounts to a proposal of that most dangerous form of Government action, legislation to suit individual cases. I suggest that this is almost certain to recoil upon the persons whom it is designed to protect.

THE INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920.

Paragraphs 6-13.—By their comments on the above Act the Committee show themselves to be aware that this measure, framed to deal with small houses, is quite unsuited for application to business premises and, moreover, has, in many cases, caused injustice towards landlords. In particular they point out that the adoption of a percentage scale for permitted increases of rent, whether suitable or not in the case of small residential houses, which are usually let on short tenancies, could only lead to more serious anomalies in the cases of valuable business premises, frequently let on long leases, where the old rents often bear no proportion to the rental value.

The closing remarks of this part of the Report seem to me to be very important, being a direct recommendation that the section of the 1920 Act applying to business premises should not remain in force after June 24th, 1921.

GENERAL EFFECT OF EVIDENCE.

Paragraphs 14-16.—I doubt whether a clearer statement of the position could well be condensed into fewer words. The Committee quite realise the serious danger

of State interference, which would have the effect of drying up the supply of premises at the source, and so stifling healthy competition, the only real and working factor in the reduction of rents and prices.

The average business man needs all his available capital for the development of his business, and has none therefore to spend upon building. For this reason the community has to rely for the provision of that fresh accommodation which is required by an expanding business population upon the investor or speculator, who will naturally look for a reasonable return on his capital and reasonable security for it.

It does not seem, then, to be a wise or statesmanlike action to cause mortgagees and other investors to fight shy of lending upon the security of property, more particularly so in view of the fact that development has been at a standstill for so long a time.

Paragraph 17.—Divides the witnesses before the Committee into two schools: (1) The advocates of the Town Tenants Bill, *in toto* and even with embellishments, who desire to take the control of property out of the hands of the owner, and to place it in those of some irresponsible person who will be free to do much as he pleases with it, to alter it as may suit his purpose, and finally to leave it as and when he chooses, incidentally compelling the landlord to acquire his goodwill, fixtures, &c., at the tenant's own valuation; and (2) a small class of business men who either have, or imagine that they have, a genuine grievance against a rapacious, speculative landlord. This latter class only asks for temporary help to tide over what is, unquestionably, a trying time.

CONCLUSIONS.

Paragraphs 18-23.—Are the logical inferences drawn from the above, and, subject to later remarks, it is difficult to find fault with them.

It is interesting to note that the Committee definitely state that the Rent Restriction Acts have caused a cessation of building operations, and recognise that the real problem to be solved is how to meet the present difficulties without deterring builders and owners from building and reconstruction, without alarming the capitalists who finance such operations.

They point out that the true remedy for existing grievances lies in increasing supply—

- (a) By building new business premises on any available sites in business areas;
- (b) By reconstruction on larger lines, providing increased accommodation; and
- (c) By developing new sites on areas adjacent to business districts now occupied by decayed or undeveloped semi-residential areas.

Vol. 52, Part XI., of the *Transactions* of The Institution contains a Paper read by Mr. Sydney Smith, and I think a bright illumination is shed upon the subject by the figures therein. In the metropolitan police district the yearly provision of new buildings of all descriptions fell from 10,000 in 1910 to 8,500 in 1914, and to 3,600 in 1916. The percentage of "empties" fell from 5·9 to 3·8, notwithstanding the fact that general business was almost at a standstill in 1918. Moreover, it must be realised that of these 3,600 all were in some manner erected for war purposes; 1,537 were built by Government on their

estate at Woolwich alone. That is to say, building as far as business premises were concerned had absolutely ceased. It should not, therefore, surprise us to learn that the 3·8 percentage of empties in 1916 had been absorbed by 1920, particularly when one realises that a large proportion of that percentage had been caused by the vacation of offices by men serving in the Army who desired to return in 1919-20. Another fact which the general public fails to realise is that the increase in capital or rental values is less than that in any other commodity necessary to the life of the community: *e.g.*, £100 of rent produces to-day only about £55 of income where the landlord pays the outgoings, while in pre-war days it would have produced about £66—a fall of 16 per cent. Yet the cost of living to-day is 170 per cent. higher than in 1913-14. That is to say, while the owner's cost of living charges have risen by 170 per cent. his income has depreciated by 16 per cent. Moreover, a freehold property which sold then for 18-20 years' purchase will only command 15-16 years' purchase to-day. Now, while the Rents Restriction Act only allows the landlord an actual increase of income of 32 per cent., yet the law permits the tenant to charge anything up to 200 per cent. extra for his food, clothes, &c., to the landlord.

It has been loosely stated in the Press that, owing to the rapacity of landlords, large numbers of business men have been turned out into the street and ruined. As to this I am going to make a somewhat bold statement, *viz.*, I do not believe that fifty men or firms can be produced, from all parts of London, who have been driven out of business through eviction from their premises. Hardships there have been, undoubtedly, but I venture to say that in the ordinary course of commerce as

harsh or harsher actions are committed every day by those very men who complain of their landlords, which actions result not seldom in the bankruptcy and ruin of the victim. This, however, is termed "fair business competition." On the other hand, during the war most landlords voluntarily gave to their tenants reductions in rent to assist them over the bad times. It appears that these concessions are now forgotten.

Paragraph 24 contains what is, to my mind, the most important of all the Committee's conclusions. They recognise two facts: (1) That the management of property is a profession to which a successful practitioner must devote a lifetime, and (2) that the average member of the public is painfully ignorant of the most elementary facts governing the provision and management of business premises; and therefore suggest that a small committee of experts should be set up to consider the whole, as distinct from the emergency and temporary, question, and to go more deeply into its many technical bearings. By this proposal I submit that the Committee recognise the true facts.

I draw great hope for the future from this clause.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Paragraphs 26-35.—I do not propose to deal with the ten clauses under the heading of Recommendations in detail, for they are only intended to apply to a temporary measure, enacted to meet the immediate emergency and to remain in force only until the 24th June, 1923, the date of the termination of the 1920 Rent Act. It is proposed that the new measure should be eventually replaced by legislation of a more permanent character.

The following short statement of the method recommended for meeting the present emergency will, however, conduce to an understanding of the observations on points of principle which I shall have to make later.

It is suggested that—

- (A) A tribunal should be set up before which a tenant should have the right to apply for a prolongation of his tenancy for a period terminating not later than the expiry of the 1920 Rent Act, the tribunal to have power to grant such application on such terms as appear just ;
- (B) The tribunal in deciding (a) whether to grant the application, and (b) on what terms, to have regard to all the circumstances of the case, and in particular to—
 - (i.) the length and character of the tenancy or occupation ;
 - (ii.) the then rental value of the premises in the market ;
 - (iii.) whether the landlord wishes to terminate the tenancy in order to enter personally into possession ;
 - (iv.) the fact of notice to quit having been given in pursuance of any *bona fide* scheme of reconstruction or development, whether public or private ;
 - (v.) the date on which the tenant has received his notice to quit ;
 - (vi.) any improvements made by the tenant which have substantially increased the permanent value of the reversion and which have not been made by him in dis-

charge of any contractual liability, such improvements not to be regarded as a reason for increasing the rent ;

- (vii.) any claim by the tenant that the goodwill of his business has added to the letting value of the premises ;
- (viii.) the existence or otherwise of alternative accommodation equally suitable in all respects ;
- (ix.) whether the landlord has or has not previously consented or offered to renew the tenancy at a fair rental ;
- (c) The tribunal to consist either of the county court judge or of one of a panel of arbitrators to be appointed by him after conferring with any local branches of the Law Society and Surveyors' Institution ;
- (D) Questions in dispute to be settled by arbitration, or failing that by the tribunal ;
- (E) Contracting out to be made illegal ;
- (F) Buildings erected after or in course of erection on 2nd April, 1919, to be exempted from the operation of any Act founded on the Report.

The Report was signed by all the Commissioners, but was the subject of a reservation by Sir Philip Pilditch, which in accordance with the usual custom with regard to Select Committees was not printed with the Report. The reservation was made with the object of drawing attention to the fact that Sir Philip had only approved the recommendation on the distinct understanding that

they were of a purely temporary character, and were unsuitable as a solution of the more permanent difficulties which surround this vexed question.

To begin with I should like to make a remark of a general nature, with which I feel that everybody here will be in sympathy, viz., that no decent landlord has the least objection to the general principle involving security of tenure to the tenant, for the reason that the tenant has always had that security in fact if not in law. The nine safeguards provided in paragraph (B) above are, therefore, an obvious recognition of the fact that a landlord or owner of property has rights as other men. Sections (vi.) and (vii.), however, convey to my mind the admission of the vicious principle that although a contract has been freely entered into by two persons, neither being under duress of any kind, yet that contract may be voided or varied at will by one party though not by the other.

Another point upon which I feel strongly is the repeated use of the word "tribunal" which is apt to be misleading, and is in fact used in a most undesirable sense in these paragraphs. "Tribunal" presupposes the presence of a number of men, and can hardly be stretched to apply to any one individual, such as a county court judge or one of a panel of arbitrators. This misuse of the word may lead to the reference of matters in dispute to such a tribunal as we have become accustomed to under the profiteering Act.

In these circumstances we must protest with all our force against the references of disputes in matters of value to a county court judge, or to a tribunal composed of men who are not experts in these matters. Such a course could not but lead to serious miscarriage of justice in very many cases.

TENANT'S RIGHT OF RENEWAL.

The grant of an absolute right of renewal to tenants will have the effect, I believe, of forcing owners to adopt one of two courses; either they will grant only yearly or quarterly tenancies, or they will insist upon so long a term without break, the burden of the rates being borne by the tenant, as will ensure to the owner a regular and steady income. Property will then incur no risk of "empties," except in cases of failure or bankruptcy. This second course would add a new terror to the life of the small trader, who would be faced with the prospect of leaving, at his death, heavy liabilities to his heirs and executors.

It is difficult and dangerous for us to combat these proposals, for to do so would lay us open to the application of that old word "reactionary." Therefore, though one feels that this question of right of renewal is a difficult and dangerous one for the tenant, and at the same time is, in a manner, the thin end of the wedge opening the way to State management, and possibly nationalisation, yet, always provided that proper safeguards be introduced, I think that the principle must be agreed to, subject to the following qualifications:—

No right of renewal should be granted—

- (a) If the owner requires the premises *bonâ fide* for his own use;
- (b) If the owner requires possession for the purpose of rebuilding or reconstruction;
- (c) If the owner be a trustee or executor whose duty it is or may be in the near future to realise;

- (d) Unless the tenant be prepared, subject to the above conditions not applying, to pay the full economic rent. Any dispute arising under this head to be referred to arbitration as hereinafter provided for.

COMPENSATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Should any such right as is here suggested be given to tenants, the object of the promoters of the Town Tenants Bill will be very largely achieved. Such a weapon held over a landlord's head would be so powerful in many cases as to be tantamount to a compulsion of a grant of renewal. Moreover, it is almost impossible to cast such a principle into statute form on account of its complexity. Some protection the landlord must have; and who is to assess the value of an improvement? For mark well that the promoters of the Town Tenants Bill hold that all fixtures are improvements to the landlord's property. Let us suppose, for instance, that a butcher converts a shop to his purpose, and that on the termination of his lease the only tenant available is a chemist, the situation being no longer suitable for a butcher's business. The landlord may then be forced to compensate, first, the butcher for the slabs, tiles, and other appurtenances of his trade; and, secondly, seven or fourteen years later, the chemist for his plate-glass front, his mahogany counters, and show-cases.

This is obviously a proposal to be strenuously opposed by owners of property.

COMPENSATION FOR GOODWILL.

To allow this principle to become law may well have the effect of confiscation of property. So much loose

talk has been glibly mouthed on this subject that a glamour seems to surround it. Goodwill in almost every case is purely personal. Compensation for improvements in the case of agricultural property has the sanction of custom for the obvious reason that the tenant cannot remove the improvement; but who can say how much of the goodwill in the case of a business is personal and removeable by the tenant to his new premises, and how much permanently pertains to the property? A business man may earn £10,000 a year in two offices rented at £100 per annum. Before the landlord can gain possession is he to pay two or three years' purchase of £10,000 a year for this hypothetical goodwill?

Should this proposal be incorporated in our legislation, the landlord will be well advised to make the tenant a gift of his property rather than ask for possession.

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS.

Probably we are all in sympathy with that tenant who, at the expiration of his lease, is mulcted in dilapidations in respect of a property which is immediately to be pulled down. But it would not be a difficult matter to frame a proviso by which a landlord should make a statutory declaration whereby he would bind himself not to pull down, alter, or rebuild within, say, three years, and making compensation under this head repayable in the event of non-compliance with the undertaking.

It must be clear to all of us that such proposals as those I have reviewed can only make the provision of new buildings impossible. In London to-day we are years behind America as far as the amenities of our office buildings are concerned. Such legislation as is

suggested under sections (vi.) and (vii.) of paragraph (B) will simply stereotype old premises and stifle all progress. It will force landlord and tenant into a mutually antagonistic attitude, and will change the pleasant atmosphere which has hitherto subsisted in their relations to one of hostility and suspicion.

PROPOSALS.

The Tribunal.—Any form of tribunal in the ordinary acceptance of the word is bound to be slow, will probably be partisan, and certainly expensive.

The Arbitration Acts provide a simple cheap and effective means for the settlement of any disputes which may arise on the rent question.

My proposal is, therefore, that a panel of surveyors be appointed from which each side in a dispute may choose his representative. Should these disagree, after negotiation, the matter would be referred to a sole arbitrator chosen by them. In the event of their failing to agree on this choice, the arbitrator should be appointed by the President of The Surveyors' Institution or some other impartial authority. This arbitrator's award must be final, and costs must be within his discretion. *A more unsuitable tribunal—hateful word—than a county court I cannot imagine.*

The framing of a Bill.—Some while back I remarked that the recommendation which I considered to be the most important was that which suggested the appointment of a small body of experts who should frame a Bill to deal with the whole problem. Herein, or so it seems to me, lies the opportunity of this Institution.

Prior to the appointment of the Select Committee, and after the Rents Restriction Bill had been introduced in the House of Commons, an agitation was on foot to include business premises within the scope of the Rents Restriction Bill. Day by day instances of so-called rapacity and extortion were quoted in the Press invariably without details or corroboration. Not a word was heard from the other side, and I expect most of you have had the experience of being chaffed by friends on your moral obliquity in this respect.

Now for every one landlord there are probably 10,000 tenants, and a very small percentage of these tenants, say one-tenth of 10 per cent., can easily make so much noise, if they all shout together, as to drown the feeble piping of the entire body of owners, even should these latter combine in their shouting. One individual, of a sufficient energy, may easily persuade a large number of men with fancied grievances to let him ventilate those grievances, and may even induce them to pay him for so doing. Incidentally, if he be a professional man, it may lead to a lot of business in his legitimate sphere. In any event, should the victim of his activities be a property owner, that owner's only hope of successful defence is prompt counter propaganda. Whilst on this point I should like to refer to certain questions addressed to myself by the Select Committee (Nos. 3001 to 3018. See Appendix to this Paper). I feel that the common opinion, which is undoubtedly widely held, that the interests of surveyors, as a professional class, are bound up with those of the landlord, and therefore inimical to those of the tenant, is a most dangerous one, and absolutely false.

For these reasons I consider that steps should be taken to educate not only this Committee or the ¹/₂ House

of Commons, whose representatives they are, but the public as a whole. Advertising is an art, and propaganda in competent hands can work marvels. I wish, therefore, to make two proposals, one of which, at least, may appear to be somewhat revolutionary. Nevertheless, it is one which, if properly carried out, would redound to the credit and benefit not only of the profession—not only of that part of our *clientèle* which stands most in need of protection, by reason of their small numbers—I refer to the property owners, but also of the tenants.

I therefore propose that The Institution should immediately appoint a Committee, the stronger the better, and should engage parliamentary counsel to draft a Bill giving such protection as may be considered necessary to tenants, subject to adequate safeguards for owners. The rough outlines of these I have sketched out in the Paper before you. Secondly, I propose that a campaign be initiated by The Institution to educate the public upon the difficulties and dangers of upsetting the natural law of supply and demand. This campaign would have to be a newspaper one principally. The dangers of such an act are manifest, but without the experience of those whose life's work it is to deal with such matters, those dangers will be vastly magnified.

To sum up, we find that the recommendations of the Committee embody the following facts:—

The Committee realise that State interference is dangerous and their recommendations for immediate legislation are both temporary and as small as possible. But the principle of interference has been recognised in the Rents Restriction Act, and has been, in a sense, confirmed by the Report we have considered.

I may be an alarmist, but it seems to me that we are

now face to face with a new and dangerous state of things; it behoves the profession of which we are all members to walk warily, and to see that in whatever action we may take we give no opportunity to the extremist element in the country and the House to represent us as being utterly opposed to any sort of reform.

There are three points in the Report which inspire me with great alarm: (1) Tribunals; (2) Compensation for Improvements; (3) Compensation for Goodwill. It may be that my alarm is partly unjustifiable, but my feeling is this, the Report is a carefully considered one which inclines heavily and obviously to the side of the landlord, because of the danger to the community involved in leaning the other way. But the Town Tenants Bill has a very strong backing, and has always been supported by the extremists in the Commons. Their main points are security of tenure, compensation for goodwill and for improvements.

All through the Committee's Report and in the hearing of the evidence the word "tribunal" constantly occurs. This word means to the average member of the public a board such as the profiteering and military service Acts have accustomed him to.

The Report recommends that in the framing of any temporary expedients for the protection of tenants account should be taken of improvements and goodwill with regard to the fixing of equitable and economic rent. True, the Report also recommends that a small committee of experts should draft the permanent legislation which will deal with the whole problem; but the last word lies with the House.

Business premises have already been dragged into the scope of the present Act in the teeth of strenuous

Governmental opposition, and history is likely to repeat itself.

Once these two vicious principles are recognised, results in general are impossible to forecast; but one result is certain: the chief sufferers in the long run will be the tenants.

I say, therefore, that we, as fair-minded men, and as men who, on behalf of landlords, invariably give a tenant the right of renewal on equitable terms unless this course is obviously impossible, should accept and endorse the principle of the right to renewal of tenancy subject to reasonable safeguards. But I also say that we should resist with all the forces at our disposal any and every attempt to give statutory sanction to the pernicious doctrine that any tenant has any right whatever to compensation for so-called improvements voluntarily made or for goodwill built up on premises leased for a definite term.

I say, further, that as a profession we are suspect, though wrongly suspect, of having our interests bound up and identified with those of the landlords. This suspicion we must combat.

Finally, we must ask ourselves this important question: Has not a certain Parliamentary sanction of these two principles, vicious in their inception and worse in their inevitable results, been given by this Report?

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACT FROM THE EVIDENCE OF MR. C. T. GREEN, OF
THE FIRM OF GREEN & EDWARDS, LIMITED, DRAPERS,
REPRESENTING THE DRAPERS' CHAMBER OF TRADE.

3131. With regard to your own case, your rent was put up from £350 to £750 after thirty years?—Yes.

3132. And you think that is about 25 per cent. too much?—Yes.

3133. On what grounds do you think it is 25 per cent. too much?—Because I have had a good deal to do with the valuation of the property in that neighbourhood. I know what other people are paying, and I know what can be obtained.

3134. That is your estimate as a matter of fact?—Yes.

3135. Did you take any expert advice?—No.

3136. That is simply your estimate?—Yes.

3137. You admit a rent of £570 would be justifiable but not £750?—Yes, I quite agree to that.

3138. I do not quite understand how you got at your opinion unless you took the advice of some expert on the subject?—Well, who is an expert?

3139. Men who are dealing with houses in a district?—Yes. Well, I know more about it than most of them.

3140. I suppose the landlord would be advised by someone when he put his new rent on, would he not?—I do not think he would. I do not think he would go for advice at all. He would get as much as he could probably.

APPENDIX B.

EXTRACT FROM MR. LANG'S EVIDENCE.

3001. So far as a tribunal is concerned, you rather favour a panel of surveyors, I gather?—I do.

3002. You are not very keen on business men, and you do not want lawyers at all?—I think, from my experience in the past that these things have been settled very much better by experts, and I think they always will be.

3003. I want to put something to you that I have heard in this case and elsewhere; supposing you have your panel of surveyors, have not you in fact got a number of gentlemen then, the bulk of whose incomes come from landlords?—Certainly.

3004. Do you think that is a very happy position for the tenant?—Is it your suggestion that surveyors are less honourable men than any others?

3005. No, what I am putting to you is that you are selecting, for the tribunal to arbitrate between two parties, a panel from a profession which mainly depends on one of those parties. Do you not think that wants a little rectification?—No, I do not think you are right in your premises. I act as often for tenants as I do for landlords—just as often.

3006. I imagine that if you lost all your landlord clients it would be pretty bad for the firm?—Certainly.

3007. You could survive losing your tenant clients?—No, I certainly could not.

3008. Taking now, if people come to you for offices, you have got very little to offer them?—Yes.

3009. But you have big estates which are being managed?—Yes; but I am doing more purchasing and I am doing more selling. I am buying for tenants.

3010. Do you not think it would be just as well, if you

are fixing up a tribunal, to have somebody who is not dependent on either one of the parties for a professional income?—If you will forgive me, I think that you do not quite understand what my suggestion is. Two men, a landlord and a tenant, disagree as to what the rental value of an office may be. A appoints a man whom he knows and believes to be honest and to know his job. That is the tenant. The landlord does the same thing. Those two men then settle, if they can, between them by argument what the proper rent should be.

3011. That is the Arbitration Act procedure?—Exactly. If they cannot agree they appoint an arbitrator who should be a man entirely outside the profession, a man who is simply a good business man of high standing, to settle between those two. That is not a question of a man going before a court composed entirely of surveyors, as you suggest.

3012. I do not follow. This panel which you suggest, is that out of which the umpire should be chosen?—I suggest a panel of surveyors out of which both parties to the dispute can choose their representative; a man to represent each.

3013. And the umpire should come out of the same panel?—No, the umpire to come from anywhere you like.

3014. I do not think you made that clear. If you did I did not follow it?—The umpire to come out of anywhere, in London or the country.

3015. I do not disagree with that. I am only objecting to the panel coming from one profession.

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Held on Monday, March 7th, 1921,

A Discussion took place on a Paper entitled
THE REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE
OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON BUSINESS
PREMISES,

By A. B. D. LANG (Fellow).

JOHN WILLMOT (President) in the Chair.

Mr. E. W. RUSHWORTH (Member of Council) said it was with great pleasure that he asked those present to pass a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Lang for his valuable and exceedingly interesting Paper on the subject of a Report which had been engaging the attention of surveyors ever since it was issued. The Paper was especially interesting coming as it did from one who had for a long time devoted his attention to the question and who himself gave evidence before the Committee. He thoroughly agreed with so much of what the author said that at first it seemed difficult to discuss the Paper.

According to the terms of reference the Committee was appointed to enquire into the position of leaseholders and tenants of business premises and to

advise whether any and, if so, what alterations in the law were required to remove obstacles to the development of their businesses arising out of conditions affecting tenure, undue restrictions on improvements, and unreasonable increases in rent. But the Committee had not been at work long before it became clear that the members were addressing themselves for the most part to the last item, viz., unreasonable increases in rent. That was not surprising, as it was mainly because of the loud outcry from tenants of business premises on account of their rents being raised to double, treble or more, that the Committee was ever appointed.

The conclusion the Committee came to was that fundamentally the cause was simply the prevailing excess of demand over supply. How came it that the demand suddenly became so greatly in excess of the supply? He supposed one of the main reasons with regard to business premises was that money was being recklessly spent—flung about indeed—and people felt that if they could only get premises in the best commercial positions they could easily secure some of it. Thousands of millions of pounds borrowed from the nation's savings were distributed throughout the country in wages and manufacturers' profits, and the profits of those among whom the wages were spent. Many of the recipients flocked into towns and cities eager to spend the money before the Government could take it from them by some levy. That produced an appearance of general prosperity such as the nation had never seen before. Artificial and temporary though it was, it caused the price of everything to rise enormously.

When two or three times as many pounds as before had to be given for almost everything required, there seemed nothing very surprising, outrageous or extortionate

in the fact that people had to do the same for the occupation of business premises in the best situations. The whole enquiry turned upon the assumption that the working of the ordinary law of supply and demand would lead to widespread hardship of such a cruel nature as to be intolerable and to call for some immediate remedy, even if it involved the abandonment of all principles of political economy. That was quite right in certain cases, such, for instance, as the people's food when there were signs of approaching famine. Recently, too, it had been held fair in the case of the housing of the poor, mainly, he thought, because to have left matters to the working of the ordinary law of supply and demand would have led to hundreds of thousands of poor people being actually turned into the streets with nowhere to go. But the outcry which led to the setting up of the Committee did not come from the poor, but from the well-to-do or comparatively well-to-do tenants of premises in first-rate commercial positions. Early in the evidence complaint was made that a rent of £450 had been raised to £1,500, the rent of a bank from £540 to £2,000, and a rent of £2,400 to £5,970. People who rented premises at such figures as those were not poor ignorant persons who required special legislation to afford them protection. When taking the premises they knew perfectly well that the rental value might rise or fall, and to that extent they were entering upon a speculation, and must put up with the consequences if the luck went against them. What remedy was there for them that would not be unjust to other sufferers, unless it were possible to pool all losses and gains arising out of the war and its aftermath and make good the losses out of the gains?

Not liking to say that, and being faced with the difficulties disclosed by the evidence, the Committee

recommended as a temporary measure the giving to the tenant the right of prolonging his tenancy for a limited period on equitable terms. If the Committee had stopped there he thought no objection could have been reasonably raised, but they went on to set out certain matters to which regard was to be had in deciding what terms were just. Those seemed taken mostly from the proposals in the Town Tenants Bill, and in setting them out he could not help feeling that they had an eye on the line they thought permanent legislation should take. It was well, therefore, that the author had at once called for the most determined opposition to such proposals as compensation for improvements, goodwill, &c. The members of The Institution had been nibbling at the Town Tenants Bill for some time, and no doubt sooner or later they would have a full dress discussion upon it, when those questions on which there might be differences of opinion could be thrashed out.

With regard to permanent legislation, he was of opinion with the author that the principle should be accepted of giving a tenant the right of renewal upon equitable terms with reasonable safeguards. Equitable terms, of course, should include a rent such as could be readily obtained in the market at the moment. He was not sure that that was what tenants really wanted. He thought that their grievance was that the market price had become far too high, and the legislation they wanted was such as would prohibit landlords from refusing to take less. He wished the Committee had dealt with the point which arose so often, *i.e.*, of outsiders voluntarily offering to take property at a rent which the sitting tenant considered extortionate because it was two or three times as much as the present rent.

To fix the fair market rent necessarily involved a tribunal; there was no better word, however much it might be disliked on account of its being liable to be misunderstood. A tribunal there must be, and one which tenant and landlord would both regard as fair. To his mind there was nothing better than two arbitrators and an umpire. There he differed from the author for once; he would allow each party to choose anyone he liked as his arbitrator—a tailor, an accountant, a solicitor, or anyone whom he thought would present his case best; but the umpire should undoubtedly be a man accustomed to practical dealing with the letting of property and at the same time accustomed to weigh evidence. The objection to having a barrister, or county court judge, was that they would endeavour to determine the matter entirely by the evidence before them. One would then come back to the old story of Mr. Optimist *versus* Mr. Pessimist with a wide difference between them. The umpire, if only a fair-minded man with ample knowledge of the law, but no practical knowledge of dealings with house property, being unable to understand that wide difference, naturally said, "What liars these men are! I suppose 'the truth lies about midway between them.'" Therefore he personally said, Have a surveyor who can judge from his own experience whether the evidence is that of a fanatical optimist or pessimist, as the case may be, or, on the other hand, an opinion which would have the support of most practical men.

It would be said that to give a tenant such right of renewal would be injuring an owner by limiting his freedom of action, but in the majority of cases he believed it would be to the advantage of both. It would also be said that it was an innovation and that

a precedent was being created. That was true of most reforms. No improvement, however desirable, would ever be accomplished if people allowed themselves to be deterred by such fusty old phrases as "creating a precedent" or "the thin end of the wedge," the stock-in-trade of the fossils like himself who hated change and opposed any alteration, however beneficial, because it departed from the lines they had profitably pursued for half a century.

After all the obloquy so freely poured upon experts and the stale jokes and feeble jests to which they had been constantly exposed, it was refreshing to find the Committee recommending that, before any alterations were made in the permanent law, experts should be consulted, *i.e.*, men who had some practical knowledge of what they were talking about.

It gave him great pleasure to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Lang for his admirable Paper.

Mr. GERALD EVE (Fellow) said it gave him great pleasure to second the vote of thanks to the author for his able, concise but yet complete Paper, and also for the very pertinent remarks he had made in introducing it.

The Paper took the useful form of a running commentary on each section of the Committee's Report. The author, in summing up what the Committee did, pointed out that they practically made one recommendation, namely, that the grievances of tenants who had had their rents unconscionably raised or who had been dispossessed of their premises without a fair chance of continuing were too general to exclude altogether the possibility of legislation. To that the author replied that if there were a few cases of that kind he did not

approve of legislation to meet those individual cases. The reply which was always made to that argument was that, if there were but a few individuals whose withers would be wrung by legislation, the majority of landlords, whose behaviour was all that it should be, would not be affected by such legislation. The author was bold enough to say that he did not think that in London there were fifty cases of men or firms who had been dispossessed owing to harsh action by their landlords. That rather reminded him of Abraham pleading with the Almighty for the salvation of Sodom and Gomorrah lest peradventure there might be fifty righteous found in the city. The statement made in the Paper was rather the reverse, because the author suggested that only fifty unrighteous would be found in the city.

The Committee recommend that a tenant should have a right of renewal of his tenancy or lease, and when applications were made the Committee suggested that nine principles should govern them. Personally he would like to have sung the praises of the Committee for framing those nine principles, but as the Government had announced that they would take no action on them, the members might say with Antony, "We come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him." Nevertheless, that burial might be a premature one; and even if the Government cremated the proposal to legislate, it might rise like a Phoenix from its ashes. He was thoroughly in accord, therefore, with the author and with Mr. Rushworth that the members of The Institution should be prepared for that resurrection and have legislative food ready for that interesting bird when it appeared, in order that they might deal with the matter in a proper and judicious manner. Therefore if legislation on this

question were again proposed (as undoubtedly in the author's opinion it would be), the first thing members ought to ask themselves Was, was any legislation desirable, or, if legislation were proposed, should they oppose it?

It was interesting to reflect upon the attitude and position of landlords years ago, and not so very many years ago either. In those days both agricultural and urban landlords acted on a moral code. They acted on the old rule of *Noblesse oblige*, and in their behaviour to their tenants they felt that a responsibility was on them. It was a code of moral behaviour. Since those days a fresh code had been introduced—what might be called a “statutory code of behaviour.” One Act of Parliament after another had been brought in to tell landlords what they might do and what they might not do, and the effect had been to dispirit what he called the sense of honour in landlords. A landlord said, “Here is an “Act of Parliament which forbids me to do so-and-so, but it does not say anything about so-and-so. I “shall therefore snatch at any advantage that comes “my way.” They were apt to change the maxim of St. Paul, and to say, “All things are expedient if not “unlawful.” He thought the imposing of a statutory code upon landlords had gone so far that it was quite impossible to attempt to recall, or re-establish, the original moral code of behaviour for landlords, and that the existing legislation of that character must not only remain, but would go further. He therefore agreed with the author and Mr. Rushworth that they were right in accepting the principle that tenants should have the right of renewal, subject to certain safeguards.

Personally he was not sure that the shadow of the great war did not lie right across the freedom of the

subjects of this kingdom; by that he meant there had been a change in the intellectual mood of the people. They were out for another Utopia. Those phases of trying by legislation to recast human conditions and social relations had always swept across parts of the world since history began. After all, it was only 2,300 years since Plato started his Utopia. Plato said in effect, "Let us take hold of life and remodel it." He was, therefore, quite sure that the present phase, which was practically due to the change of the intellectual mood and outlook of the people of the kingdom, was going to have its way; it could not be gainsaid or denied. All that could be done was to endeavour to shape the legislation which was going to try to recast human conditions and not to try to prevent it. They ought to be satisfied with trying to harmonise those creative dreams with the realities and technicalities of the subject.

In such legislation he thought they would all agree that nothing should in any way alter the market or economic rental or capital value of property, *i.e.*, the higgling of the market, which by supply and demand settled the economic market value rental, should be paramount, and no legislation should attempt artificially to lessen it. But there was something to be said for legislation endeavouring to prevent extortion in excess of the market rental, and he could not help thinking the Committee were right when they said there was a substantial number of cases in which the market or the economic rent had been exceeded and something near extortion approached.

He did not see much amiss with the specific principles Nos. 1 to 9 which the Committee suggested should govern a tribunal in dealing with an application

for renewal of tenancy, but he thought No. 9, which dealt with whether a landlord had or had not first given the tenant a chance to continue at a fair rent, should not govern the question of rent but should be restricted to governing the question of costs only. He would like to add a tenth principle to the nine principles already given, and he regarded it—he would not say of being of equal importance to all the rest put together, but certainly as the most important of all—namely, that if at the end of the tenancy the landlord was *bona fide* desirous of selling, the tenant should have no right of renewal of the tenancy but should have the right to purchase the landlord's interest, and, in case of non-agreement, to purchase by arbitration. He should regard it as a most harmful thing if a landlord were prevented from selling his property with vacant possession at the termination of a tenancy or lease. An owner should be able to give the tenant six or twelve months' notice that when the lease expired he was going to offer the property for sale, and the tenant should have the first chance of purchasing by arbitration or otherwise. A tenant should not be empowered to renew his tenancy and thus prevent a landlord from selling with vacant possession. Everybody was acquainted with the position of mortgagees who perhaps had lent money on the property well knowing that there would be a break in the lease or an end of the lease. If on such certain date that mortgagee could not exercise his power of sale to the best advantage, *i.e.*, selling with vacant possession, but instead would have to sell subject to the right of the tenant to renew his tenancy, he thought such a course would prevent mortgagees lending money which, as they all knew, meant preventing the erection of new buildings.

With regard to the question of compensation for improvements and goodwill, he could not himself see any justification for objecting to a landlord paying his tenant for all improvements that the tenant had put up, provided the compensation was limited to the *market value* of such improvements. If, therefore, the subject-matters of the improvements were, as the author suggested in his Paper, for a butcher's business, and that business was quite unsuitable for the position, a tobacconist's being a much more suitable business, he quite agreed that the butcher must take the risk of his improvements becoming obsolete and having no market value; but if they had a value then that value should reach the tenant's pocket. If they had not a value, the landlord would not have to pay for them, because there would be no value to pay for.

He was, however, dead against paying a tenant any compensation for the loss of his personal goodwill in any circumstances whatever. That was no hardship if a tenant were given the right either to renew his tenancy by way of rent or to purchase the premises outright. If any person liked to attach a personal goodwill to premises, he ought to take the risk of losing that goodwill if he did not wish to renew his tenancy or to purchase the property outright, or special circumstances prevented him from so doing.

With regard to arbitration, he was thoroughly in accord with Mr. Rushworth's remarks, namely, that it would be lamentable to prolong what he considered the terrible farce of having two arbitrators and an umpire. No one knew what the arbitrators were, and the arbitrators themselves were never quite sure whether they were partisans or whether they were the theoretical judicial arbitrators they were supposed to be. The

seniors of The Institution who had been through that agony must well know what it was to be an arbitrator and not a partisan, or in some cases to have been a partisan and not an arbitrator. But to perpetuate that farce would, he thought, be most lamentable. He agreed with Mr. Rushworth that they should adhere to the Arbitration Act, 1899, and to the single arbitrator, and let each party choose whoever he liked on earth to act for him. Provision should by all means be made for the appointment of a single arbitrator by some independent body, such as The Institution, if the parties themselves were unable to agree upon one. All the members agreed that county court judges, admirable as they were in their own sphere, were not the proper persons to sit and try questions of the rental or capital value of property. They could not weigh the evidence of expert witnesses on questions of value as well as a valuer could. He did not think he was in favour of an umpire or a single arbitrator being selected from a panel. Panels of arbitrators had their uses, but there were occasions when parties would particularly like to agree upon their own man. It might be that the question to be tried was something extremely technical; it might have reference to a mineral, and a difficult mineral at that; it might be a question of licensed premises, or some particular matter on which each side would particularly like to have a specialised expert. He would therefore much prefer a continuation of the single arbitrator under the Arbitration Act of 1889, each party appointing their own person to act for them in the matter.

The author had objected to the use of the word "tribunal," but it might be that he had not given the Committee credit for sufficient subtlety of mind. It might be that some extremists on the Committee

remembered that the word "tribunal" originally came from the tribunes that were appointed by the Roman people, or *plebs*, to protect them from the oppression of the patricians, so that in the minds of the extremists on the tenant's side the appointment of a tribunal and the use of the word "tribunal" might not be altogether so inapt as the author suggested.

Mr. A. B. THORNTON (Fellow) said that most of the members would agree with the remarks of the two previous speakers in their view that a moderate measure on the lines of a Town Tenants Bill was bound to come, and he believed the bulk of the members of The Institution would not attempt to resist it. While Mr. Lang had not perhaps gone so far in his remarks as the suggestions made in his Paper, it was a rather bold proposal to suggest that The Institution should not only draft a Bill and initiate legislation, but that it should also indulge in newspaper propaganda on the subject. If a wide campaign of newspaper propaganda were to be undertaken it would cost The Institution a large sum of money, and he was not altogether sure it might not be misinterpreted by the public. Personally he thought beyond all things it was very necessary that The Institution should keep itself clear of taking sides on this question.

Mr. Lang had, in the penultimate paragraph of his Paper, used these words: "I say further that as a profession we are suspect, though wrongly suspect, of having our interests bound up and identified with those of the landlords. This suspicion we must combat." The future functions of The Institution would be, he thought, more than ever of a *quasi-judicial* nature, and the members would be of most use to the

public in that capacity. It therefore behoved them to be very careful indeed in taking sides with one or other party. They might please the landlords by drafting a moderate Town Tenants Bill, but they might not please the tenants. On the other hand, Mr. Lang apparently considered The Institution alone was the correct body to draft such a measure. Personally he thought that if The Institution embarked on any such scheme, it should endeavour to combine with other bodies whose influence and opinion would be likely to carry weight with the general public. There were other such influential bodies and Institutions, and he did not think The Surveyors' Institution alone had the right to speak in the name of both landlords and tenants. If The Institution could co-operate with other bodies in drafting, not perhaps an actual Bill, but a considered memorandum on the subject, he thought it would be of immense use and would carry much more weight than if it indulged in propaganda.

With regard to the delicate subject of the general public suspecting that the interests of surveyors were bound up with, and identified with, those of the landlords, the author had claimed to look at the question from a very detached point of view, as he had a business to which tenant clients were as important as landlord clients. He had no doubt that, as a general body, surveyors acted as frequently for tenants as for landlords, but he did think there was something to be said for the view of the general public on the question, and he thought they gained their impression very largely from the rather inflated claims that were sometimes made against public authorities. It was not the public authority which paid in the long run but the

general taxpayer, who knew all the time that the money had to come out of his pocket and go into that of the landowner class. Instances had occurred in the past in which rather heavy claims had been made against public authorities, and in the end a very damaging award had been issued. He thought that those cases weighed to a very large extent with the public, and for that reason he hoped that surveyors might in the future moderate their claims, more particularly in cases where they were acting against public authorities.

In all the circumstances he considered they should keep themselves clear of any propaganda which might possibly encourage the idea among the general public that the interests of surveyors were more bound up with the landlord than with the tenant.

Mr. FRANK HUNT (Fellow) said that before he supported the vote of thanks he would like the author to correct one statement in the too flattering reference he had made to the evidence which he (Mr. Hunt) gave before the Select Committee. He would not like it to go forth to the members of The Institution that in his evidence he had said that the giving of continuity of tenure to tenants would make improvements impossible. In his evidence he had said that it would make improvements more costly, and the last question put to him on the point was that it made some improvements almost impossible, and in that he agreed. He ventured to suggest that the author would have to draw a distinction between his paraphrase of what he (Mr. Hunt) said and what in fact he did say. That concluded all he wished to say on the personal side.

He desired the members to carry their minds back, if

they would, to the origin of the appointment of the Committee, because he thought he had noticed in some of the remarks that had been made in the course of the discussion a little uncertainty as to how it came about that the Committee was constituted and what it was intended to enquire into. He would endeavour shortly to state the facts. The members would remember that Rent Restrictions Acts were passed which prevented the displacement of tenants and allowed landlords a permitted increase in rents. In the first instance those Acts related only to residential properties. That was considered not quite satisfactory, and a Departmental Committee, over which the Marquis of Salisbury presided, suggested that the time had come when certain business premises should be included. It would be remembered that in the closing stages of the last Rent Restriction Act a clause was inserted bringing in business premises of a limited value for a short time, and the Government undertook to appoint a Committee to consider whether the Rent Restriction Act should be applied to business premises, and to report at an early date. The Committee sat, and its Report was before the members at the present meeting.

It must be remembered that the Committee was merely required to deal with the emergency as it existed during the shortage of supply. As the members had been told, the Government, having considered the Report, had decided not to pass any legislation based upon it, and the Prime Minister went further and said that the present restrictions were to be allowed to expire by effluxion of time. If that represented the attitude of the Government on the subject, it was clear that with regard to property, as with regard to everything

else, the Government was out for decontrol at the earliest possible moment. But it must be borne in mind that decontrol in that way surely must mean decontrol in other directions.

The trouble with regard to rent was due, as Mr. Rushworth pointed out, to the excess of demand over supply, and it might be interesting to consider some of the causes which had led to that state of affairs. First of all there were the restrictions embodied in the Housing (Additional Powers) Act of 1919, preventing the destruction of any houses which were used as on the statutory date for residential purposes. There was also the prohibition, or the possible prohibition, under the next section of the engagement of labour on the building of properties other than houses or of properties which were graded in various categories, and business premises and offices were placed in a low category for the purpose of prohibition. Thirdly, there was the prohibition against the conversion of residential properties to business premises. If decontrol were the aim of the Government, he suggested that that decontrol must also extend in the other direction, which prevented the ordinary free play of the use of property for purposes for which the biggest market was available.

He must plead to be a "fossil" in the words of Mr. Rushworth, and a reactionary in the words of the author, because one of the last things that he thought The Institution would have done would have been to accept the principles underlying the recommendations of the Committee, based, as they were, on the principles of the Town Tenants Bill. He knew they could be put forward in an extraordinarily plausible manner on the ground that there had been hard cases of extortion

and ruin by displacement, but he was not sure that that line of thought had ever been followed through to its logical conclusion. It was curious to note that the Committee in its Report gave authority for most of the views it expressed, but with regard to those conclusions it gave no authority at all, and he was not sure that the evidence supported them. The Committee expressly saved itself by saying that it had been unable to investigate individual cases. He and probably most of the members were acquainted with a number of cases in which, on the mere statement of two figures, it would appear that the rent had been unconscionably increased; but when they knew the whole of the circumstances, no other conclusion could be arrived at than that the increases were justified.

Personally he thought he would be acquitted of any suggestion that he was acting for an unconscionable landlord, because, as a rule, he was on the purchasing side. He would go further and say that, throughout his experience of dealing with trade and other claims over a considerable number of years, he had never yet come across a lessee who had said that the rent he was paying was an excessive rent even where at the first blush the rent seemed to be a full one. The point he wished to make was that there was no evidence before the Committee in support of their general suggestion that there had been hard cases of unconscionable rents. But he desired The Institution to look a step further. The principle of continuity of tenure granted apparently indiscriminately to a lessee, whether he were the occupier or not, was going to transfer from one class to another class a substantial interest in the property for which the latter class had paid nothing. It was incon-

ceivable that any statutory legislation was possible which would single out certain people on the pure accident of the case and deprive them of what was being granted to all the rest. It was impossible to say that tenants as a whole were to have the right of continuity of tenure and compensation if they were deprived of possession and yet say, as the Report rather suggested, that if a public authority wanted property for a public improvement, or if the owner wanted possession of the property for purposes of redevelopment, or, as some had put it, if the owner wanted it for sale, those particular tenants were to be deprived of the benefits that were being granted to the rest. It was quite impossible to legislate on those lines, and he was not quite sure that tenants as a whole wanted it. If a trader when negotiating a tenancy were to be offered a lease for a long term of years the probability was he would decline it. There were one or more big estates in London where the lessee was entitled to ask for an extension of his lease to 999 years. He did not know what the figures were for recent years, but for some time after that policy had been inaugurated he believed very few of the lessees had taken advantage of it: they were afraid of saddling themselves with a term as long as that. Many a trader hoped to outgrow his first business premises in the course of 21 years, but he had the right of determining at the end of the seventh or fourteenth year, and he did not give that privilege to the landlord. He was quite sure that tenants in the ordinary run of events were not anxious to be saddled with an obligation for a long time which they could not avoid when it suited them. On the other hand, except for the organisations of which a great deal had been heard, he was very doubtful

whether any large number of the occupiers of business premises really wanted that continuity of tenure which was being urged by those who were promoting the Town Tenants Bill.

He wished members to look at the question more from the high technical point of view as to the influence such a thing would have upon the basis of value. It seemed to him that a proposal which involved a possibility of the owner of a property having in certain eventualities to meet a claim for what was termed "compensation for goodwill," at the end of a term must entirely disturb the basis upon which values had hitherto rested. If tenants thought they could get those advantages on the basis of the rents as they understood them at the present day, he thought they were bound to be proceeding on an entirely fallacious basis, and the members would be wrong in advising on the matter if they did not point that out. If the other assumption that a trader should buy were taken, as Mr. Eve suggested, it would be a hopeless crippling of many traders.

He had looked through a few of the cases with which he had had to deal during the last twenty years, and he found that frequently the amount of the capital employed in the business had been quite a small figure, often as low as £100, and the value of the property in which the business was being conducted had ranged anywhere between £1,200 and £2,000. If a freeholder had to pay what was called "the goodwill" (a term which had been used loosely in the discussion before the Committee), a very substantial part of the freehold value would have to be paid out by the freeholder to the tenant if for any reason he was not able to give him an

extension of the term. He was quite sure that, looking at it from the point of view of the basis of value, the proposals of the Town Tenants Bill would absolutely disturb values, would be entirely disastrous to the provision of fresh building, and would not in the end be found to be of advantage to the tenants themselves.

After reading, as he had done from beginning to end, the evidence given before the Committee, it seemed to him that it had got most inextricably mixed. That was partly due perhaps to the way in which the questions were fired at the witnesses. Very frequently it was clear, from the answers given and the comparison with what evidently was in the proof of the witnesses before they went into the room, that answers given to meet a purely temporary emergency were subsequently construed as relating to a permanent rearrangement of interests later on. The Committee had the inestimable advantage of having as one of its members a gentleman who was a Fellow of The Institution, and he thought if there were any clear-cut questions which went to the heart of the problem, they were always addressed to the witnesses by that member.

He desired to support the vote of thanks to the author for his Paper.

MR. H. J. LEANING (Fellow) said it was with considerable diffidence that he took any part in the discussion, because the subject-matter of the Paper came before him only intermittently and not as a regular daily matter, as was the case with most of the members present. He merely wished to say, with regard to the question of security of tenure, that it rather seemed as if, since the Committee held its inquiry, a change of

mind had come over not only the witnesses who gave evidence before the Committee, but also some of those who read the evidence and made statements about it.

For instance, he found that the author in giving his evidence before the Committee said he considered it would be very dangerous to give a tenant a right of renewal; but apparently the author was now very strongly of opinion that the tenant should be protected as much as it was possible to protect him, subject to ordinary safeguards. When Mr. Hunt was asked the same question by the Committee, he said he considered that tenants should not be allowed a constant right of renewal because it practically amounted to making the tenants partners in the property. Personally it had always seemed to him as an ordinary observer that the position of the landlord was not at all a satisfactory one. He never could understand why in the 7, 14, or 21 years' lease the option should only be for the tenant's benefit. That seemed to him a very one-sided arrangement. In his opinion that difficulty might be overcome by the imposition of a fine. If a clause were inserted in the lease imposing a fine upon a tenant if he gave up in the middle of his lease, the difficulty would be overcome. When a tenant took a lease it was generally a speculation, but why should it always be at the landlord's expense? It seemed to him the fine would distribute the risks more fairly.

With regard to values generally, it was difficult to gather from the evidence given before the Committee what the tendency was likely to be. As far as old buildings were concerned, he gathered that an average increase of about 60 per cent. seemed to be the general opinion, but for new buildings an increase of 300 per

cent. The difference between the two figures was a very striking one. He found that no witness before the Committee was willing to give an opinion as to what was going to be the effect upon the old rents, having regard to the very large increase in the standard of rents created by the new buildings. That was a question with which it seemed to him the experts would have to deal, but for his own part he was very much inclined to agree with what Mr. Sidney Smith said in a Paper he read before The Institution a short time ago, that he felt no doubt whatever that rents must persistently increase both for old buildings and for new buildings as time went on, and he could see no escape from that conclusion.

He desired to support the vote of thanks to the author for his most interesting Paper.

The following letter from Mr. A. J. MARTIN (Fellow) was read:—

I much regret that I am unable to be present at the meeting on Monday. I would suggest that when dealing with tenants' improvements a distinction might well be drawn between those made solely for trade purposes and those made for reasons of health.

If a tenant can see a way to make a property more healthy, I think he should be allowed to give notice to his landlord of his intention to carry out the improvement if the landlord fails to do so (following the precedent of Part 2 of the First Schedule of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908).

Electric lighting too, if installed in a property, makes it healthier, and I think a tenant or lessee should be able to charge part, at least, of the cost to his

landlord (the proportion being regulated by the length of tenancy).

It is often difficult to get an electric-light undertaking floated because, although all occupiers may desire such improvement, they do not see why they should pay the cost of having the light laid on, and not be able to charge the owner of the property with the cost, or any share of it.

The war taught us that many of our men were not able to take to the field because of their bad health through unhealthy environment, and I urge that "health" improvements by a tenant should be considered with necessary safeguards in a Town Tenants Bill.

I consider surveyors should suggest improvements which could be made in some of our laws, leaving it to the lawyers to consider the safeguards necessary to avoid abuse. But unfortunately I think, surveyors are apt to vote against improvements because they, seeing abuse might creep in, discuss that part of the subject instead of leaving it to the lawyers.

Mr. A. H. DAVIS (Fellow) said he had had no intention of joining in the discussion, but he took it that all members should have the courage of their convictions, even if the bulk of opinion were against them. He did not think that anybody could say that he was either a fossil or a crony, but he wished to deplore with all the force he was able to command the suggestion which had been made that The Institution as an Institution should take any part in framing legislation. In such an event political bias would at once become manifest, and they as a body would be rent from the

top to the bottom and disunion would immediately occur. The fact that The Institution had been raised to a judicial pinnacle, so to speak, when, under the Acquisition of Land (Compensation) Act, 1919, the President of The Institution was put on a plane with the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Chief Justice, was an additional reason against The Institution taking any part in the framing of laws. By all means let the members give expert opinion and advice on Bills which were framed with a view to passing into law, but nothing more should be done.

With regard to the evidence of Mr. Green given in Appendix A, he supposed it was natural for everybody to look at things from his own standpoint, and therefore he was rather apt to lose sight of the wider issues concerned. He happened to know something of the property in question referred to in Appendix A, as he acted for the owners of other property near by. When it was borne in mind that Mr. Green's shop was situated in the Finchley Road in the very finest position in the market, and in the heart of a very large high-class residential district, it seemed to him that the rent Mr. Green paid, bearing in mind that he had a good frontage, a good depth, and an upper part which he could use as workrooms or accommodation for staff, was not excessive, and he thought the evidence that was given by Mr. Green was rather spoiled by being one-sided.

The vote of thanks was put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

Mr. A. B. D. LANG (Fellow), in reply, after thanking the members for the leniency of their criticism and for

their kind vote of thanks, said that, in his opinion, there were only two things for the members to do; first to educate, and, secondly, to anticipate. If that course of action were taken, he thought things would shape themselves so that probably there would be no need for the members to do anything else.

The PRESIDENT said the Paper had evoked a very interesting discussion, which would be read with the greatest interest by those members who had been unable to attend the meeting.

The Paper raised some very important issues. For instance, it had been suggested that one of the provinces of The Institution, in connection with that and other kindred matters in which it might be thought that the members possessed special knowledge, should be the drafting and the promotion of Bills dealing with the various subjects. It had always seemed to him that the province of The Institution was to act impartially, and The Institution through its members possessed the character of always acting in that manner. Personally he felt it would be extremely difficult for The Institution to advocate a particular proposal as it would be necessary to do if they were to undertake the promotion of a Bill, and at the same time to sustain a character of impartiality.

The further suggestion had been made that The Institution might confer with kindred Associations with a view to submitting agreed proposals for dealing with these matters. In connection with the Committee of the House which had been sitting, The Institution through its Council drew up a *précis* of evidence which had been placed before the Committee, and there

could be no doubt that the position of The Institution and of kindred Institutions interested in similar matters would be strengthened if by meetings and conferences joint action could be taken in recommendations of that kind. The Council would keep that point before them, but he did not think it would be wise or prudent for them to promote a Bill to carry out what they thought was in the best interests of all concerned.

With regard to the merits of the particular question under discussion, it had always seemed to him that a great deal had been made of a few hard cases. He was not in a position to say anything about what had happened in London, but he believed from the information he had received that the same good spirit that had previously existed between landlord and tenant had been preserved even in the present difficult times. There might have been a temptation to some landlords, when they saw the huge profits which were being made by other sections of the community, to attempt to participate in some of them, but he believed that, even in the case of those landlords who took that view, the time had now passed, and he could not help thinking that the difficult question which had arisen would be cured by time.

He did not think any great hardship would be inflicted on anyone if no action were taken in connection with the Report of the Committee. Mr. Gerald Eve had very justly and fairly said that the value of an article was what it would fetch in the market. When a lease dropped in, the landlord naturally did not want to be hard on the sitting tenant, but there was no reason why the latter should not pay a fair and proper rent that anybody else would pay for the premises.

Of course the landlord should not take advantage of the tenant because he happened to be there, but he never could see why the tenant should not pay what A, B, or C would be willing to pay for the property. That seemed to him to be the proper measure of value which owners of property might expect to receive and which any fair-minded tenant should be prepared to pay.

The meeting then terminated.

THE FORESTRY DIRECTORATE IN FRANCE.

By LESLIE S. WOOD (FELLOW).

To be read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVÉYORS' INSTITUTE, held on Monday, 11th April, 1921.

It is to the credit of the British Army that in pre-war days they did not entirely neglect the art of Forestry. Certainly their view of the matter was rather limited, but they established two broad principles. In the first place they recognised that it was advisable, if not essential, to have trained men who were skilled in the felling and conversion of timber, and, in the second place, they delegated the work and the training to the Corps of Royal Engineers. If we may judge from *Military Engineering*, Part I., the instruction was very simple and practical, but in those days no one could foresee the great demands of a European war, or anticipate the specialised knowledge that it would call forth, and the training was mostly confined to the felling of timber and its immediate utilisation. As a contrast to this, the height of the war saw us not only engaged in the preparation and conversion of timber, but occupied in the training of men skilled in forestry work, and versed in the intricacies of timber measuring and the science of the sowing and natural regeneration of woodlands. The result of this was seen in the finished workmanship which, in spite of many difficulties, would bear comparison with the woodman's craft of this country,

and enabled us under all conditions to meet the rather exacting requirements, on the one hand, of the British Armies in the field and, on the other hand, of the French forest officers.

The primitive idea of the sapper's training was that he should be able to cut down trees, to remove obstacles or effect clearings, or provide timber for his immediate works; but as soon as the Army in France had settled down to trench warfare it was apparent that the demand for timber would call for special organisation, and, as the British Army grew in number and extended its frontage, it became apparent that its requirements could not be supplied solely from home sources. In consequence of this, arrangements were made partly with the French Government and partly with private individuals in France for the purchase of timber to be felled and converted by the British Army, and the work was directed by the Forest Branch of the Director of Works.

It is very difficult to sketch the early development of the forestry work. In the Armies area it seems to have been recognised as an R.E. function, and it began as irregular work carried out under the C.R.E.'s. On the Lines of Communication the first step towards systematic work seems to have been the purchase of converted timber; then, as the demand grew, the Director of Works secured the loan of two Labour Companies which were sent out for the A.S.C. On the strength of this labour sundry standing wood was purchased from the French Government and private individuals, and a miscellaneous collection of labour was obtained through advertisements and put to work under private contractors to deal with the timber. At first it was only possible to cut and convert poles, but when the Labour Battalions began to arrive and were definitely allocated to forestry

work it became possible to consider the establishment of saw-benches and the felling and conversion of timber trees, and in August or September, 1916, sawing was commenced. Meantime the A.S.C. labour had gone, but Kaffirs had taken their place, and in October, 1916, the first Prisoner of War Company arrived to help in the forestry work. The work now began to take definite form, so that when the Directorate of Forestry came into being on 10th April, 1917, the scheme had been outlined, and it formed a basis for the elaborate system that was built up on it. Meantime the Canadians had begun to arrive. The first units had been sent over before the close of 1916, and by the end of May, 1917, it was reported that twenty companies were actually at work and two others were on their way. Thus, when Lord Lovat took up his command as Director of Forestry, his first duty was to bring into line all the various operations that were being carried on in France. The work was divided into three main groups: (1) The Armies area, (2) the L. of C. (or Lines of Communication), and (3) the Central Canadian; besides these there were other groups operating in the Jura and the Vosges, in the Landes, and other places.

The Armies areas group and the L. of C. group were put under the direction of Deputy-Directors of Forestry (D.D. of F.), and the Canadians were under the command of Brigadier-General J. B. White, who also acted as Deputy-Director and Engineering Adviser to Lord Lovat for all forestry work.

The L. of C. group was divided into forest districts, each of which was in charge of a Forest District Control Officer (F.D.C.O.), and the Armies group was divided into forest controls corresponding with G.H.Q., the five Armies, and the Air Force.

The organisation of the staffs at headquarters and of the D.D. of F. and the F.D.C.O., were somewhat similar. They comprised officers in charge of forest operations, machinery, despatching and works, and these were responsible for the executive side, whilst various officers, more particularly at headquarters, carried out the administrative work.

There was in addition an Assistant-Director of Forestry in Paris, and he and his staff composed what was known as "the Mission," and were the intermediary between the British and French Governments, more particularly in questions relating to the purchase of timber from the Government forests.

The operations of the three main groups were somewhat different in character. Those of the Armies areas included a certain amount of work in private forests; and after the German advance in 1918 it included the Government Forest of Crècy, but much of their work was made up of small areas and clearances, with a great variety of timber. On the L. of C., on the other hand, the work was almost entirely confined to the French Government forests, the greater part of which were beech woods under natural regeneration. There was a certain amount of conifer; but, whether it was hardwood or conifer, the forestry operations had to be carried out to a complete finish to the satisfaction of the forest officers. The Canadians were more particularly engaged in the conifer woodlands, which were more suited to their methods and temperament, for they were not men of small detail such as the bulk of the work in the Armies areas required. Nor were they accustomed to work under the restrictions which operations in the beech woods entailed.

From this it will be understood that the group most

typical of the whole service was that known as the L. of C. It was, from its nature, the most complete in its operations; it was the most self-contained, and it offered the best opportunities for organisation, and therefore serves the best purpose for illustrating the work of the Directorate generally. In the course of time it became the chief source of supplies, partly because of its extensive operations and partly because its work and supplies were not interrupted so much by the uncertainties of war and transport.

In the matter of labour both the Armies and the L. of C. groups had to contend with considerable variation, and in this respect the Canadians were at a great advantage. In September, 1917, the Armies and L. of C. groups were employing British troops, Canadians, Cape boys, German prisoners, French civilians, Indians, Chinese, and Egyptians, to the extent of 19,181 men. At the same time they had 2,105 horses and mules, and a fleet of 363 motor vehicles. Labour was at no time an easy question to anyone, more particularly to the Forest Control Officer. At one time we should be struggling with Kaffirs, who were only suited to work that could be harmonised to one of their native ditties; at another time we had to carry on with Chinese, who spoke no language but their own; or we had to rely upon the services of Lushai Indians, who seemed to treat it all as a joke, and whose chief ambition was to appear in some striking headgear purchased from a French millinery establishment. They all seemed cheerful when compared with the Germans, and even the West Indians, who repaired our roads and who never learnt that work stimulates the circulation, cheered up when the sun shone. The pick of all the labour, outside the British units, were the Cape boys serving in the Horse

Transport. They were well officered by men who knew their work; their discipline was good; and they always handled their horses with skill and treated them well.

The bulk of the labour on the L. of C. was composed of German prisoners of war, and, speaking with an intimate knowledge of the work of some 3,000 men employed in the Forêt d'Eawy, I must say that, considering the circumstances, they were a highly satisfactory form of labour. They were well treated, and there is no doubt that they responded to good treatment. As one might imagine, their chief interest was to reduce output, and their ingenuity in faking figures and measurements was at times bewildering; but when in 1918 a scale of tasks was fixed, and after some little trouble they were persuaded that it was reasonable and would be enforced, they fulfilled the tasks and even exceeded them in some cases. It has to be remembered that these men in civil life were mostly artisans or engaged in trade, a large number of whom had never handled an axe or a saw, and it was no easy task to many of them to fell heavy timber. It might be added it was no easy task to instruct them in the art of setting in trees, felling, trimming, knotting, and cross-cutting, to say nothing of the art of charcoal-burning, which in this country is supposed to be known to a very limited circle, but in France had to be taught to over 1,000 men.

To the Forest Control Officer one of the difficulties in connection with labour was the fact that the men, other than his own personal staff and the forestry companies, were not under the control of the Directorate, although they were placed within the district of the Forest Control Officer to carry out the work under his direction. This arrangement assisted the Control

Officer in that he was not burdened with the command of three or four thousand men, and he was able to devote his whole energies to the executive work. At the same time it multiplied the number of controlling authorities, so that at the height of the work in August, 1918, all Labour units in the L. of C. group were under the command of the Labour Directorate; the horse and motor transport were responsible to the Director of Transport; and the roads were kept in repair by the Roads Directorate. All were more or less subject to the jurisdiction of the Base Commandant, and it was a matter calling for considerable tact at times to weld together all the different interests to form one harmonious whole having but one object in view, to meet the call upon us for the armies in the field.

Such, then, were the powers through which and with which the executive officers carried out their duties. There were times when the worries of life and the strain of war, even in the quiet backwoods of the L. of C., gave us a false perspective. But looking back, one can say with some pride that the Directorate always met the calls made upon it; that it was characterised by an excellent feeling of mutual help and goodwill; and the best evidence of its efficiency is given by the rapidity with which the whole establishment was wound up after the signing of the armistice.

If anyone wished to criticise the operations of the Directorate from a business point of view, he would find ample grounds for criticism for the simple reason that war cannot be waged on business lines. Its requirements have to be met, and met at once, and its demands are subject to very violent fluctuations and alterations; consequently, both supply and demand were constant sources of anxiety.

In the case of private woods, where definite timber was offered for sale and purchased, the limits of the supply were known, but in the case of Government forests, which were supplying the bulk of the timber, the amount allotted to the British Government was only handed over as the demand grew. We held very large stocks of timber (see Appendix VI.), and the French Forestry Department, who were loth to see their woods cut more than was absolutely necessary, were always anxious that we should reduce our stock rather than start upon new areas; consequently, as the war proceeded, and we cut further into the timber supplies, our margin of cuttable timber became gradually smaller. In spite of the heavy fellings, I do not think the Forest Department would say that we injured their woods in any way. I am inclined to think that many of their beech areas, especially in the inaccessible parts, had been stocked too heavily, and the result of the thinnings will be beneficial; but it was quite apparent to all that we were fast reaching a time when further fellings would have exceeded the limits of proper silvicultural treatment, and further inroads into the forests could not have been made without damaging the remaining stock.

In the early days of the Directorate timber was fairly plentiful and the standard prices that had been fixed still formed a basis for negotiation, so that the arrangements for the purchase of timber from the French Government were not attended with much difficulty; but after fifteen months of hard cutting, with a greatly reduced stock and a rising market, the French forest authorities became more cautious, and the negotiations became far more difficult. It fell to the lot of the Mission to arrange details of the purchases from the Government, and the actual areas (known as "*coupes*") to be felled

or thinned were sold on the recommendation of the Forest Conservators. The Forest Control Officer was relieved from all responsibility attaching to the purchase, but he was advised when the *coupes* had been allocated to the British Army, and at the same time the local French officer was instructed to mark and compute the measurement of the trees. It was subsequently left to his subordinate officer and Brigadier and Gardes Forestières to see that the timber was properly felled and cleared.

The price paid for the timber, considering its excellent quality, was by no means excessive when compared with English prices. It is estimated that the average price standing of the timber in the Forêt d'Eawy was beech 54·38, oak 68·20, and pine 63·54 francs per cubic metre quarter-girth. With the exchange at 27 this represented a price of 1s. 2d. per foot for beech compared with a controlled price in England of 1s. 6d.; in the case of oak the price was 1s. 6d. compared with 2s. 3d. for similar quality, and pine was 1s. 4d. compared with 11d. The French measurements were over bark, but the British subject to bark allowance where customary. As the war proceeded, the price of timber naturally rose. In the Forêt d'Eawy it is reckoned that between June, 1916, and September, 1917, the increase, taking all classes of timber, was some 25 per cent., and taking the four principal Government forests for a period of about eighteen months ending September, 1917, the increase for all classes of timber including tops was about 21 per cent. Towards the end of the Directorate's operations the price of timber became rather a troublesome question, and although it is not one on which one can express an opinion without having special knowledge of the facts, one can at the same time understand it, if the French

Conservators, like all other Government departments, were anxious to make the best bargain for themselves, especially when the prices were rising in the open market. For instance, it was reported to the Director in March, 1918, that the difficulties of securing sufficient timber for the mills in the First and Fourth Army areas were becoming greater daily owing to the enormous prices offered by timber merchants, chiefly in respect of Dutch elm. Elm of about 13 inches quarter-girth in the centre was then fetching about 90 francs per cubic metre quarter-girth or about 1s. 11d. per foot cube quarter-girth over bark.

But if anyone is of opinion that we paid more than was justified for the Government timber, or that the original prices that were agreed upon should have been maintained throughout the war, I think it will be conceded that in purchasing hardwoods we were treated well with regard to measurement. The actual marking and measurement of the trees was left to the local inspector, who was a highly skilled officer, but his calculations were based upon recognised Volume Tables, which certainly seemed to favour the buyer in the case of large timber. His estimate of top was also purely an arbitrary figure based upon the number of cubic feet and the class of timber, and although we did not gain an advantage in all cases, taking the timber as a whole, we were given very full measure. At one time it was difficult to compare the figures with our own because our measurements were too erratic. Every land agent will appreciate the difficulty of measuring some 65,000 cubic feet of felled timber and some 1,250 cords of firewood every week, and will understand that in the early days of the Directorate it was impossible to organise every detail and that much of the measurement had to be left

to the ingenuity of the company commanders aided by their German prisoners. In many cases in the early days the trees were measured by putting a stick across the log to judge the diameter, and the contents calculated by tables that had been constructed for the purpose; apart from the inaccuracy of this system, it was not unusual to find when checking the rod that it had been used as a walking-stick and had lost an inch, or that the rod was based on a German tape which reckoned a yard as the same as a metre. Some company commanders measured the full contents and some the quarter-girth. There were no such things as Hoppus' Tables, no tapes or girthing cord, no girthing needles, and at one time even paper for recording the measurements was a great consideration. But by a gradual process all these difficulties were overcome, until at last the gangers and the Germans in the Forêt d'Eawy were so accurate that in the process of checking the measurements, which was carried on continually, the average error did not exceed 1 per cent. We were never so successful with the cordwood; the ingenuity of the German in building his stacks with the alternate rows hollow or of insufficient height, or against a tree, or on a tree stump, or on rising ground, or some other method to avoid cutting and stacking the amount of his task, continually led to errors which amounted on an average to 7 or 8 per cent.

Measurements were the continual trial of the Control Officer's life. Owing to the system of tasks, and the system of comparing output amongst companies and between forests, it was to the advantage of the Germans to overstate their figures as they thus gained credit for their company. But the Control Officer took on charge the amount of timber returned, and with a weekly turn-

over of 5,000 to 6,000 tons even 1 per cent., which might be considered as accurate, soon told up to a total error for which an explanation was always sought, but which we always found it difficult to give.

The demand for timber and forest supplies came in the first place from the various C.R.E.'s. These were forwarded to the Engineer-in-Chief and then to the Q.M.G., and at a monthly conference at headquarters, at which the Director of Forestry was present, or was represented, the requisition was put forward and discussed, and from returns in his possession the Director was able to state how far he could supply the timber required, or an equivalent substitute. The quantities of different material being settled, it was divided amongst the several groups according to their powers or production.

As soon as the monthly requisition was received at the headquarters of the L. of C. group the Forest Control Officers were notified and asked to state how much they could supply, and a day or two later at a meeting of Control Officers, attended by an officer from the headquarters staff, the total figures were examined and adjusted. Possibly we were prepared to supply 500 tons of road planks in excess of requirements, but had guaranteed 800 tons of sleepers less than the requirements, and by relieving a forest of one sort it was possible to obtain the other timber required. If it were found quite impossible to fulfil the demand upon the group in one or two categories, it was often possible for headquarters to arrange for them to be supplied by other groups if we took on other responsibilities in exchange.

In the early days of the Directorate requisitions were sent to the Control Officers without regard to the

possibility of supply, and it was often humanly impossible to fulfil the demands, but with the improved system the Control Officer could generally fulfil his contract if he were left to work out his own salvation and were given normal facilities. Unfortunately he was not always left to mature his plans, for although he was given very great freedom—as much freedom probably as any officer of similar rank in the Army in France—the rapid change in the fortunes of war often made it impossible to work to plan, and necessitated rapid reorganisation in order to meet unforeseen circumstances.

As an example of this the forests supplied at one time a large quantity of pickets or stakes for barbed-wire entanglements. In the course of time the demand for these ceased, and after some months it was decided to cut up the pickets—which were rapidly deteriorating—into firewood, and a great many were converted. No sooner was this done than the great German advance called for an unlimited demand for pickets, and at a moment's notice all the work had to be directed towards their production. This was followed by a sudden demand for sleepers for a new line of railway, and owing to the large quantity of firewood captured by the Germans, we were warned that we should have to be prepared to supply large quantities of fuelwood towards autumn. In order to meet this coming demand the specification for all poles was tightened up, and all inferior poles were cut up into firewood; but we were never asked to dispatch more than the normal quantity, because before the summer was over we had recaptured our depots, and the demand had ceased or trucks were unprocurable.

To the Control Officer these rapid changes had a double meaning. They meant the reorganisation of his

work, and it was no easy matter suddenly to redirect the work of some 4,000 men into different channels ; it also meant the revision of his returns.

The mention of "returns" will awaken the sympathy of every responsible officer in His Majesty's Army. To one interested in statistical forestry the essential returns in the early days of the Directorate were a matter of interest, almost of pleasure ; but as the work grew, so the number of returns grew until they became a laborious responsibility. Among the chronicles of the Directorate preserved to the nation is a return with a note added and initialled by the recipient : "This is all rot, but I suppose he cannot help it." This sympathetic note rightly expressed the feelings of many who were compelled to make returns which they knew it was absolutely impossible to guarantee. Perhaps by the working of the laws of average the united figures might in a few cases give a true idea, but the general tendency of every man to exaggerate the result of his labour, and that of the men under his command, somewhat nullified the general law. In such a case the Control Officer might receive a certain amount of credit for the work in his forest, but he, or possibly his successor, suffered eventually in the day of reckoning. Even if everyone were scrupulously honest in his returns, the difficulty of keeping exact accounts was immense. If one trained a corporal with every care to discriminate between the various classes of timber and poles, and he in turn taught the Germans under his orders, the whole gang was liable to be replaced by others at any moment without any notification, and the whole process of instruction had to be recommenced. When the process had to be explained to a company of Chinese with a very limited number of interpreters, none of whom understood in any small

detail the intricacies of our measurements, the difficulty of getting accurate figures will be understood.

But the greatest difficulty was the continual change in the classification of the different timbers, of which the example of the different classes given in Appendix V. shows the variety of work that was being turned out in 1918. As the war proceeded, many of the earlier classes became obsolete and it became necessary to cut down old poles to convert them into new sizes or to break them up into firewood, and the most astute mathematician would have found it difficult to balance his books when two and two seldom made four but varied between two and six.

Yet another complication was the units in which we worked. Some of the timber was classified by numbers, some by tons, or by cubic metres, steres, standards or footboard measure, and the errors that arose in the processes of conversion added to the complications. But in spite of the difficulty of marshalling all this bewildering mass of figures, we were always able to keep before us the main purpose of our being. We were always able to state approximately the timber that had been allotted to us and was still standing, the stock of felled timber, and the stock of converted timber and firewood; and with normal conditions of labour and transport we seldom failed to fulfil our obligations. To give some idea of the figures involved, there is shown in Appendix VI. the stock return for 17th August, 1918, in the Forêt d'Eawy. At that time the aggregate of timber felled, timber and firewood converted, and produce despatched was about 35,000 tons per month.

The reservation as to labour and transport was always present in our minds when estimating our productive capacity, for neither could be reckoned on

with any certainty. Labour and transport both had to be looked at from a broad standpoint; there was a certain amount of work to be done with a limited amount of labour, and a certain quantity of ammunition, food and supplies to be carried with a limited number of trucks. The usual complaint was the shortage of labour, but personally my trouble was rather an excess of labour and a shortage of transport, with, in consequence, an ever-increasing stock in hand which at one time reached the unwieldy figure of about 56,000 tons. At times there would be an almost entire cessation in the supply of railway trucks, and as an average daily despatch in the Forêt d'Eawy was some 350 tons, it soon led to serious congestion at the railway loading stations. The immediate effect would be the concentration of motor lorries delivering to sawmills, an excess stock of logs waiting to be sawn, and an accumulation of sawn material at the mills. With an output of 1,500 tons a week from the five sawmills with 22 saws running, it will be understood that continual clearance was the most essential feature, and nothing caused greater waste of labour than congestion at any point, with the consequent extra handling of sawn material and timber in the round.

Even an excess of labour was oftentimes of no advantage because it could not be used to its fullest extent, especially when German prisoners were employed. In the case of British and Canadian troops the men could be quartered in camps suited to their work; with Chinese, and other paid labour, this also applied, but for various reasons it was difficult to divide up a company into more than three detachments; with German prisoners no company could be divided into more than two detachments, and as the war progressed

and every man had an increasing value, escort became scarcer, and in consequence it became more and more difficult to obtain consent for a company to be divided at all. This would have been immaterial in a concentrated area such as docks or stores, but in these large forests spreading over fifteen to twenty thousand acres, and extending ten to fifteen miles, the necessity of establishing a few large camps restricted the locality, so that it was not always possible to put them in the most central part; consequently a considerable amount of time was lost in marching to and from work. This was especially so in the winter months, when the prisoners had to be back in camp before dark. Every effort was made to economise labour and get the best result from such men as were employed, and elaborate statistics were prepared to show results; but the over-ruling principle that the safe custody of the prisoners was the first consideration never harmonised with the principles of economy in labour which were continually taught, and which all forest officers were keen to carry into practice.

The actual work to which all these varying conditions applied was mainly of four kinds: (1) Clear felling, (2) selected trees from woods under natural regeneration, (3) coppice, and (4) the clearing up work in the Armies area.

Of these the clear felling presented no special difficulties, but in the case of the Government forests it was agreed with certain areas that we should re-sow the land. The seed for this purpose was purchased partly from Scotland and partly from France, and an interesting report shows that sowing was commenced in the spring of 1918, 306 acres being sown in that year in the forests of Brotonne and Rouvray. The seed was sown in pits

dug at the rate of 2,420 per acre, made 1 foot square, cultivated to a depth of 6 inches. The soil was raked over, then stamped with a tool forming two lines, each half-inch wide and half-inch deep, in which the seed was sown, and the whole again raked. Seed was sown at the rate of 4 lb. per acre, or about 100 seeds per pit. As a precaution against pine weevil, the stumps of the pines were barked as the trees were felled and were then charred. Working with German labour, 15 or 16 trees were barked per man per day, and 10 to 15 trees were charred, including the work of collecting the brushwood and igniting and watching the fires. About 250 pits were prepared per man per day, and for the sowing work a gang of twenty men completed 10,000 pits per day.

Working in the natural regeneration woods was a far more complicated business. These woods were valuable beech areas which were worked on a rotation of some 160 years, and the process of regeneration needed special care, which did not at all appeal to the miscellaneous collection of labour employed by us. It would be out of place to describe the process here in detail: it is sufficient to say that the woods presented a succession of ages, and that in the early stages standard trees were left for seeding purposes, and were removed gradually as the ground became covered with the young growth. It was at this stage that our troubles mostly existed, for the forest officers were very jealous of their young growth. In order to protect it all horses and mules working in the areas had to wear muzzles; the tops of all trees felled had to be cut off and trimmed out within twenty-four hours; all the fine top had to be burnt at once without doing damage; and all timber and cordwood had to be removed by way of definite

tracks that were marked out by the Gardes Forestières. If such conditions were imposed upon timber merchants in England it would be impossible to sell timber, and one may almost despair of ever introducing a proper system of natural regeneration into this country, but if we were able to instruct our international army of woodmen in the right way it ought to be possible to do far more with the experienced woodman of this country. At the same time, we always felt that we were at an advantage in starting from bedrock; we were never hampered by old prejudices and by men with untold years of practical experience who wanted to do things as they were originally taught; but, on the other hand, we were always looking for new ideas which were naturally suggested by men with open minds and a great breadth of knowledge acquired in all parts of the world.

These large forests were divided up into "*coupes*" as already mentioned, which on an average contained about 60 acres; in the beechwoods an average thinning allotted to us would be about 300 cubic feet per acre. Every tree allotted to us was marked with a stamp on the bole and on the root. The latter mark was put on to prevent the felling of any trees not allotted, and the former was the usual distinguishing mark which we had to note very carefully in some cases, for the old moss-covered trees often had long spurs and were hard to fell, and it was very easy for the Germans to put another patch of moss over the marks and so avoid trees that did not lend themselves to easy task-work.

Cutting coppice in the Government woods was a very different matter to cutting it in the British underwoods. Instead of the "snake mouth" cut so commonly seen in our woodlands, all shoots had to be cut off close to the ground with a finished surface to throw off the

water; no wood or brushwood was allowed to be stacked on the stools; the areas had to be cleaned up as quickly as possible; and transport had to be carefully arranged and handled to avoid breaking shoots and damaging the bark of stools. The small value of our coppice makes us careless of its treatment, but the French forester even grudges spaces amongst it for charcoal hearths. Perhaps our lack of formality made us more suited to the process of clearing up on the Armies area, which did not involve any silvicultural knowledge, and was a job quite apart from the set procedure of working in the Government and private forests.

At first sight it would seem to be a gigantic task to regulate day by day the labour of 3,000 or 4,000 men employed in one of the large forests. An example of the division of labour in the Forêt d'Eawy, taking an average of eight weeks, is shown in Appendix VII. There were necessarily continual changes due to the uncertainty of the demands, the rapidity with which the work was carried on and the varying facilities for transport, to say nothing of the interruptions in the work due to weather, epidemics, inoculation, changing of camps, and shortage of escort and necessary clothing. It was not like the employment of men on docks or roadmaking where the work was similar day by day, for the work involved continual change, and in order to direct it it was necessary to be in constant touch with all branches. In a week a quarter of a million cubic feet would be felled or sawn up or moved from one place to another, and if the organisation failed it would soon be apparent in overstocking or shortage at the mills or inability to meet the guaranteed supplies. The tendency of the staff at headquarters was to live in the present and worry about the immediate supplies; the

duty of the Forest Control Officer was to be prepared for the fact that an indent for 10,000 sleepers to-day might be converted into an equal number of road planks to-morrow.

The system of dealing with the forest transport differed according to the area and the Forest Control Officer. In some cases the officer commanding had his own transport and directed its operations, but where the horses, mules and motor lorries were under the Director of Transport, they were placed at the disposal of the Forest Control Officer under the command of a Forest Transport Officer. In such cases it was sometimes customary for the Forest Control Officer to direct the work and supply such fatigues as he considered necessary, whilst in other forests the Forest Transport Officer undertook the entire responsibility and requisitioned for the labour he required for fatigues.

Whatever principle was adopted for transport the general scheme of labour was much the same. The available working men, after deducting the escort in the case of German prisoners and about 10 per cent. for camp duties, were roughly divided into seven groups. These were the felling and firewood parties, horsemen and fatigues, lorry-drivers and fatigues, *decauville* men, sawmill hands, and loaders. In the days prior to the Roads Directorate gangs were also employed on the roads, and during the charcoal season this work absorbed a large number of men. The number of men employed in the sawmills was fairly regular, the total number of men on transport was more or less uniform, but it varied in different parts of the forest, and the requisition for loaders changed day by day according to the trucks expected. It was therefore necessary to know each evening the number of men required for transport and

loading; these and the sawmill men were essentials, and were provided from the companies most conveniently situated for the work. The other men available from the several companies were first of all allocated to essential extra work, such as, camp construction and laying *decauville*, and the rest went to felling and firewood parties distributed throughout the forest. When once the division of labour was established, it fluctuated like the money market. For instance, a demand would come for extra supplies of sawn timber and a night shift at the mills. The effect at once would be that more men would be employed at the mills; the greater demand for logs at the mill would call for concentration of lorries working between the forest and the mills, it would necessitate larger fatigue parties in the forest and at the mill and a smaller number of men at the station; stocks of firewood at the station would be diminished owing to the diversion of lorries, and stocks of logs in the forest would be reduced owing to the shortage of labour for felling and more rapid clearance at the mills. Similar reorganisation took place with all changes, such as the commencement or ending of the charcoal work or a demand for an increased or decreased supply, but the readjustment of the men was not made in a day, but took place gradually as the work developed. So night by night the Forest Officer telephoned to each company, and varied the employment of the labour according to the development of the work and confirmed the details in writing. At the end of the week the officers commanding the several companies made a return of their men showing how they had been employed during the week under the several headings of Transport, Sawmills, Forest Work, Charcoal, and so on.

Of the whole process the work in the forest itself was the most important. To those who have always been accustomed to British woodman-craft the conditions existing in some of the forests when German labour was first employed were almost unbelievable. The trees were not "set in" before being felled, and the logs were not knotted; in consequence the labour of extracting the timber with its projecting snags and the big buttresses on the first lengths was very much increased. The difficulties experienced in the extraction re-occurred in loading and unloading and on the sawbench, and the quantity of offcuts was prodigious. For the purpose of carriage the timber had to be cut up into suitable lengths in the forest, and owing to the lack of skilled supervision the logs were cut to waste, and, as often as not, were cut crooked. There was very little systematic work upon the tools, and in consequence the general state of the axes and cross-cut saws was beyond thought. The tools were of excellent quality, but they afforded little inducement to work, and some of the wedges which the men were supposed to carry out every day and bring back again weighed over 20 lb. a piece.

Right up to the end it was always difficult to get the men, except the Chinese, to "set in" the trees properly; but apart from that the workmanship was equal to anything in this country. The Chinese were a notable exception, and the butt end of their logs in the Forêt d'Eu were as smooth and round as if they had been finished off with a razor.

The great improvement in the work was made possible by the introduction of gangers, who were selected from amongst the Labour Companies and put in charge of the work. They could always be found on the spot and instructed in the details, and the German prisoners,

almost without exception, were willing to co-operate in turning out the work to our satisfaction. Another factor in the improved work was the increasing care that was taken of the tools. It was unreasonable to expect good workmanship or good results from tools that increased the work twofold or more, and when serious attention was given to the subject, and the tools were systematically sharpened and repaired, the result was apparent in improved work and increased output. In fact, it is improbable that we could have exacted from the German prisoners the tasks that we arranged in 1918 if we had not paved the way with improved tools.

The question of tasks was for a long time a subject for very serious consideration and discussion. It did not apply to the free labour; a rough record was kept of their work, and statistics were published of the total results of their work, but individual tasks or piecework applied only to German prisoners or Chinese. In the early days of the Directorate tasks were unknown, but they were soon introduced for cutting up firewood, and the task set was 2 steres (or about 70 cubic feet of stacked wood) per man per day. Up to that time the men had seemed fairly busy, and they rather complained of the 2 steres, which made a surprising difference in the output. In the course of time we came to the conclusion that piecework could be introduced into all the forest work, and a special committee was appointed, who considered the whole question very fully, and finally drew up a scale of task work, of which an abstract is given in Appendix VIII.

The task for firewood under this scheme was put at 4 steres for hardwood and 5 steres for conifer, but it was not as a rule found possible to get this quantity, especially if done properly, but the felling task was

reasonable, and after some little trouble it was performed in the Forêt d'Eawy, and even exceeded. The result was a greatly increased out-turn, at first at the expense of the quality of the work, but eventually the quality returned to its original standard, and the quantity was maintained.

Efforts were also made to establish tasks for the saw-mills, but they were never satisfactory ; for one thing the work did not lend itself to piecework because of the continual change in the character of the timber cut, and, secondly, all piecework needs systematic checking, and men capable of organising and checking task-work were scarce.

The sawmills were generally in charge of officers who were engaged in the timber trade in civil life, and the saw-benches were run by sappers of the R.E., assisted by the Labour Companies, except in the case of the Canadians, who had their own staff. As a rule the saw-benches and the power had been imported from England or Canada, but there were a few French benches and steam engines in use as a survival of the early days of operations. The technical labour necessary for running the sawmills was always a difficulty. If Chinese were employed it was not possible to rely upon them to supply any skilled hands, and it was difficult to borrow from German companies, for the limited escort did not allow of them being sent out in small parties ; but where a German company was working in a mill, it was generally found that out of a company of 500 men there would be some who were expert sawmillers, sharpeners, machinists, or engine-drivers, although the employment of Germans on the engines was not regarded with favour owing to the opportunity afforded of doing damage.

At the time that the Directorate came into being the few surviving saw-benches and engines were almost the only relics of the purchases that were made from the French when the British Army first started forestry work. The only other relics were the French *binards* or timber carriages. At one time the British Army owned a quantity of these, but by degrees they were superseded by motor lorries, which were the chief means of transport for logs from the forest and of sawn timber and firewood to the stations. For a time an experiment was made with a tractor for extracting timber from the forest, but it never met with much success, and the work was always done with horses. These dragged the logs to the edge of the forest, where they were loaded on to table-topped lorries carrying 3 to 4 tons at a time. The quantity of timber, poles and fuel dragged out per day varied considerably according to the character of the land and the stuff to be moved, but a somewhat elaborate calculation showed that in the Forêt d'Eawy the average quantity per horse per day was for logs 4·55 tons, poles 1·35 tons, and firewood 3·70 tons.

It was no part of the duty of the men in charge of the horses to handle the timber, and for this work fatigues had to be employed. The number of men employed was a continual source of discussion, even of dispute, between the Forest Control Officer and the Transport Officer, for with 150 or more draught horses in a forest it was very easy to waste labour in fatigues. Before this work was systematised it was found in the Forêt d'Eawy that on an average 1·32 men were employed per horse per day. As a result of co-operation with the transport officer this was reduced to ·96 and eventually to ·78, which meant an economy of 72 men, but it was very difficult to keep

at this figure without continual vigilance and the risk of friction, and eventually the figure rose to .98.

The same vigilance was needed with the fatigues for loading lorries. It averaged 4.4 men per lorry per day for some time, then rose to 5, and as a result of co-operation it was reduced to 3.7. There was no difficulty in keeping at this figure, which meant an economy of 60 men on the higher figure, but it was noticeable that when at a later period we had too much labour, and fatigues were supplied as requisitioned, the figure rose to 5.25, which meant a waste of 70 men without any increased efficiency. In fact, a detailed examination of lorry time-sheets at one point showed that when more men were employed in loading, and the lorries were despatched more promptly, the time wasted on the road loitering exceeded the time saved in loading. The average time of loading a lorry was 32 minutes, and of unloading 20 minutes, and the average run was 35 minutes.

The question of economy at the loading stations also had attention, for although we could not put the men on task, we could to a certain extent calculate the work to be done, and send down only the requisite number of men for the work and leave it to them to arrange the work amongst themselves, with liberty to return home when the trucks were loaded. A railway truck, when filled, averaged 10 tons of sawn timber and 8 tons of firewood, and it was found that for every truck to be loaded $1\frac{1}{3}$ rd men were necessary, and for every lorry discharging to dumps $\frac{5}{12}$ ths of a man was needed to keep pace with the work. Thus, if there were 32 trucks to be loaded, and if 60 lorry loads arrived in a day, of which 40 went into trucks and 20 went on to dumps, a gang of 49 was required, of whom 41 were

engaged in the 32 trucks and 8 were employed discharging to the dumps.

In all these tasks and fatigues one has to remember that they apply to German labour, and in view of the fact that we got no better result from any other foreign labour, I think they may be regarded as highly satisfactory, for the work was carried on in all weathers, few of the men were working at their regular occupation, and the general conditions were not conducive to the best results.

Taking the work as a whole, weather conditions did not make any appreciable difference to it, but it must be confessed that the winter is not an ideal time for charcoal-burning, although the bulk of the charcoal work had to be done in the winter months. In England it used to be regarded only as a summer or autumn occupation, but in France we had to carry on in soaking rain, storms, or snow, and really I am inclined to think that the charcoal we turned out in the worst of weather was equal to, if not superior to, that made by our native burners. It was not always so, for when the work was first begun in August, 1917, there was hardly an officer in the forests who had ever seen a charcoal hearth, and it was not an easy thing to build up a large industry in a month or two with the very limited knowledge at the disposal of the Directorate. In our difficulty we were assisted by the Germans, for in every forest there were one or two men who were charcoal-burners by trade, and several others had a limited knowledge which had been acquired in the woods prior to the war, or behind the lines during the war.

The German system of burning is different to that of the English, which corresponds to the French. The Germans build a higher and more cone-shaped kiln and

cover it with a thick coating of earth, and the process is comparatively slow. The French or English kiln is much flatter and not so high, the covering is lighter, and the burning is more rapid. The result of this was that by degrees we developed an intermediate system consisting of a kiln with a German shape but with the French covering, and there is no question that just before the armistice, when the work was in full swing, we were turning out excellent charcoal with a good percentage on the quantity of wood burned.

In this country it is difficult to find a charcoal-burner, and he is regarded as being the possessor of a great secret which is known to a very limited few. During the height of our charcoal-burning period we were employing on the L. of C. group on an average about 1,200 men, and as every man usually took his turn at the various operations, such as building, burning, and extracting, we had a very large number of trained men. In 1918, in preparation for the winter campaign, we commenced to burn on 1st September; the work was stopped soon after the armistice, and by November 30th the bulk of the kilns had been drawn. During that period the number of men employed on the L. of C. gradually increased until we had 1,216 for the week ending 2nd November, and the quantity of charcoal produced also rose weekly until we extracted 589 tons in the week ending 23rd November.

For the whole of the thirteen weeks the following figures, giving the weekly average, are of interest:—

Number of kilns built per week	...	177
Number of tons of wood used per week		2,036
Average quantity of wood per kiln (tons)		11½
Number of tons of charcoal produced		342

Average percentage of extraction (after giving credit for wood in kilns and unburnt)	18.73
---	-------

Number of men employed :—

Building, thatching and covering	242
Burning and watching	205
Extracting, bagging, and loading	239
Supervising	36
	722

With the Germans charcoal-burning was the most popular occupation, and when it was fully organised it certainly was a very interesting part of the forest operations, although to those who were keen on the work everything around them was full of instruction.

In a Paper limited as to time it has been impossible to give more than a brief outline of the work, but it embraced a quantity of details of never-ending interest. At times we were disposed to criticise our methods and speculate as to the changes we should make if we had to carry out the work as a business concern, but every branch of the work was so abnormal that it was difficult to imagine any individual part tuned up to business pitch.

The fact that war cannot be waged on business lines and that delivery of the goods took precedence of the cost of production in itself eliminates the commercial element; but apart from that the fact that we were employing German labour which necessarily affected the output, the cost of the work was increased by the restrictions put upon their employment and the difficulty of regulating the number of men employed. There is no doubt that if we could have taken on and discharged men as

in a commercial undertaking, according to the work in hand, the cost would have been very materially reduced ; but no such scheme was possible.

In spite of the difficulties and restrictions, however, I am inclined to think that if points were given for efficiency and promptness, for the care of appliances and checking waste, for discipline and results per man, the Forest Directorate in France would take a very high place amongst the various services that contributed to the success of the war, and I believe that the high state of efficiency to which the work was brought in a comparatively short time was largely due to the good feeling that existed amongst all ranks, the absence of red tape, and the general policy under which every man was encouraged to develop his own individuality.

Possibly if the war had continued a costings branch would have been established, and we should have known more of the financial side of our work. We know that such a branch would have met with considerable difficulties, because towards the close of our operations an effort was made to arrive at some idea of the cost of production, and although the figures are given with considerable reserve, a brief statement is given in Appendices I. to IV., based on the work in Eawy Forest for the six months ending June 1st, 1918.

This Paper would not be complete without some reference to the educational work carried out by the Directorate both during the war and after the armistice, because this educational movement was typical of the progressive spirit that gave so much life to the whole organisation. With one or two exceptions the officers attached to Prisoner of War Companies knew nothing whatever about forest operations, although in the earlier days of the Forestry Directorate this was immaterial

because they were not in any way responsible for the work.

Towards the summer of 1918 the Labour Directorate gave orders that officers of Prisoners of War Companies were to take an intelligent interest in the work and see that it was properly carried out, and consequently the Deputy-Director of Forestry for the L. of C. group, who was chiefly affected by this order, considered it advisable to arrange a course of instruction for all Labour officers in his area. This course was held in the Forêt d'Eawy in September, 1918, and was attended by about 80 officers, who were instructed in various subjects by means of lectures and personal demonstration in the forest. The course included forest exploitation, silviculture, and forest management, the use and care of tools, woodmanecraft, timber measuring, transportation, charcoal-burning, and sawmilling. It was a very successful effort, not only because of the increased efficiency of the officers, but also because they were able to understand their work better and to take a more intelligent interest in it and in their forest generally.

After the armistice, when an effort was made to organise educational work throughout the armies, the Director of Forestry offered to arrange for a forestry school, and when this offer was accepted the school was established with headquarters at the Forêt d'Eawy. Men attending the course were selected from headquarters and Lovat's Scouts and from the Five Armies, and, in all, some 130 officers and men attended. Each group of men spent a week at the Forêt d'Eawy and then passed on to the Forests of Brotonne and Lyons, making a three-weeks course in all.

Although there are men who are strongly opposed to any instruction in homeopathic doses, I am convinced

that these classes were a very material advantage to many of the men who attended them, and that if classes on similar lines were established in this country they would be popular amongst owners, agents, and foresters, and do more to stimulate an interest in Forestry than any movement that has yet been initiated.

APPENDIX.

I.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION AND ANALYSIS OF PERSONNEL on each class of work, and approximate cost of same based on Working Days only in the Forêt d'Eawy, from 1st December, 1917, to 1st June, 1918.

Class of Work (all Services included).	Men. Days.	Per Cent.	Cost.	
IN WOODS.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Logmaking (Felling, Cross-cutting, &c.)	Officers 186 O.R. 43,980	— 8·11	225 16 1 11,371 7 10	11,597 3 11 11,729 13 1
Round Timber and Fuelwood	45,360	8·33	—	—
Transport (Labour only)	Officers 498 O.R. 85,272	— 15·73	604 11 5 22,052 14 11	22,657 6 4
Transport to Sawmills (Labour only)	Officers 564 O.R. 49,818	— 9·25	684 13 11 12,880 14 9	13,565 8 8
Employed at Sawmills :— In Mills	Officers 486 O.R. 43,170	— 11·95	590 0 1 11,172 7 2	11,762 7 3 5,546 7 6
In Yards	21,432	—	—	—
Transport to Loading Points	Officers 600 O.R. 61,536	— 11·40	728 8 0 15,902 14 0	16,631 2 0
Other Forestry Operations	Officers 336 O.R. 38,700	— 7·16	407 18 1 10,004 14 1	10,412 12 2
Construction and Maintenance, Huts, Roads, and Mills	Officers 366 O.R. 58,260	— 10·76	444 6 5 15,060 2 7	15,504 9 0 5,624 5 7
Charcoal	27,570	5·06	—	—
Total Effective and Operative	...	...	...	£125,030 15 6
Effective but Non-Operative :— Company Employ	Officers 936 O.R. 41,910	— 7·87	1,137 6 10 10,850 12 10	11,987 19 8
Non-Effective and Non-Operative :— On Leave and Sick	Officers 156 O.R. 23,682	— 4·38	189 7 8 6,116 18 8	6,306 6 4
Total	...	...	..	£143,325 1 6

The approximate cost per working day has been calculated at—

	s.	d.
Officer	24	3
Other ranks	5	2
Prisoners of war only	4	1

(including prisoners of war)

II.

STATEMENT SHOWING APPROXIMATE COST OF ONE-METRE CUBE (or 35 cubic feet) OF SAWLOG (all Hard-woods) to delivery on rail in the Forêt d'Eawy from December 1st, 1917, to June 1st, 1918.

Heading of Cost.	Metres Cube Purchased, Produced, Transported, or Sawm.	Total Approximate Cost.	Approximate Cost per Ton or Metre Cube.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Contents as per French Estimates of <i>Coupes</i> under exploitation 1/12/17 to 31/5/18, and Estimates accepted during period	23,291	32,078 12 2	1 7 6
IN WOODS :—			
Felling and converting ...	41,923	11,597 13 1	0 5 6
Transport in Woods ...	41,923	15,188 10 7	0 7 3
Transport to Mill ...	45,639	20,972 6 1	0 9 2
Cost of Sawlog to Mill ...	—	—	£2 9 5
SAWMILLS :—			
Employed in Mills ...	33,545	11,762 7 3	0 7 0
„ Yards ...	33,545	5,546 7 6	0 3 4
			£2 19 9
TRANSPORT TO LOADING POINTS ...	46,179	23,045 19 11	0 9 11
Tons, all classes despatched :—			
Sawn Timber ... 27,763			
Round „ ... 3,778			
Fuelwood ... 13,596			
Charcoal ... 1,042			
	46,179		£3 9 8

The above figures do not include the cost of tools, depreciation, or redemption of capital.

III.

STATEMENT SHOWING APPROXIMATE COST PER TON OF
ROUND POLES to delivery on rail in the Forêt
d'Eawy from December 1st, 1917, to June 1st, 1918.

Heading of Cost.	Cost per Ton.
Purchase Price Standing	£ s. d. 0 18 5
Felling and Converting :—	
Cost of Personnel in Woods :	
6,946 tons felled for £2,296 13s. 4d.	0 6 7
10 per cent. for Stores	0 0 8
TRANSPORT IN WOODS to hard road :	
6,946 tons transported for £2,517 1s. 4d.	0 7 3
Transport to Rail	£1 12 11 0 9 11
F.O.R.	£2 2 10

IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING APPROXIMATE COST PER TON OF
FUEL WOOD to delivery on rail in the Forêt d'Eawy
from December 1st, 1917, to June 1st, 1918.

Heading of Cost.	Cost per Ton.		
	£	s.	d.
Purchase Price standing	1	0	0
Felling and Converting :—			
Cost of <i>Personnel</i> in Woods :			
28,534 tons felled for £9,422 19s. 9d. ...	0	6	7
10 per cent. for Stores	0	0	8
TRANSPORT IN WOODS :			
28,534 tons transported for £10,338 4s. 5d....	0	7	3
Cost to hard road	£1	14	6
Transport to Rail	0	9	11
	£2	4	5

V.

CLASSIFICATION OF TIMBER AND POLES AND CONVERSION
FACTOR TABLES.

FOREST PRODUCE.

Description.	No. per Ton.	No. per Stere.	Remarks.
Telegraph Poles :—			
A. 24 feet	6	4	—
26 "	5	3½	—
30 "	4	2½	—
34 "	3½	2½	—
40 "	3	2	—
50 "	2	1½	—
60 "	1½	1	—
B. 10 "	65	43	—
17 " }	55	23	—
22 " }			
24 "	20	13	—
Round Poles :—			
O. 13ft. over 6in. and up to 9in.	7	5	For uprights of heavy buildings.
P. 13ft. 6in. over 3in. and up to 6in.	17	11	For uprights and rafters of buildings.
Q. 10ft. over 4in. and up to 6in.	21	13	For roads; must be straight.
R. 10ft. over 4in. and up to 6in.	21	12	For uprights of buildings and dugouts.
S. 6ft. 6in. over 4½in. and up to 6½in.	27	19	For uprights of dugouts.
V. 12ft. over 2½in. to 4in. ...	35	23	For screens.
W. 6ft. to 8ft. 2½in. to 4in. ...	65	43	For revetements.
X. 10ft. over 5½in. and up to 7in.	14	9½	For splitting; must be straight.
Split Poles :—			
X.	28	19	For roads.
Y.	33	22	For roads and stable flooring.
Pickets :—			
2½ft. × 2½in. to 4in.	200	135	—
4½ft. to 6ft. × 2½in. to 4in. ...	85	57	—
Fascines	25	16	—
Faggots (bundles)... ..	45	30	—
Hurdles	56	37	—
Stakes	100	65	—
Bayonet Sticks	1,000	665	—
Stay Blocks	56	37	—

V.—(continued).

Classification of Timber and Poles and Conversion Factor
Tables.

SAWMILL PRODUCE.

Description.	Measurements.		No. to Ton.
Road Slabs	10ft.	$\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times$ 10in. average	20
Sleepers, Crossing ...	14ft.	$\times$ 12in. $\times$ 6in.	5
" " (special)	10ft.	$\times$ 10in. $\times$ 5in.	11
" standard gauge	9ft.	$\times$ 10in. $\times$ 5in.	12
" metre gauge ...	6ft. 6in.	$\times$ 8in. $\times$ 4in.	21
" 60 c.m. ...	4ft. 6in.	$\times$ 8in. $\times$ 4in.	40
Sawn Forest Planking ...	1in., 2in., or 3in. thick	...	These may be 2ft. and upwards in length and 3in. and upwards in width, the wider the better. Edges will be left waney.
	Thickness.	Width.	
Sawn Defence Timber:—			
B.	3 in.	3in. and upwards	These may be of any length 3ft. and upwards, and must have squared edges.
C.	2 in.	2in. "	
D.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3in. "	
E.	1 in.	3in. "	
J. All boards under 1in. in thickness any width.			
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ steres of Fuelwood = 1 ton.			

VI.

STOCK RETURN AT EAWY FOREST, for week ending
17th August, 1918.

Logs	11,704 cubic metres	= 11,704 tons
Poles	7,608 steres	= 5,072 „
Pickets	1,339 „	= 893 „
Fuelwood	55,172 „	= 22,069 „

Sawn Timber :—

Sleepers	505,606	
Road Slabs	844,244	
Sawn Forest Planking	1,188,142	
Sawn Defence Timber	869,005	
Split Poles	114,814	
Sundries	9,105	
	3,530,916 footboard	} = 8,407 „
	measure	
		48,145 tons

VII.

DIVISION OF LABOUR AND STATEMENT OF EQUIPMENT
IN FORÊT D'EAWY,

Based on the average of eight weeks.

Officers	42
Other ranks :—	
Effective :	
Employed in woods	534
„ „ sawmills	410
„ „ transport	989
Construction and maintenance	158
Other forestry work	104
Escort to prisoners	579
	2,774
Non-effective : On company employ, on leave, sick, &c.	590
Employed in other directorates (mostly on roads)	708
	4,114
Personnel : Officers	42
Other ranks	1,201
Prisoners of war or Chinese	2,871
	4,114
Horses and mules	232
Lorries	54
Wagons and carts	116

VIII.

TASK-WORK FOR GERMAN PRISONERS ON L. OF C.

1. Felling, snedding, and knotting, sawn timber being left in full length and firewood converted and stacked. All fuelwood over 6-inches diameter to be split so that no cross-measurement exceeds 6 inches. Fuel where within 50 yards of a road or ride to be stacked on road-side; elsewhere fuel to be stacked where it can be picked up by horse transport. Poles to be produced where material is suitable if required:—

Hardwood	...	...	2.75 to 3 metres per man per day.
Pine	...	...	3.5 „ „ „

2. If cross-cut in addition to the above:—

Hardwood	...	...	2.5 metres per man per day.
Pine	...	...	2.75 to 3 metres „ „

3. Felling, snedding, and knotting sawn timber, cross-cutting at 6-inches diameter, snedding out all branchwood into lengths convenient for transport by tail logging or sledge down to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inches diameter. The task based on amount of sawlogs produced:—

Hardwood	...	...	1.75 metres per man per day.
Standards in coppice	1.5	„ „ „	
Pine	...	...	3 „ „ „

4. Felling and cross-cutting trees in pole *coupes*, cross-cutting and sorting poles, conversion and stacking of firewood as in (1):—

Hardwood	...	...	2.12 to 2.5 metres per man per day.
Pine	...	...	2.75 to 3 „ „ „

NOTE.—The metres quoted are mixed metres, and they represent a certain quantity of solid cubic metres of timber and of open cubic metres (or steres) of fuelwood. Generally speaking, a proper day's work under (1) was about 2 metres (or 70 cubic feet) of logs, or 3 to 4 steres (or about $\frac{1}{3}$ ths to $1\frac{1}{10}$ th of a cord) of fuelwood. The proportion of logs to fuelwood varied according to the character of the timber, and the tasks were varied accordingly.

5. Cutting coppice, cross-cutting and stacking fuel, pickets and poles; the brushwood to be ranged in parallel lines, and the stools properly dressed:—

2 steres per man per day.

6. Felling poles, snedding stem and all fuel down to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inches diameter. Trees over 25 feet in length to be once cross-cut if required :—

Average diameter at breast height.				No. of trees per man per day.	
				Hardwood.	Pine.
4 inches	...	...	...	50	55
5 "	...	...	...	38	42
6 "	...	...	...	30	33
7 "	...	...	...	21	24
8 "	...	...	...	15	17

7. Cross-cutting sawlogs :—

Average diameter of logs.				No. of cuts per saw.	
				Hardwood.	Pine.
23-30 centimetres	...	...	...	60	66
31-37 "	...	...	...	54	60
38-45 "	...	...	...	48	53
46-53 "	...	...	...	34	37
54-61 "	...	...	...	22	24
62-68 "	...	...	...	13	14
69-76 "	...	...	...	10	11
77-83 "	...	...	...	7	8

8. Cross-cutting firewood into 1-metre lengths, splitting all pieces over 6-inches diameter so that no cross-measurement exceeds 6 inches. Stacking up to 2 metres high :—

Hardwood 4 sterres per man per day.

Pine 5 " " "

9. Pointing pickets to be cut on four sides. Point to be 6 inches in small pickets and 8 inches in large :—

Hardwood ... 300 short ... 250 long.

Pine ... 350 " ... 300 "

10. Clearing up and burning brushwood :—

1 man per 10 men felling and converting.

IX.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS from its inception in the latter part of 1916 up to the finish of operations during the last few days of 1918 and the early part of 1919.

Group or District.	Timber Quantities.			Tonnage Yield.		
	French Estimate allotted.	C.F.C. Scaled Felled.	Estimate Approx. Standing.	Sawn.	Round.	Fuel.
Central Group ...	933,934	714,075	196,363	385,580	145,616	169,463
Jura Group ...	679,532	463,600	107,719	276,624	2,956	110,577
Bordeaux Group ...	1,029,000	720,592	298,000	379,077	10,687	162,970
No. 9 District ...	214,000	214,000	—	153,041	65,876	141,781
No. 10 District ...	108,417	86,800	21,700	52,625	373	31,605
C.F.C. France ...	2,964,883	2,199,067	623,782	1,246,947	225,508	616,396

In certain cases, notably in Group 9, complete figures are not available, and in such cases the return has been completed with estimates based on the most reliable data available.

The C.F.C. scale includes the whole bole of the tree up to the top cut, being the outside measurement over bark, and is based on the length of the tree and middle diameter. This method was adopted on account of its similarity to the French way of estimating, which arrives at the solid contents, including bark.

In certain cases the figures of quantities allotted according to the French estimate includes the lop and top, whereas in others this is excluded. Where such has been included will be evident from a comparison of the C.F.C. scale and the French estimate. Generally speaking, in soft wood an allowance of about 15 per cent. should be made for lop and top, while in the hardwood the percentage will run from 25 to 30.

X.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF THE D.D. OF F. (L. OF C. GROUP)
IN TONS, November, 1915, to January, 1919.

Name of Forest.	Estimated Quantity allotted by French.	Sawlogs handed to French.	Yield of		Fuel.	Total.	Remarks.
			Sawn Timber.	Round Timber.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Caudebec Area :							
Le Trait							
St. Wandrille	30,470	—	—	8,032	24,800	32,832	—
Maulevrier							
Guimerville ...	9,123	—	—	5,315	11,808	17,123	—
Rouvray ...	50,773	—	7,615	50,141	6,720	64,476	—
La Londe ...	8,534	—	2,923	3,457	7,011	13,391	—
Crècy ...	51,208	—	8,402	15,024	29,210	52,636	Taken over by Armies Group on 11/5/18.
Roumare ...	20,362	4,223	900	11,045	1,580	17,748	—
Verte ...	18,148	727	7,252	1,933	10,024	19,936	—
Brotonne ...	213,146	2,270	86,106	81,076	111,977	281,429	—
Haute d'Eu ...	92,888	2,207	36,358	36,474	49,598	124,637	—
Basse d'Eu ...	59,157	1,353	28,884	18,978	28,938	78,153	—
Lyons ...	127,188	3,895	54,544	33,903	50,797	143,139	—
Eawy ...	200,390	7,303	120,628	83,713	78,928	290,572	—
Total ...	881,387	21,978	353,612	349,091	411,391	1,136,072	
St. Evroult							
(Private) ...	Nil.	—	4,049	9,865	134	14,048	—
Elbœuf							—
(Private) ...	Nil.	—	—	644	786	1,430	—
Mauny							
(Private) ...	Nil.	588	—	56	3,510	4,154	
Castets							
(Private) ...	Nil.	3,975	3,234	43	6,103	13,355	Taken over from Ame cans 5/10/18
Grand Total	881,387	26,541	360,895	359,699	421,924	1,169,059	

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Held on Monday, April 11th, 1921,

A Discussion took place on a Paper entitled

THE FORESTRY DIRECTORATE IN FRANCE,

BY LESLIE S. WOOD (Fellow).

J. H. SABIN (Vice-President) in the Chair.

Professor H. A. PRITCHARD (Fellow) said it gave him extreme pleasure to have the opportunity of proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the author for his most instructive and interesting Paper, which contained particulars in great detail of the work the Forestry Directorate carried out in France. The Paper was of particular interest to him because to a certain extent he had something to do with what might be called its complement, namely, the work that was done on their side of the Channel in connection with Home-grown Timber Supplies. He also had the opportunity of seeing the author actually in action, so to speak, although he came upon him unawares.

One of the things which stood out very clearly in the Paper was the enormous magnitude of the work, which even one unit of the Directorate of Forestry in France carried out, in the Forêt d'Eawy, and also the

extraordinary cohesion which existed between the various departments concerned, although they were not actually linked up. The author had mentioned that he had had to contend with all sorts of labour, but he was pleased that for his own peace of mind the author had had nothing to do with our loyal and ancient allies the Portuguese. Unfortunately it fell to his (Professor Pritchard's) lot to have quite a considerable amount of dealings with those gentlemen, and all the artifices which the German prisoners were able to bring into play were as nothing compared with those of the Portuguese.

He desired to support what the author had said with regard to the excellent work performed by the German prisoners generally. He had quite a lot of them at home, and without exception they were the most efficient and most effective workmen that he had at his disposal. Although the author stated it was impossible to run the mills in France on piece-work, practically the whole of the mills in England were run under that system, and he personally experienced no difficulty whatever under those conditions in obtaining the best possible output from the German prisoners.

It would be of much interest if the author would explain how it was possible for him to turn out 9,000 cubic feet per week from each of his mills. That seemed to him to be an extraordinarily high output from the mills, because he was never able, in this country at all events, with a twin rack-bench and one or possibly two bush benches to obtain more than 2,500 cubic feet a week. There was one thing to be said for the returns obtained from France, everything was measured; for instance, the slabs which were treated as waste in this country were measured as timber in France, and every

credit was taken for the fuel wood, which was ignored here. He mentioned that particularly because people were apt to look upon the unit in this country as not having produced anything like the amount of timber which might have been obtained had it been properly organised. It was interesting therefore to note that, while the total production in France, according to the author's figures, excluding the operations in Army areas, was something like $3\frac{1}{4}$ million tons during the whole period covered by the Directorate, the total output in England and Wales alone, excluding Scotland and Ireland, for one year was approximately the same figure. The author's figures included firewood amounting roughly to 1,000,000 tons, while the figures for this country excluded it.

That was not the point, however, that he desired to emphasise. The particular point he wished to make was that the Forestry Directorate in France relieved this country at a time when it would have been practically impossible for it to have carried on. At that particular time the shipping problem became difficult and acute, and it would have been almost impossible to have run the collieries in this country without drawing to a very large extent upon the available shipping resources. It was decided, therefore, that practically no more pit-wood should come from France, and that we should send no timber to France, the Forestry Directorate meeting the Army requirements. In that respect alone the work of the Directorate was not only extremely useful but most valuable. Their service to the Army generally, especially in the Army zone, as was frequently pointed out to him when he was going round, was absolutely invaluable.

The author had compared the price paid for timber in France with the price paid in this country. He

thought it was fair to owners in this country to mention that in France, as he understood it, the timber was measured true contents over bark, and there was also a proportion paid for the top; but invariably in this country the timber was measured quarter-girth under bark, and usually standing. Practically speaking, controlled prices were paid in comparatively few cases, and, as was well-known, there was a large margin in favour of the purchaser when timber was bought standing as compared with measured down. He desired to ask the author whether he was able to form any reliable conclusions as to the value of the form factors used in French forestry, and whether he was able in practice to apply those form factors and test their accuracy as applied to the timber when down. The author knew what had and was being done with regard to the collection of statistics at home, and it would be of great interest if any information obtained by his experience in France could be published, in order that form factors might be rapidly built up here.

He appreciated very much the privilege of being allowed to propose a hearty vote of thanks to the author for his most excellent and interesting Paper.

Mr. F. A. S. GOODBODY (Fellow) said it gave him great pleasure to be allowed to second the vote of thanks to the author for his extremely interesting Paper, which formed an invaluable contribution to the *Transactions* of The Institution, while at the same time it was a record of administrative work dealing with forestry in connection with the war, which, unless such a Paper had been written, would have been entirely lost and forgotten.

The operations of the Directorate were so widespread

that naturally no Paper could possibly cover their whole extent. The Paper was necessarily confined mainly to the work done by the L. of C. group. The author had claimed in his Paper that that group formed the chief source of supplies and that it was typical of the whole Directorate. He did not desire to quarrel with the author on either of those claims; he simply desired to say that if there were any members of the Canadian Forestry Corps present they would probably deny very strongly that the L. of C. group, which he thought included only one Canadian company, formed the chief source of supply of timber to the Army in France. The Canadians were absolutely invaluable in their knowledge of lumber work and the way they went at things, but they lost nothing whatever from want of talking about them. He dared not attempt to criticise the Canadians or their methods because one of them might be present, and he knew he would be torn limb from limb if he said a word against them. They were all extremely good friends with the Canadians, although sometimes they were a little prone to criticise their methods. There was no doubt that at the beginning the Canadians did give rise to a good deal of trouble with the French because their idea of exploitation was to go through a wood and leave absolutely nothing whatsoever behind. That was apparently what was done in Canada, but it did not suit the French forest authorities at all. The Canadians, however, were very adaptable; they soon began to learn the errors of their ways, and towards the end of the operations of the Directorate there was no doubt that they were doing some very first-class exploitations.

In addition to the L. of C. group there was the Armies group, which was working in the area actually

allotted to the Armies, in some cases up to within a very few miles of the line. That group, if regarded in the light of output, was perhaps a small one, but its work was specially valuable, because every ton of timber it turned out was produced exactly where it was wanted. In many cases the transport wagons of the units which finally made use of the timber were able to pick that timber up at the mill without any intermediate transport whatsoever. It was often possible to supply urgent orders from the chief engineers at very short notice in a way which it would have been quite impossible to do from the larger exploitations further back. The Armies group differed, he thought, from all the other groups inasmuch as it had to find, to negotiate for, and to buy the whole of the timber that it used. That was a big matter, because the attempt to purchase or requisition his beloved trees from a French landowner was worse than trying to draw his teeth. In the Armies area there was, he thought, only one large State forest; the exploitations were quite small, and in many cases the trees that were cut and sawn were actually what would be called hedgerow trees in this country. In France such trees were always carefully grown some 10 or 15 feet outside the hedge, which he thought was in many ways a preferable system.

It might be interesting to remark that a great many of those trees were ring-barked. Possibly some of those who were not engaged in the war did not realise that the Army mule when tied to a tree for several days together became extremely bored, and it therefore sought to administer to itself a tonic by eating the bark of the tree to which it was tied. As a consequence there were many rows of trees in the First and Second Army areas which were ring-barked, the whole of the bark having

disappeared from the ground up to as high as a horse or mule could reach. He made rather a special study of those trees, which took apparently about two or three years to die.

He was very much interested in one particular field in which the trees on one side, though ring-barked, were alive, while the trees along the other side, which were not ring-barked, were all dead. He inquired the cause from the farmer. Apparently it was due to the fact that at the time the horses had been tied to the trees, which had been hung round with sacks to protect the bark, very dry weather was experienced, and the urine from the horses killed the trees without any ring-barking at all. That seemed the only feasible explanation he could obtain of the fact that the non-barked trees were dead while some of the ring-barked trees were still alive.

The Armies group was run under great difficulties. It had always, as he had previously stated, to find its timber and buy it, and the timber when found and bought was very often found to be full of shrapnel. Any member who had had experience of running mills under those conditions knew what that meant. He thought the record was held by one company near Peronne, which was said to have struck shrapnel fifteen times before breakfast in one of the mills.

Another interesting piece of work performed by the Armies group was the exploitation of the devastated woods in the Somme area for fuel-wood. Fuel-wood was specially valuable under those circumstances because it was close to where it was required.

In addition to the Armies group and the L. of C. group there was the Central Canadian group, which consisted of 10 or 12 Canadian companies. Altogether,

with prisoners of war, there were 4,000 or 5,000 men working in the forests of Normandy, mostly in the great State forests. The Canadian group would seriously quarrel with any suggestion that the L. of C. group was the chief source of supply. The Central Canadian group produced a great deal of timber, but he did not think, from what he knew of their figures, that they were so large as those of the L. of C. group. There were in addition some 10 or 12 Canadian companies cutting maritime pine between Bordeaux and Bayonne. Most of that timber was, he believed, sent up by sea to Dunkirk, where it probably came in very useful. There were also Canadian companies working in the Jura Mountains and the Vosges Mountains, most of the product going to the French.

That brought him to the point as to what became of all the timber that was produced. The timber that was not bought by the English Armies, and that was not found in the Armies area group or the L. of C. group, was all bought by the French Ministry of Munitions through the Board of Agriculture and the Conservators, a somewhat roundabout system, but they generally got the timber in the end if they were jockeyed up enough. Sometimes it was necessary to short-circuit the system in order to get things going at all. The timber thus obtained was not sold to the British, but given to them. They cut it and sawed it up, and he understood the product was supposed to go half to the British Army and half to the French Army or the French Ministry of Munitions. At the end the whole of the remaining timber was handed over to the French at a fixed price per cubic metre. He thought it took about three months to settle up the whole of the affairs of the Directorate, which seemed to be an extraordinarily short time. He

did not think anyone in this country could complain of the taxpayers' money having been wasted by the Directorate through having a large organisation still remaining in France long after the termination of the war.

He desired to say a few words in regard to the price of timber, because he did a good deal of buying in Flanders. The price of Dutch elm was about 60 francs per metre cube in 1917, but he believed it went up at a later period owing to the strong demand from the barge-builders in that particular area, in which there was a large number of canals. The demand for barges was very considerable. The price of black poplar, of which a very large quantity was bought by the Armies group, was generally 35 to 40 francs per metre cube. The average price for picked trees of ash, of which a few hundred tons suitable for aeroplane work were sent across to this country, was about 120 francs per metre cube. When that timber was cut and delivered in England he thought its cost compared very favourably with the aeroplane ash that had to be bought in England.

Professor Pritchard had made an enquiry with regard to the French form factors. He had a great deal to do with them in the Central Canadian group, and he found in one case that they were certainly very bad indeed. An inspector in the forest was using a set of tables which were in no way suitable for that forest, although he said they ought to be because they were used in a district about 50 miles away. The process that should be adopted was to fell perhaps 20 or 30 trees in a forest, measure them very carefully, and draw up a set of tables from them which should be applied to that forest, or that part of the forest, where the soil was

similar, and so on. In conclusion he could only say that to belong to the Forestry Directorate for a couple of years was quite an education in itself, from the point of view of seeing a large amount of work carried out with efficiency and despatch.

He had very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to the author for his invaluable Paper.

Colonel G. M. OLDHAM (Visitor) said it had been a great pleasure to him to accept the very kind invitation of the President and the Council to attend the meeting for the purpose of hearing the Paper by Mr. Wood, who was one of his officers in France.

It could not have been by any means an easy task to condense into a comparatively short Paper all the varied conditions which the work of the Forestry Directorate in France embraced. The country covered extended from Flanders down to Bayonne and Bordeaux, and across to the Jura and the Vosges; there were different types of forest, different classes of labour, and different climatic conditions. In fact, the whole of the work was extraordinarily varied. The conditions of war under which the Directorate grew up, and the pressure under which they were working, involved the employment of different systems. The author had given the L. of C. group a position of prominence. In a way that was natural, from the fact that the author served in that group. Quite apart from that, the work there was more systematised, as it were, and on more normal lines than in the Armies area where the men employed were in close touch with the fighting troops, or in the area of the Canadian group where specialists worked according to their own national methods more or less adapted to

French conditions. He was very glad indeed that Mr. Goodbody had referred to that point, because it would be a great pity if any false impression were created.

The author had charge of the biggest State forest in the L. of C. group, controlling and directing the work of some 3,000 men. He was also one of the few officers with previous knowledge of forestry as a science and as an industry, and therefore he was fully qualified to speak on the subject. Again, he occupied a peculiar position in the instructional work which he (Colonel Oldham) handed over to him, and which he carried through most successfully. One of the great difficulties experienced was that there were hundreds of men thrown at them commanded by officers who had joined up to fight, and who in some cases, perhaps, felt a little hurt at being turned on to doing coolie work or forestry work, or any other kind of work behind the lines. Many of them were willing to help, but they had not the foggiest idea of what was wanted, of what a forest was, of how a tree grew, or anything about the subject. It was found that it made all the difference in the world when the proper point of view was shown to them—what they were getting at, why they wanted it, and why the French forest officers insisted on certain restrictions. When they saw that, it made an entire difference to their attitude and to their output. Although the instructional classes lasted only a week or ten days, the difference they made was extraordinary, and he knew they were very much appreciated by the officers concerned.

It had afforded him very great pleasure to have the opportunity of hearing the Paper, and of joining in the discussion.

Mr. R. H. STEVENS (Professional Associate) said that the author and Colonel Oldham had spoken of the L. of C. group; Mr. Goodbody had dealt with the Armies group; and he desired, as the only representative of headquarters present—although he occupied only a humble position there—to deal with that side of the subject. Everybody would agree that the reason such good results were obtained was that the Forestry officers took so much interest in their work, as was evidenced by the Paper that the author had read. He did not think anyone at headquarters realised at the time that the Forestry officers took so much detailed interest in what they were doing.

In some of the tables which the author had given the conversion factors were quoted. Before the meeting the author showed him a letter he had received saying the figures were all wrong. Of course headquarters knew they were wrong. They knew, for instance, that when they said 20 poles to a ton there were not 20 poles to a ton. What they tried to do was to get a factor that would be understood by everybody. Headquarters had to deal with the French, who thought in metres; they had to deal with transport people, who thought in tons; and they also had to deal with R.E. officers, who were using the wood and who thought in standards. The factor that was eventually hit upon was what was called the "measured ton." They started off with a metre cube, which was the basis of measurement on which they bought from the French, and said that that should equal a ton; 4·7 metre cubes went to the standard, and therefore there were 4·7 tons to the standard. Difficulties, however, occurred in view of the

fact that 2·7 tons to the standard was the equivalent used for timber shipped from England.

He was present at a conference at G.H.Q. at which one of the Army commanders had made an extra demand for some standards of timber—he forgot how much it was. The Forestry Directorate tried from their point of view to resist the demand, saying that the whole of their sawing capacity was at present employed, when an officer of no inconsiderable rank rose and said, “If the standards cannot be executed in wood, why cannot they be executed in cast-iron?” That was the reason why they started off with the metre cube and worked everything from that point of view.

He desired to add his tribute of thanks to the author for the Paper he had written, particularly because those who were connected with the Forestry Directorate in France could point to a publication fully establishing their usefulness. It was surprising when one met a man in the street and he enquired what one did in France during the war to see the look of blank astonishment when the answer was made—“Forestry.” He was sure that all those connected with the Service felt that the author had made out a case for them, and that they could once again hold up their heads.

Mr. S. A. THOMAS, O.B.E. (Visitor), said he could add nothing to the various remarks that had been made except to express his admiration for the Paper. Personally he was connected with the Armies group, and perhaps naturally the members of each group thought that their own was the best. He had, however, never realised until the present occasion the work that had been done by the L. of C. group, which had been quite a surprise to him.

Mr. M. C. DUCHESNE (Fellow) said he desired to support the vote of thanks to the author for his valuable Paper, which was a very complete record of what happened in France in connection with the Forestry Directorate during the war. He would suggest that if in the near future a Paper could be prepared on what was done in England during the war so far as forestry was concerned, it would prove an equally valuable record.

He wished to emphasise the importance of the lessons that should be learned from the war with regard to timber supplies which should never be forgotten.

The first great lesson was the importance of having a reserve of timber in the country in case of an emergency. That point could best be illustrated by the figures relating to pit-wood, of which 4,500,000 tons were wanted per year in order to keep the collieries going. Also by the fact that in 1917, when the submarine menace was at its height—by economising in the import of timber and falling back on the woods of this country—3,300,000 tons of shipping were released for the transport of food, war material, and the American troops.

The second lesson to which he desired to call attention was the importance of giving assistance to the work proposed by the Forestry Commission in collecting figures relating to the timber standing in this country. The desirability of having even approximate figures of the timber standing in this country, and some details of its character, size and age, was emphasised many times in the war. In any future war that information would be required.

The third lesson to which he desired to direct attention was the importance of considering what was the timber that was now wanted in an emergency in order

that attention should be given to producing it in this country. The day of oak was over, now that it was no longer required for the Navy. Hardwood timber like oak was not wanted to anything like the same extent it was in the past. On the other hand, very large quantities of pit-wood were required in order to keep the collieries going, and coniferous timber was required for many other purposes. Supplies of ash were also required, that being a timber which was always much in demand not only for æroplanes but for many other purposes. English ash was unsurpassed in that connection. Supplies were also required of soft woods, particularly Douglas fir and European or Japanese larch. One timber to which he was certain great attention should be paid in the future was the fast-growing poplar seen so frequently in France. Those were, he thought, three very important lessons in regard to timber that should be learned from the war.

It afforded him much pleasure to support the vote of thanks to Mr. Leslie Wood, because he thought the author had abundantly proved from his Paper the lessons which should be learned from France and which could be applied to this country.

The vote of thanks having been put to the meeting and carried unanimously,

Mr. LESLIE S. WOOD (Fellow), in reply, thanked the members for the kind vote of thanks that had been accorded to him, and particularly for what had been said in the course of the discussion.

He was exceedingly sorry that Lord Lovat had been unable to attend the meeting, but his lordship had written, saying: "In April, 1917, I think the number of

“ Canadian companies, when I took over, was nine.
“ We arranged with General McDougall for two com-
“ panies a fortnight until the first 50 companies were
“ completed. In April, 1917, the production of sawn
“ timber was only 10 per cent. of the requirements of
“ the B.E.F. By October, 1917, we produced between
“ 80 and 90 per cent. of the sawn and round timber
“ required in France, and by December we were pro-
“ ducing all the timber, other than seasoned building
“ timber, pitch-pine, &c., and were in addition supplying
“ the French with about 40,000 tons a month. The
“ average demand for the British Army in France was
“ from 145,000 to 170,000 tons, at 35 cubic feet to the
“ ton, per month. The average production was between
“ 168,000 tons and 220,000 tons per month. We started
“ the war with no reserve, and finished in 1918 with
“ roughly five months' reserve. The groups were :
“ (1) Armies; (2) L. of C.; (3) Central Canadian;
“ (4) Vosges; (5) Paris and Bordeaux. The highest
“ strength we reached was just under 45,000 men,
“ including Canadians, P. and W., &c. I have not got
“ the figures for transport, but I think that we finished
“ up with about 300 miles of light railway, besides
“ broad-gauge extensions.”

That evening there had been handed to him a Paper from Mr. T. Exley Fisher, a Professional Associate, in which he said : “ In congratulating Mr. Wood on his
“ most interesting and instructive Paper, may I draw his
“ attention to the weight of 9 ft. $\times$ 10 in. $\times$ 5 in. standard
“ gauge railway sleepers given on page 283, Appendix V.,
“ as 12 to the ton ? This averages out at 186.6 lb. per
“ sleeper, and as the cubic contents per sleeper average
“ 3.125 cubic feet, this gives an average weight of
“ 59.7 lb. per cubic feet. This seems an abnormal weight

“ as presumably the sleepers were not creosoted, but
“ despatched just as they left the saw. I have referred
“ to some rough notes which I made towards the end of
“ 1917, when acting as officer in charge of a R.E. dump
“ in Belgium, and I find that a certain train of 38 trucks
“ contained 8,000 uncreosoted standard gauge railway
“ sleepers, and these had an estimated weight of 460
“ tons. This works out at 128·8 lb. per sleeper, 17·39
“ sleepers to the ton, and 41·2 lb. per cubic feet.” He
desired to answer that at the same time as he answered
Professor Pritchard’s question as to how they turned
out so much work in the time. Personally he felt at
the time that the figures were a little difficult. At the
same time he believed, as far as the turn-out of the
mills was concerned, the figures were pretty accurate, as
far as they could be checked. It must be remembered,
however, that, while there were only five mills, there
were twenty-two saws running more or less all the time.
In addition there was, he would not say unlimited
labour, but labour sufficient to push the work through
at a very rapid pace. An English saw-mill at the
present time did quite good work, but at nothing like
the pace at which the work was pushed through in
France under the Forestry Directorate. There was no
doubt whatever that a very good standard of work was
kept up per saw.

He was rather struck by the fact that what had
impressed Professor Pritchard was the cohesion that
existed. He did not comment on that in the Paper ;
in fact, he had not fully realised it until Professor
Pritchard mentioned the point. When one came to
think of it, however, there was an extraordinary amount
of cohesion in the whole of the work. Those who had
control of the forests had a grip of their job. In his

own particular case he was in direct communication with Colonel Oldham, who had his finger on the spot, and Colonel Oldham was in close touch with Lord Lovat, so that they always felt there was direct communication between themselves and headquarters. When the control officers met once a month they met as a whole to discuss with the colonel the affairs of the forests of which he had an intimate knowledge. They knew they were discussing the matter with someone who knew what he was talking about, and they knew that when they appealed or spoke to him he was in direct touch with Lord Lovat and the staff at headquarters. That close cohesion of the work was very largely the secret of its success, and no doubt what was felt by the L. of C. group was felt by the Armies and Canadian groups.

He did not say much about the Armies group in the Paper, because it was working under such extremely complicated and difficult conditions. They were never sure of what was going to happen to them: they never knew what they were going to find in their timber, and they were always liable to be very much upset by their labour conditions. The Armies group worked under far more abnormal conditions than the L. of C. group which was settled at one particular spot, and that could not be said of the Armies group. It was never certain of its spot, or of its men, or of what it would find, or what it would produce.

Perhaps he had not given the Canadians full credit for what they had done, because one naturally tended to concentrate upon the particular group in which one served, as one knew more about it. The L. of C. group was more organised because it naturally had the opportunity of being so. The Canadians were more strongly

prejudiced towards their own methods than the English groups, and they were more difficult to handle. The English groups were more easily moulded into the Army form, and they possessed certain characteristics which were lacking in the Canadians. He thought on the whole the English groups represented more truly the type of work that was carried out: but, when all was said and done, the Canadians were a wonderful crew of men. They got on with the job, but they did not clean up quite so much as the English groups did, and he did not think they were quite so much in favour with the French people as the English groups were.

There was no doubt, however, that they turned out the stuff, but they had the advantage that they were dealing with their own men and they were thus far more independent. There was one man in the L. of C. group who was a Canadian, and who, when he first came to the group, said, "If you want paper you can have paper; if you want timber you can have timber; but you cannot have both." As a matter of fact that Canadian learned after a time to supply both the timber and the paper. He was inclined to think, however, that that was characteristic of the Canadians as a whole. Possibly they were too much inclined to disregard the paper, which was rather an essential feature, but after a time they developed that side of the work a little more.

He was sorry he could not give any figures for form factors because it was difficult to get figures from the French, who were loth to part with them. As a matter of fact, in the first month or two he was in France, when he had a fair amount of leisure, he began to construct tables for his own amusement, but later on, as the work developed, that became impossible. It was as much as

he could do to keep pace with the material required from him by the authorities. He could not help thinking, however, that if the French would revise their figures it would be to their advantage. Form factors changed according to the improved conditions of silviculture. As silviculture improved, and an improved type of bole was produced, so the form factors gradually changed. The French would therefore find it necessary in the years to come to revise their tables, to bring out new form factors, and not to rely upon the old ones upon which they were dependent at the present time. He was convinced in his own mind that the English units had an advantage from the use of the old form factors when working timber which had developed outside the conditions under which the form factors were produced, and for that reason they obtained an advantage in the measurement.

He desired to say, in conclusion, that he very much welcomed Mr. Duchesne's suggestion that a Paper should be read in the future dealing with the work of the home-grown timber supply. He believed a lot of very interesting statistics with regard to English woodlands were available, which would naturally be of considerable interest to members. He hoped the suggestion Mr. Duchesne had made would be taken up, and that in the next session the members would have the pleasure of listening to a Paper dealing with what had been done on this side of the water.

The CHAIRMAN said he hoped it might be possible to arrange for such a Paper as Mr. Duchesne had mentioned, as he understood the Pit-Wood Association possessed some very important statistics with regard to the supply of timber.

THE
VALUATION OF MINERAL PROPERTIES,
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO POST-WAR CONDITIONS.

BY T. A. O'DONAHUE, F.G.S. (FELLOW).

*To be read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, on Monday, 9th May, 1921.*

INTRODUCTION.

The abnormal changes produced by the war have affected many standards and principles, and a number of mining engineers, who have to make valuations, consider that the time has arrived when the question of the valuation of mineral properties requires review, so that the necessary adjustments may be made to comply with present-day conditions.

For this reason, presumably, the writer was invited to prepare a Paper to raise a discussion before The Institution. Having specialised in the subject of valuation as applied to mineral properties, the writer has given it considerable thought, and the events of recent years have forced attention to matters of importance which were insignificant or non-existent under pre-war conditions.

While it is proposed to direct notice more particularly to altered conditions which require consideration in making a present-day valuation, other points deemed

to be of interest will be referred to. To a minor extent it has been thought necessary to repeat statements made by the writer in earlier Papers.

It may be desirable to state that the writer is acting in his private capacity, expressing purely personal views, in the hope that a useful discussion will result. It must not be assumed that this Paper has any higher authority.

The writer desires to express his indebtedness and thanks to his colleague Mr. D. J. A. Rees for kind assistance in the preparation of the tables.

There is greater necessity for the application of correct principles to the valuation of mineral properties than to most other properties because the market in mineral properties is restricted and because purchasers are, as a rule, "special" buyers. A free market contributing an unlimited number of transactions affords a measure of value which tends to counteract erroneous principles. Experience teaches one that a certain class of property fetches about so much in the market, and principles matter little. Such is not the case, however, in the valuation of mineral properties. Generally the market values are determined by specialists from deductions as to the "worth" of the property, and it is, therefore, more essential that sound principles should apply.

It may be taken for granted, of course, that a knowledge of principles, without practical mining experience, is of little avail.

To avoid ambiguity as much as possible a few definitions and consequent conclusions will be laid down at the outset.

I.—DEFINITIONS, &c.

Value and Worth.

The statement that "the value of a property is what it will fetch" has much force, but it is also true and a much different thing to say that "the value of a property is what it is worth." The worth of a property in an ordinary case is its "capitalised value," which is defined by Marshall as "the actuarial discounted value of all the *net incomes which it is likely to afford.*"*

If it be required to know what a property will probably realise in the market, then the basis for the valuation is obviously what it may be expected to fetch. If, however, a prospective buyer desires to know what a property is worth as an investment, then the basis for valuation is the prospective revenue. The latter value is the one which depends upon principles of valuation, and this may require modifying to obtain the market value if experience shows that the particular class of property is not fetching what it is worth based on its prospective revenue.

A Paper of this kind can deal only with the value as between buyer and seller, deduced by discounting prospective revenue.

Accumulative Rate of Interest.

The positive accumulative rate of capital is decided by the increments due to the interest that can be obtained from an investment in which the principal and interest are absolutely secure. Theoretically no such security

* *Principles of Political Economy*, Book VII., chap. xi.

exists; but, for practical purposes, the accumulative rate may be taken to be that rate which may be realised with the greatest possible security.

Remunerative Rate of Interest.

When it is necessary to offer greater inducements for the use of capital than the accumulative rate, it is because the capitalist is of opinion that there is some element of risk, and the additional profit is bargained for as insurance. The rate of interest to be taken as the basis of a speculative transaction is divisible, therefore, into two parts: (1) Interest at the accumulative rate, which is the actual earning power of the principal; and (2) interest or insurance for the risk taken. Any interest bargained for in excess of the accumulative rate is for insurance; the lender may employ the excess to insure his investments, or he may decide to take the risk himself; but the insurance cannot be regarded as profit naturally accruing to the capital.

Probability and Expectation.

As the worth of an investment property is the sum of the discounted expectant yield from time to time of such property, to calculate such expectancy in a speculation, and to apply correctly such estimation to a given case, a clear definition of the relation between "probability" and "expectation" is desirable.

To obtain the capitalised value where an income has a maximum of certainty, it is necessary only to discount it at the rate of interest which represents the rental value of money at the time. For convenience this may be termed the "full" value. If, however, the income be subject to risk, some measure of the *chance* or *probability* of the income accruing must be made before the capi-

talised value, or the "worth," of the income can be obtained.

In most problems of valuation the degree of probability can be approximately estimated only, but it will be instructive, and tend to guide judgment, to consider cases where the degree of probability can be expressed definitely by mathematics.

Degrees of probability may be expressed as fractions of certainty. Thus the probability of a tossed coin falling head uppermost is one-half, and the probability of any one of the six numbers on a die being thrown is one-sixth.

If a person's chance of a prize be contingent on the toss of a coin, the value of his expectation, or, briefly, the "expectation" or worth of his title, is one-half the full value of the prize.

The following proportion expresses the general case mathematically :—

$$\frac{\text{probability}}{\text{certainty}} = \frac{\text{worth}}{\text{"full value."}}$$

Ignoring for the moment the class of case where payment is deferred and interest is thereby involved, and considering only the case which is decided instantly, it is clear that the "fair" value, or "worth," is the "full" value multiplied by the probability factor. Also that an infinite number of transactions on this basis between two parties should leave each one exactly in the position he started.

This gives as a definite mathematical axiom that the return from an infinite number of speculations should approximate to the yield of investments in secured properties, and that it is fallacious to assume that the yield from speculative properties taken as a whole should be substantially higher.

II.—THE LIMITATIONS OF THE INTEREST TABLES.

The ordinary interest tables are strictly applicable to problems involving the accumulative rate of interest. It has been customary to assume that they are equally applicable to the solution of problems involving higher rates of interest which consist of two parts: (1) The interest due to capital, and (2) the additional interest allowed to cover risk.

It is perhaps not generally appreciated that the principle on which the interest tables are based is different from that frequently adopted in making a valuation. The result is that errors and anomalies are produced which are sometimes obvious when valuing annuities and reversions where high rates of interest are involved.

For ordinary commercial transactions in which practical rates of interest not greatly in excess of the accumulative rate are used no serious discrepancy arises from the use of the ordinary tables, and their simplicity and perfectly logical factorisation offer distinct advantages.

For higher rates of interest, however, the tables must be used with discrimination to avoid errors.

To within recent years the ordinary tables have been invariably adopted for all problems, with one exception. In obtaining the present value of a terminable annuity involving a high remunerative rate of interest, the ordinary rule, though frequently applied, was not invariably followed; in many cases the dual-rate table was adopted.

*Comparison of Single and Dual Rates of Interest.**Methods of valuing Terminable Annuities.*

It may be premised that if an annuity is to run for a limited number of years it must provide not merely interest on the capital of the purchaser, but also in addition a sum which will provide for the replacement of the capital.

If the single rate of interest table be applied to the valuation of an annuity, the purchaser is allowed the stipulated rate of interest on his *outstanding capital*, and the annuity provides such additional funds as will replace the capital without any risk other than that of the original transaction. No question of the rate of interest on the redemption fund arises. The sums paid each year to reduce the capital are applied as obtained, and what the purchaser of the annuity does with that portion of the capital which has been redeemed does not concern the annuity transaction.

It may be argued, however, that while the single-rate method is correct as between two parties, a capitalist, investing in a class of property from which the revenue ceases after a certain number of years, bargains for the stipulated rate of interest on his original capital for the full term of the transaction, and that consequently it is proper to apply the dual-rate method to annuities accruing from mineral properties.

There is no objection so long as the conditions are fully understood, and a rate of interest is adopted in accordance with the premised conditions.

*The Principle on which the ordinary Annuity Tables
are based.*

The more important question of the risk factor remains to be considered. The writer has long contended that the risk factor has not that universality which permits of its treatment on the same basis as is adopted for ordinary interest. He is now in a position to offer conclusive proof of this.

It would burden this Paper, and would doubtless be wearisome, to go over all the ground which an analysis of risk involves: it is therefore proposed to give little more than the conclusion and a few supporting examples.

For the purpose of classifying the risks of a speculative transaction it will be convenient to regard the property as the revenue-producing machine. It will then be seen that the risks may be divided into three classes according to the particular transaction. Thus:—

- (1) The risk may be attached solely to the revenue-producing machine, and apart from that risk the revenue may be deemed to be secure;
- (2) The risk may extend to the revenue as well as to the producing machine; and
- (3) The risk may apply to the revenue only, and not to the producing machine.

As an example of the first kind, say a colliery company acquires a mineral estate on the conditions that £100 per annum is paid for 10 years irrespective of the question of working. The risk in such a case is attached to the producing machine only; there is no other risk to revenue.

The ordinary mineral lease affords an example of

the second kind, when the revenue is dependent on the working of the minerals and on the stability of the colliery company.

For an example of the third kind, say the Government agreed to pay an annual sum contingent on a risk, decided by a particular annual occurrence.

The conclusion to which the writer has been forced by his analysis is that a valuation must be based on a certain rent or an equated annual rent not deemed to be subject to risk, in other words, on the annual "expectation" if it is to follow the principle on which the ordinary interest tables are constructed. With such conditions a perpetuity may be split up into various periods, and each valued correctly by the same single rate of interest table as was adopted in capitalising the prospective revenue of the perpetuity.

To bring the second and third kind of cases on all fours with the first kind, the annual revenue must first be discounted down to the value of the "expectation" before the ordinary tables can strictly apply.

This will be made clear by an example of the third kind. Assume that a revenue of £100 a year is payable contingent on the toss of a coin, and that the source of the revenue is secure.

If 5 per cent. be taken as the accumulative rate of interest, the value of a perpetuity on the conditions named is £1,000, and to arrive at this value it is immaterial whether the annual "expectation" (*i.e.*, "full" value multiplied by the probability factor), which is £50, is capitalised on the 5 per cent. basis or whether the annual revenue of £100 is capitalised on the 10 per cent. basis.

If, however, an annuity for 12 years of such interest be considered, then the 10 per cent. table will be found

to give a totally incorrect result as it gives a value of £681, whereas the correct value is £50 per annum for 12 years at 5 per cent., *i.e.*, £443.

An example of the second kind from an actual case submitted to the writer is instructive.

It was required to find the present value of the reversion of a property after 20 years. The valuer who dealt with the case gave the present value of the property as £5,000, determined on the basis of an annual value of £500 and 10 years' purchase.

Proceeding in the ordinary way to determine the value of the reversion, he found that £5,000 deferred 20 years on the 10 per cent. table gave him £743 as the present value of the reversion.

This result did not satisfy him, because he claimed that there was little or no risk to the property itself; the principal risk, which justified the adoption of 10 per cent. for determining the full value of the property, was attached to the revenue, and he considered that 8 per cent. was an adequate rate to adopt for the deferment, which gave a present value for the reversion of £1,078.

Accepting the conditions stated as being correct, the mistake in principle was made of adopting £500 as the annual value. £500 may have been the actual rent paid, but the annual "expectation" or "fair" value taken over a period was presumably (£500 $\times$ 4-5ths) £400, and this should have been capitalised on the 8 per cent. table to be strictly in keeping with the principle of the tables.

Annual Value adopted in Practice.

In the examples given the risk of the revenue has been deemed to be clearly distinguishable from the risk of the producing machine. In the practical cases which

have to be solved, however, such a nice classification is seldom possible, and while two valuers may readily agree upon the annual rental and years' purchase to be adopted for a speculative property, they would probably differ materially in apportioning the risk to revenue and to capital. It would appear from what has gone before that the most scientific method of proceeding would be to discount the annual value to such a net figure that the rate of interest to be adopted for capitalising should provide for insurance on the producing machine only; but the writer ventures to suggest that it is not customary to take such a net rental on speculative properties except where there is a fixed rent secured by a lease.

Generally the writer has been content to accept annual values as he has found them, and he makes no plea for a change in this respect as it is a mere matter of adopting a suitable rate of interest to meet the conditions; but the rate of interest must be adapted to the particular case under review, and the rate of interest is not necessarily the same for various periods in the same annuity.

Deferred Annuities.

It has been shown that if the annual value adopted for capitalising be not the annual "expectation," the ordinary tables cannot apply strictly to a deferred annuity.

To meet the difficulty the writer suggested in 1906 * that a new principle should be applied. This was the first published reference to the matter as applied to mineral valuations. It appears, however, that Mr.

* *Colliery Guardian*, 9th February, 1906.

George J. Lidstone had previously suggested the general principle,* but without relation to any special class of valuations.

Subsequently the writer referred to the matter in some detail in two Papers on Valuation,† and considerable discussion followed.

The new principle is based on the assumption that during the period which is estimated to elapse before revenue begins the remunerative rate of interest is allowed each year on the original capital, but the annual increments are deemed to accumulate at a lower rate of interest—the accumulative rate.

Tables based on the formula are appended, and examples of their application to practical problems will be given later.

A distinct advantage of the tables is that they may be applied equally well to immediate as well as to deferred annuities. When applied to the immediate annuity, the resultant multiplier is identical with that obtained from the ordinary dual rate of interest table.

The new tables give the present value of £1 for various periods on the principle laid down. When an annuity, either immediate or deferred, is involved, the amount of the annuity at the end of the transaction term is found on the ordinary accumulative rate of interest table, as if the annuity were set aside and invested as obtained at the accumulative rate. This amount is then reduced to present value by the deferment table.

In recent years this principle has been largely adopted in the valuation of undeveloped mineral estates.

As has been shown, another method of meeting the

* See *Theory of Finance*, by George King; 3rd edition (1898).

† Transactions of Institution of Mining Engineers; Vols. xxxii. (1906), xliii. (1912), and xlv. (1913).

difficulty would be to take the deferment period at a lower rate of interest than that adopted for the annuity period, on the grounds that during the deferment period the risk attaches to the revenue-producing machine only. This is a logical, if somewhat inelegant, method of dealing with the case.

From the practical point of view the application of different rates of interest to the same property has hitherto been considered to be objectionable. Regard cannot be paid, however, in present times to the objection to different rates of interest. The irregular incidence of income tax on annuities and deferments tends to force the application of different rates of interest, and consequently a method which might have been rejected as inelegant under pre-war conditions is apt to become a normal post-war method and to offer a logical solution.

III.—A COMPARISON OF PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR VALUATIONS.

The abnormal conditions produced by the war have destroyed many of the ordinary standards of valuation, and it is not an easy matter to create new standards to meet the existing conditions. If one had to have regard only to changed economic conditions the problem would not be so difficult, but in the coal industry there has been the added factor of a coal control, which in many ways diverted or repressed ordinary economic forces.

Some of the factors which are affected, however, afford definite data to guide one's conclusions; others are too indeterminate to afford a basis for anything better than a mere opinion.

Accumulative Rates of Interest.

The revenue obtained from the premier security of the country affords a fairly satisfactory basis for determining the accumulative rate of interest at any time. The yield from Consols for the first half-year of 1914 was approximately $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., the yield at the present time may be taken at $5\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. For practical purposes, therefore, it may be assumed that the increase in the gross yield has been about 60 per cent.

If income tax be taken into account to find the net yield, the $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of 1914 is decreased by 1s. 2d. in the £, giving a net of 3.139 per cent., and the $5\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of January, 1921, is decreased by 6s. in the £, giving a net of 3.73 per cent. The actual increase in the net yield is therefore 20 per cent. For the interest tables which the writer has prepared he has adopted 3 per cent. for the net pre-war rate, and 4 per cent. for the present post-war rate.

Remunerative Rates of Interest.

The question has been put to the writer as to whether the remunerative rates of interest which should be adopted for the valuation of mineral properties in post-war conditions are generally in excess of the rates adopted in pre-war conditions, and he had no hesitation in saying yes. He was not prepared, however, to say that the increases were proportionate to the increase in the rental value of money.*

With pre-war conditions the vast majority of mineral valuations were based on rates of from 6 to 10 per

* The writer in his evidence before the Coal Industry Commission, 7th May, 1919.

cent. If the altered conditions in the coal industry be ignored, there is no difficulty in stating what rates of interest should now be adopted to compare with the 6 per cent. and 10 per cent. of pre-war times. Given identical conditions of risk, it appears fairly conclusive that if the rental value of money has increased from $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. to $5\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., the 6 per cent. must be increased by 60 per cent. to 9·6 per cent., and the 10 per cent. becomes 16 per cent.

What does this mean in net increase having regard to income tax? The 6 per cent. was subject to a tax of 1s. 2d. in the pound, which reduced the yield to 5·65 net. The 9·6 per cent. is subject to a tax of 6s. in the pound, which reduces the yield to 6·72 per cent., an increase of practically 20 per cent., which was shown to be the increase in the net accumulative rate. Comparing the 10 per cent. and 16 per cent. after deducting tax, the figures are 9·417 per cent. and 11·2 per cent.; again practically 20 per cent. increase on the net yield.

As previously stated, however, the vast changes which have arisen have entirely altered the security factor. Taken in the aggregate, the writer is of opinion that the degree of risk has been reduced, though in exceptional cases the risk is greater, as it is well known that many collieries would have to be closed if economic forces were to have free action.

The Effect of Variable Rates of Income Tax.

It has been suggested that a consequence of the imposition of super tax is that a rich speculator can not afford to bid as high a price as a poorer man for a mineral property. This argument has been extended to the point of suggesting that in making a valuation regard should be had to the possible purchaser's liability

to income tax. On the other hand the rich man must invest his money at the current rates of the market, despite the fact that his net yield is less than that of the poorer man.

Where, however, the incidence of income tax is such that it is charged on return of capital, as is the case with terminable annuities, the ordinary individual in the market has to allow for income tax on the sinking fund at 6s. in the pound, and the rich man may have to allow for 10s. in the pound. It follows therefore that a rich man cannot afford to pay the same price as a poorer man for a property from which the revenue represents a short-term annuity. Further, if the market for such a property is comprised largely or wholly of rich men, regard must be had to the possibility of the market value being affected by the incidence of super tax on the capital.

Conversely, a property from which the revenue is deferred is more particularly suited to the rich man, as the omission of income tax during the deferred period counts for more in the pound to him than it would to the poorer man.

Annual and Capital Values.

It may be desirable to make it clear that the preceding remarks as to comparisons of rates of interest ignore any alteration in annual value; it has been assumed that annual values would be determined as hitherto, but not that they would necessarily be the same.

To determine the prospective annual values for minerals offers little more difficulty than with pre-war conditions, and generally the basis is the same.

To determine the prospective annual values for a

colliery, in present conditions, is a more serious problem however.

In pre-war days it was assumed that the capital cost of the average colliery was about 10s. per ton of annual output. The 10s. per ton was a mere estimate, but the more complete and more direct information available in recent years* has tended to show that the margin of error was small. The writer takes the 10s. per ton as representing the actual outlay, and as in the average case there is little or no return during the two or three years required for development, the capital on which the profits should show a return may be taken at, say, 11s. 6d. per ton.

As a mining undertaking is a wasting asset, the coal mining industry can be maintained only by new developments, and consequently the cost of new developments has an important relationship to the value, that is the economic value, of existing undertakings. In such circumstances it can be fairly adduced that the economic value of existing undertakings with "full" lives must approximate to the cost of new developments, based on the prospective prices of the immediate future, when abnormal conditions have ceased to operate and normal post-war conditions obtain.

Whatever changes may occur, there appears to be little probability of new undertakings being carried through within a measurable period at anything like pre-war costs. What standard normal post-war conditions will eventually obtain it is impossible to say, but it would seem that something between two and three times the pre-war construction price must be contemplated.

* See evidence of Dr. (now Sir) Josiah Stamp before the Coal Industry Commission.

Such being the case, it appears inevitable that the market value of existing undertakings must achieve their economic value at no distant date.

The writer concludes, therefore, that in the valuation of an existing undertaking it is necessary to have regard to the fact that there has been a material change in the general currency and in the annual rental values of money, and that such change is to a great extent a permanent factor for consideration.

The profits from the coal mining industry for the five years immediately preceding the war averaged a little less than 1s. per ton.* This period was one of comparatively good trade, and included two very good years, 1912 and 1913. In 1912 the writer estimated † that the profits for the twenty-five years from 1886 to 1910 averaged about 9*d.* per ton, and that the expenditure on wages was practically 5*s.* per ton. For the twenty years preceding the war the profits were about 10*d.* per ton, and the expenditure on wages about 5*s.* 1*d.* Taking the profits at 10*d.* per ton, the average gross profits on a capital of 11*s.* 6*d.* gave practically 7 per cent. As the gross yield on post-war capital shows an increase of 60 per cent. above the pre-war rate, the 7 per cent. pre-war becomes 11·2 per cent. post-war.

If, therefore, capital is to be attracted to the mining industry for new developments, average profits approaching 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton must be shown to warrant developments at twice pre-war costs, and the profits must be correspondingly higher if the construction costs are more than twice the pre-war rate.

* Mr. A. L. Dickinson (Financial Adviser to the Coal Controller) in his evidence before the Coal Industry Commission.

† Transactions of Institution of Mining Engineers, Vol. xliii.

The Effect of Income Tax.

To determine the annual value for capitalisation it is usual to ignore income tax on the grounds that there is no necessity to make a special deduction, as all forms of revenue are subject to the tax. As a general statement this is correct enough, but it will be seen that there are two classes of mineral valuations in which the incidence of income tax varies considerably from the normal. The matter was of little moment and could be ignored without material error when the income tax was at the rate of 1s. in the pound, but with the tax at 6s. in the pound results very different from what were intended may be obtained in the two classes of cases referred to if proper attention be not given to the incidence of the tax.

When the revenue to be capitalised can be deemed to be equivalent to a perpetuity it matters nothing whether the annual value be taken as gross or net, it is simply a question of adopting a suitable rate of interest.

The revenue from a mineral estate comprises in many cases, however, an annuity for a short term of years. In such a case income tax is levied on the full revenue each year, despite the fact that the property is a wasting asset.

When making a valuation of such a property one must allow a purchaser the stipulated rate of interest on his capital, and in addition provide a sum which, *after the deduction of income tax has been made*, will be large enough to replace the original capital.

The writer has prepared tables, which are submitted with this Paper, showing the present value of an annuity at various rates of interest, and making the necessary

allowance for the effect of income tax on the redemption fund. Of course it must be understood that the stipulated or remunerative rate of interest given in the table represents the gross interest on the capital; the net rate of interest, after the payment of income tax, would be less. The question of income tax has been taken into account only so far as it affects the redemption fund.

It will probably be of interest to show how a valuation may be affected.

Say a purchaser of an annuity of £100 a year for 10 years bargains for gross interest at the rate of 10 per cent. and an accumulative rate of 4 per cent. net. The ordinary dual rate of interest table gives the value as £545 6s., whereas the actual value is £456 7s. (see Table IV.).

The difference between the new and the old tables is greater the shorter the term. When the period of years during which the annuity has to run exceeds 50 the difference is small, and it has not been considered necessary, therefore, to continue the new tables for longer periods.

The second class of cases affected is where there is a deferment. The effect in such a case is exactly opposite to that previously described. If the present value of a sum due some years hence has to be found, the interest bargained for is not subject to income tax, and is then net increase. Regard must be had to this when comparing the case with those of similar properties where the interest is payable annually and income tax is deductible.

Where there is a deferment to a terminable annuity, and the annual value is not the net "expectation," the fiction of the calculation when measured by the ordinary tables produces two errors which tend to counterbalance

each other. Thus during the deferment period the interest is net and is presumably higher than it should be for the deferment period, and during the annuity period income tax is payable not merely on revenue but also on the annual sinking fund.

The simplest method of dealing with such a case, if it be required to obtain precise results comparable with what would be obtained on an immediate annuity, is to reduce the revenue to net income by deducting income tax, and then to value the deferred annuity by adopting suitable net rates of interest. These can be converted to gross rates if desired to compare with the gross rate of interest on similar classes of property.

Some of the points adduced are no doubt difficult to follow without examples in detail, and the writer, therefore, adds a series of examples which cover most classes of cases.

IV.—EXAMPLES OF VALUATIONS.

(A) *Mineral Estates.*

From the actuarial standpoint the simplest class of valuations which have to be dealt with are those which can be treated as immediate perpetuities. The rate of interest divided into 100 gives the multiplier to convert annual value into capital value.

For the valuation of properties involving rates of interest approaching 10 per cent., a revenue "life" of 40 years or more could be regarded, with pre-war conditions as a perpetuity, with a negligible degree of error. The incidence of income tax on repayments of capital in terminable annuities makes it necessary to extend the period by more than 10 years to limit the

margin of error to former proportions with such a rate of interest.

Where the term of the revenue is not sufficiently long to treat the case as equivalent to a perpetuity, attention must be directed to the effect of the charge of income tax on the annual redemption fund.

(1) *An immediate Annuity.*

Assume that the revenue from a mineral estate is estimated to be £1,000 per annum for 20 years, and a purchaser bargains for 10 per cent. for the full term on his original outlay, and to redeem his capital at 4 per cent. To find the present value:—

Gross revenue	...	...	...	...	...	£1,000
*Mineral rights duty at 1s. in the £	...	...	...	...	...	50
Gross revenue apart from special tax	...	...	...	...	...	950
Income tax at 6s. in the £	...	...	...	...	...	285
Net revenue	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£665</u>

Allowing a purchaser a gross rate of interest of 10 per cent., with redemption at 4 per cent., the present value of £1 per annum for 20 years is shown by Table IV. to be 6·758.

Therefore the present value of £950 per annum
for 20 years is ($£950 \times 6\cdot758$) £6,420

This may be checked by approaching the problem in another way. 10 per cent. gross is equivalent (with income tax at 6s. in the pound) to 7 per cent. free of income tax:—

* In practice the order of deduction of mineral rights duty and income tax is reversed, but the net result is the same.

The amount of £1 per annum for 20 years at 4 per cent. (Table I.)	29.778
The present value of £1 for 20 years at 7 per cent. and 4 per cent. (Table II.)	3.242
The present value of £1 per annum for 20 years at 7 per cent. and 4 per cent. (29.778×3.242)	9.654
(Note.—The 9.654 could be obtained directly from the ordinary dual-rate table.)	
The present value of £665 per annum for 20 years (665×9.654)	<u>£6,420</u>

(2) *An Undeveloped Mineral Estate.*

An estate 100 acres in extent contains—according to the geological indications—a seam of coal of about 5 feet thick. The seam will probably be worked from a colliery the workings of which are half a mile from the estate in question; it is estimated that 10 years will elapse before the workings will reach the estate, and that the seam will be exhausted 20 years thereafter.

(a) To find the capital value:—

Total area of estate	100 acres.
Deduct, say, 10 per cent. for faults and barren ground	10 „
Probable net area available	90 „
Royalty value, say, £150 per superficial acre (practically 6d. per ton)	£150
Gross royalty value	£13,500
Period of working, 20 years.	
Prospective annual revenue, $£13,500 \div 20$...	£675
Deduct 5 per cent. for mineral rights duty, say	35
Gross annual rent excluding special tax ...	<u>£640</u>

Find the capital value of an annuity of £640 per annum for 20 years deferred 10 years, allowing a purchaser a net equivalent of 10 per cent. income tax free ($14\frac{2}{7}$ per cent. gross) and 4 per cent. as accumulative rate :—

Amount of £1 per annum for 20 years at 4 per cent. (Table I.)		29·778
Present value of £1 due 30 years hence at 10 per cent. and 4 per cent. (Table II.)	...	·1513
Present value of £1 per annum for 20 years after 10 years		4·5
£640 less 6s. in the £		£448
Capital value		<u>£2,016</u>

(b) Another method of approaching this would be to find the present value of the property at the beginning of the revenue term and to deal with the deferment on its merits on a different table.

To adopt rates of interest approximately comparable with the rates adopted in the preceding example take 14 per cent. (gross) for the annuity period and 7 per cent. for the deferment period :—

Present value of £1 per annum for 20 years at 14 per cent. (Table III. gives 6·675 for 12 per cent. and 5·762 for 15 per cent.), say	6·08
Present value of £1 deferred 10 years at 7 per cent.	·508
Years' purchase ($6·08 \times \cdot 508$)	... 3·088
Present value of the deferred annuity of £640 ($640 \times 3·088$)	 £1,976

(3) *A Developed Mineral Estate.*

(a) A mineral estate containing several seams of

coal is estimated to yield £5,000 per annum for 10 years, £3,000 per annum for a further 8 years, and £1,000 per annum for a further 7 years. Find the present value.

(*Note.*—To preserve round figures it is proposed to assume that mineral rights duty has been already deducted to obtain the figures given above.)

Assume a purchaser is allowed a gross remunerative rate of 12 per cent. (8·4 per cent. income tax free).

The deferment difficulty should be avoided by recasting the figures to get immediate annuities in all cases. Thus :—

- (1) £1,000 for 25 years;
- (2) £2,000 for 18 years ;
- (3) £2,000 for 10 years.

The necessary multipliers are given in Table III.

- (1) £1,000 $\times$ 7·224 = £7,224
- (2) £2,000 $\times$ 6·382 = £12,764
- (3) £2,000 $\times$ 4·613 = £9,226

Present value ... £29,214

(*b*) Consider another case where the prospective rents are variable. Assume that the rents are estimated to be £1,000 a year for the first 5 years, £2,000 a year for the next 10 years, and £4,000 a year thereafter for a further 20 years.

In this case also it is desirable to recast the prospective revenue figures to reduce the deferment difficulty. Thus the prospective rents are :—

- (1) £1,000 a year for 35 years ;
- (2) £1,000 a year for 30 years after 5 years ;
- (3) £2,000 a year for 20 years after 15 years.

It will be seen that these three annuities terminate

at the same time 35 years hence. If, therefore, the amount of each annuity is ascertained the sum of the three is the amount 35 years hence, and this can then be discounted to present value by the deferment table.

To deal with the question of income tax on the annual redemption fund it is desirable to make the valuation at a rate of interest considered to be income tax free, say 10 per cent. net ($14\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. gross):—

(1) £1,000 a year, <i>less</i> income tax at 6s. in the £ = £700.			
£700 per annum for 35 years at 4 per cent. ($\times 73.65$) (Table I.)			
amounts to			£15,555
(2) £1,000 a year, <i>less</i> income tax at 6s. in the £ = £700.			
£700 per annum for 30 years at 4 per cent. ($\times 56.085$)			
amounts to			39,259
(3) £2,000 a year, <i>less</i> income tax at 6s. in the £ = £1,400.			
£1,400 a year for 20 years at 4 per cent. ($\times 29.78$)			
amounts to			41,692
Total amount 35 years hence ...			£132,506
Present value of £1 due 35 years hence at 10 per cent. and 4 per cent. (Table II.)			1.195
Present value of annuities			£15,833

(B) *Lessee's Interests in Collieries.*

In valuing a colliery the most important and also the most difficult point is to fix the prospective profit basis.

The "profits" shown in the colliery accounts require careful consideration. There are no standard methods of book-keeping at collieries, and where collieries are in

private ownership the most diverse methods obtain of presenting balance sheets; "profits" is a very elastic term.

To obtain the capital value of a colliery it is necessary to use gross profits as a basis if the life of the colliery be not long enough to be deemed to be equivalent to a perpetuity.

From the valuer's standpoint the interest paid on debentures or on mortgage are none the less profits.

It is customary in preparing a statement of profit per ton to include in the costs an item for depreciation. From the accountant's standpoint such a method is no doubt good practice, but the valuer must eliminate such an item if he proposes to capitalise the revenue on the basis of a terminable annuity. Reasonable costs of maintenance should be set on the debit side, but not depreciation. The fact that the property represents a wasting asset is taken into account by the tables when the revenue is capitalised as a terminable annuity.

The question arises as to what should constitute the colliery unit for valuation purposes. It will, no doubt, be generally accepted that coke-ovens by-product plant, blast furnaces, and similar plant which may be associated with the colliery, are more conveniently dealt with as separate units.

In other respects the writer's view is that the colliery unit should be determined by the colliery yard, though for this purpose the branch railway might reasonably be considered as an arm of the colliery yard. Railway wagons and horses and carts used for trading purposes are perhaps best dealt with separately, as they should be in the colliery accounts.

All stores should be valued separately to form an item in the colliery valuation.

If the colliery has a "full" life it is not very material whether or no stores are treated as a separate item, but it is material when the colliery has a short life.

As an example of the valuation of the lessee's interest in a colliery, assume that an output of 200,000 tons of coal per annum is estimated to be got for 20 years at a profit of 2s. 6d. per ton:—

Estimated annual revenue = 200,000 ×	
2s. 6d.	£25,000
Say capital value to be set aside for purchase of stores and for working expenses = 30,000, and that 8 per cent. is allowed on this	2,400
Estimated annual value for capitalising ...	22,600
Say a purchaser would bargain for 15 per cent. gross on such part of his capital which was paid for profits and that the redemption fund was to be taken at 4 per cent. 20 years at 15 per cent. and 4 per cent. (Table IV.) Y.P.	5.05
Capital value of profits	£114,130
Value of plant at termination of life, say	£40,000
Liabilities for surface damage, &c., under lease, say	5,000
Net value at termination	£35,000
£1 discounted for 20 years at 6 per cent.	.311
	10,885
Capital value of lessee's interest in colliery, exclusive of stores	£125,015

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion the writer desires to suggest that the essentials for making a reliable valuation of a mineral property in the present complicated conditions are—

- (1) A thorough practical knowledge of mining which will enable the valuer correctly to assign the proper values to the revenue, the term, and the risk; and
- (2) A discriminating knowledge of the principles of the various interest tables, and how to use them.

The writer knows from the discussions which he has had with various valuers that the new problems which have been created by current day conditions have received earnest thought, and it is hoped that those who have formed views on the matter will make their contribution to the elucidation of the problems involved.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

THE AMOUNT OF £1 PER ANNUM AT 4 PER CENT.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1	1·00000	41	99·82654
2	2·04000	42	104·81960
3	3·12160	43	110·01238
4	4·24646	44	115·41288
5	5·41632	45	121·02939
6	6·63298	46	126·87057
7	7·89829	47	132·94539
8	9·21423	48	139·26321
9	10·58280	49	145·83373
10	12·00611	50	152·66708
11	13·48635	51	159·77377
12	15·02581	52	167·16472
13	16·62684	53	174·85131
14	18·29191	54	182·84536
15	20·02359	55	191·15917
16	21·82453	56	199·80554
17	23·69751	57	208·79776
18	25·64541	58	218·14967
19	27·67123	59	227·87566
20	29·77808	60	237·99069
21	31·96920	61	248·51031
22	34·24797	62	259·45073
23	36·61789	63	270·82875
24	39·08260	64	282·66190
25	41·64591	65	294·96838
26	44·31174	66	307·76712
27	47·08421	67	321·07780
28	49·96758	68	334·92091
29	52·96629	69	349·31775
30	56·08494	70	364·29046
31	59·32834	71	379·86208
32	62·70147	72	396·05637
33	66·20953	73	412·89892
34	69·85791	74	430·41478
35	73·65222	75	448·63137
36	77·59831	76	467·57662
37	81·70225	77	487·27969
38	85·97034	78	507·77087
39	90·40915	79	529·08171
40	95·02552	80	551·24498

TABLE I.—*continued.*

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
81	574·29478	91	862·10267
82	598·26657	92	897·58677
83	623·19723	93	934·49024
84	649·12512	94	972·86985
85	676·09012	95	1,012·78465
86	704·13372	96	1,054·29603
87	733·29908	97	1,097·46788
88	763·63104	98	1,142·36659
89	795·17628	99	1,189·06125
90	827·98333	100	1,237·62370

TABLE II.

THE PRESENT VALUE OF £1 DUE n YEARS hence at remunerative rates of 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 15 per cent. respectively, the Profits being assumed to accumulate at 4 per cent.

Years n .	6 and 4 per cent.	7 and 4 per cent.	8 and 4 per cent.	10 and 4 per cent.	12 and 4 per cent.	15 and 4 per cent.	Years n .
1	·9434	·9346	·9259	·9091	·8929	·8696	1
2	·8909	·8750	·8597	·8306	·8033	·7657	2
3	·8422	·8207	·8002	·7621	·7275	·6811	3
4	·7969	·7709	·7464	·7019	·6624	·6109	4
5	·7547	·7251	·6977	·6487	·6061	·5517	5
6	·7153	·6829	·6533	·6012	·5568	·5013	6
7	·6785	·6440	·6128	·5587	·5134	·4577	7
8	·6440	·6079	·5757	·5204	·4749	·4198	8
9	·6116	·5744	·5415	·4858	·4405	·3865	9
10	·5813	·5434	·5103	·4544	·4097	·3570	10
11	·5527	·5144	·4810	·4258	·3819	·3308	11
12	·5259	·4874	·4541	·3996	·3567	·3073	12
13	·5006	·4621	·4292	·3756	·3339	·2862	13
14	·4767	·4385	·4059	·3535	·3130	·2671	14
15	·4542	·4164	·3843	·3331	·2939	·2498	15
16	·4330	·3956	·3642	·3142	·2763	·2340	16
17	·4129	·3761	·3453	·2968	·2602	·2195	17
18	·3939	·3578	·3277	·2805	·2452	·2063	18
19	·3759	·3405	·3112	·2654	·2314	·1941	19
20	·3588	·3242	·2957	·2514	·2187	·1829	20

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Years n.	6 and 4 per cent.	7 and 4 per cent.	8 and 4 per cent.	10 and 4 per cent.	12 and 4 per cent.	15 and 4 per cent.	Years n.
21	·3427	·3088	·2811	·2383	·2068	·1725	21
22	·3273	·2943	·2674	·2260	·1957	·1629	22
23	·3128	·2806	·2545	·2145	·1854	·1540	23
24	·2990	·2677	·2423	·2037	·1757	·1457	24
25	·2858	·2554	·2309	·1936	·1667	·1380	25
26	·2733	·2438	·2200	·1841	·1583	·1308	26
27	·2614	·2328	·2098	·1752	·1504	·1240	27
28	·2501	·2223	·2001	·1668	·1429	·1177	28
29	·2393	·2124	·1909	·1588	·1359	·1118	29
30	·2291	·2030	·1823	·1513	·1294	·1062	30
31	·2193	·1941	·1740	·1442	·1232	·1010	31
32	·2100	·1856	·1662	·1375	·1173	·0961	32
33	·2011	·1775	·1588	·1312	·1118	·0915	33
34	·1926	·1698	·1518	·1252	·1066	·0871	34
35	·1845	·1625	·1451	·1195	·1016	·0830	35
36	·1768	·1555	·1387	·1142	·0970	·0791	36
37	·1694	·1488	·1327	·1090	·0926	·0754	37
38	·1624	·1425	·1269	·1042	·0884	·0720	38
39	·1556	·1365	·1215	·0996	·0844	·0687	39
40	·1492	·1307	·1162	·0952	·0806	·0656	40
41	·1431	·1252	·1113	·0910	·0770	·0626	41
42	·1372	·1199	·1065	·0871	·0736	·0598	42
43	·1316	·1149	·1020	·0833	·0704	·0571	43
44	·1262	·1101	·0977	·0797	·0673	·0546	44
45	·1210	·1056	·0936	·0763	·0644	·0522	45
46	·1161	·1012	·0897	·0731	·0616	·0499	46
47	·1114	·0970	·0859	·0700	·0590	·0478	47
48	·1069	·0930	·0824	·0670	·0565	·0457	48
49	·1026	·0892	·0789	·0642	·0540	·0437	49
50	·0984	·0855	·0757	·0615	·0518	·0418	50
51	·0945	·0820	·0726	·0589	·0496	·0400	51
52	·0907	·0787	·0696	·0564	·0475	·0384	52
53	·0870	·0755	·0667	·0541	·0455	·0367	53
54	·0835	·0724	·0640	·0519	·0436	·0352	54
55	·0802	·0695	·0614	·0497	·0418	·0337	55
56	·0770	·0667	·0589	·0477	·0400	·0323	56
57	·0739	·0640	·0565	·0457	·0384	·0309	57
58	·0710	·0614	·0542	·0438	·0368	·0296	58
59	·0681	·0589	·0520	·0420	·0353	·0284	59
60	·0654	·0566	·0499	·0403	·0338	·0273	60
61	·0628	·0543	·0479	·0387	·0324	·0261	61
62	·0604	·0521	·0460	·0371	·0311	·0250	62
63	·0580	·0500	·0441	·0356	·0298	·0240	63
64	·0557	·0481	·0423	·0342	·0286	·0230	64
65	·0535	·0462	·0406	·0328	·0275	·0221	65
66	·0514	·0443	·0390	·0315	·0264	·0212	66
67	·0493	·0426	·0375	·0302	·0253	·0203	67
68	·0474	·0409	·0360	·0290	·0243	·0195	68
69	·0455	·0393	·0345	·0277	·0232	·0187	69
70	·0437	·0377	·0332	·0267	·0224	·0180	70

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Years <i>n.</i>	6 and 4 per cent.	7 and 4 per cent.	8 and 4 per cent.	10 and 4 per cent.	12 and 4 per cent.	15 and 4 per cent.	Years <i>n.</i>
71	·0420	·0362	·0319	·0256	·0215	·0175	71
72	·0404	·0348	·0306	·0246	·0206	·0165	72
73	·0388	·0334	·0294	·0236	·0198	·0159	73
74	·0373	·0321	·0282	·0227	·0190	·0155	74
75	·0358	·0309	·0271	·0218	·0182	·0146	75
76	·0344	·0296	·0260	·0209	·0175	·0141	76
77	·0331	·0284	·0250	·0201	·0168	·0135	77
78	·0318	·0273	·0240	·0193	·0161	·0130	78
79	·0305	·0263	·0231	·0185	·0155	·0124	79
80	·0293	·0253	·0222	·0178	·0149	·0120	80
81	·0282	·0243	·0213	·0171	·0143	·0115	81
82	·0271	·0233	·0205	·0164	·0137	·0110	82
83	·0260	·0224	·0197	·0158	·0132	·0106	83
84	·0250	·0215	·0189	·0152	·0127	·0102	84
85	·0241	·0207	·0181	·0146	·0122	·0098	85
86	·0231	·0198	·0174	·0140	·0117	·0094	86
87	·0222	·0190	·0168	·0134	·0113	·0090	87
88	·0214	·0183	·0161	·0129	·0108	·0086	88
89	·0205	·0176	·0155	·0124	·0104	·0083	89
90	·0197	·0170	·0149	·0119	·0100	·0080	90
91	·0190	·0163	·0143	·0115	·0096	·0077	91
92	·0182	·0156	·0137	·0110	·0092	·0074	92
93	·0175	·0150	·0132	·0106	·0088	·0071	93
94	·0168	·0144	·0127	·0102	·0085	·0068	94
95	·0162	·0139	·0122	·0098	·0082	·0065	95
96	·0156	·0133	·0117	·0094	·0078	·0063	96
97	·0150	·0128	·0113	·0090	·0075	·0060	97
98	·0144	·0123	·0108	·0087	·0072	·0058	98
99	·0138	·0118	·0104	·0083	·0070	·0056	99
100	·0133	·0114	·0100	·0080	·0067	·0054	100

TABLE III.

PRESENT VALUE OF £1 PER ANNUM FOR n YEARS with an allowance for Income Tax on the Redemption Fund at the rate of 6s. in the pound and Interest on the Capital at the following rates per cent. :—

Years n .	8 per cent.	10 per cent.	12 per cent.	15 per cent.	Years n .
1	·663	·654	·646	·633	1
2	1·291	1·266	1·241	1·207	2
3	1·885	1·837	1·791	1·725	3
4	2·448	2·371	2·298	2·195	4
5	2·981	2·870	2·766	2·620	5
6	3·486	3·337	3·197	3·005	6
7	3·964	3·773	3·595	3·352	7
8	4·416	4·180	3·962	3·667	8
9	4·845	4·560	4·301	3·952	9
10	5·251	4·916	4·614	4·210	10
11	5·635	5·249	4·902	4·444	11
12	5·999	5·560	5·168	4·655	12
13	6·344	5·850	5·413	4·846	13
14	6·671	6·122	5·639	5·019	14
15	6·980	6·376	5·848	5·176	15
16	7·272	6·613	6·041	5·317	16
17	7·550	6·834	6·219	5·445	17
18	7·812	7·041	6·382	5·562	18
19	8·061	7·235	6·533	5·667	19
20	8·297	7·416	6·673	5·761	20
21	8·520	7·585	6·801	5·847	21
22	8·730	7·743	6·920	5·925	22
23	8·930	7·890	7·030	5·996	23
24	9·120	8·028	7·131	6·060	24
25	9·300	8·157	7·224	6·117	25
26	9·469	8·278	7·310	6·169	26
27	9·630	8·391	7·389	6·216	27
28	9·782	8·496	7·463	6·259	28
29	9·926	8·594	7·530	6·298	29
30	10·062	8·686	7·592	6·333	30
31	10·192	8·772	7·650	6·364	31
32	10·314	8·852	7·703	6·393	32
33	10·430	8·928	7·751	6·420	33
34	10·540	8·998	7·796	6·443	34
35	10·644	9·063	7·838	6·464	35
36	10·742	9·125	7·877	6·484	36
37	10·835	9·182	7·912	6·501	37
38	10·924	9·235	7·945	6·517	38
39	11·007	9·285	7·975	6·531	39
40	11·086	9·332	8·002	6·544	40
41	11·161	9·376	8·028	6·556	41
42	11·232	9·417	8·052	6·566	42
43	11·299	9·455	8·074	6·575	43
44	11·363	9·490	8·094	6·584	44
45	11·423	9·524	8·112	6·592	45
46	11·480	9·555	8·129	6·599	46
47	11·535	9·584	8·145	6·606	47
48	11·586	9·611	8·160	6·611	48
49	11·634	9·637	8·173	6·616	49
50	11·680	9·661	8·186	6·621	50

TABLE IV.

PRESENT VALUE OF £1 PER ANNUM FOR n YEARS, Redemption of Capital being at 4 per cent. with an allowance for Income Tax on the Sinking Fund at the rate of 6s. in the pound, and Interest on Capital at the following rates per cent. :—

Years n .	8 per cent.	10 per cent.	12 per cent.	15 per cent.	Years n .
1	·663	·654	·646	·634	1
2	1·282	1·250	1·219	1·176	2
3	1·860	1·793	1·731	1·646	3
4	2·401	2·291	2·191	2·056	4
5	2·909	2·749	2·606	2·417	5
6	3·386	3·171	2·982	2·737	6
7	3·833	3·560	3·324	3·022	7
8	4·255	3·921	3·636	3·278	8
9	4·651	4·256	3·922	3·509	9
10	5·026	4·567	4·184	3·718	10
11	5·379	4·856	4·426	3·907	11
12	5·712	5·126	4·650	4·080	12
13	6·027	5·379	4·857	4·239	13
14	6·326	5·615	5·048	4·384	14
15	6·608	5·836	5·226	4·518	15
16	6·875	6·044	5·392	4·641	16
17	7·129	6·240	5·547	4·756	17
18	7·369	6·423	5·692	4·861	18
19	7·598	6·595	5·827	4·960	19
20	7·814	6·758	5·953	5·051	20
21	8·021	6·912	6·072	5·137	21
22	8·216	7·057	6·184	5·216	22
23	8·403	7·194	6·289	5·290	23
24	8·580	7·323	6·388	5·360	24
25	8·749	7·446	6·481	5·426	25
26	8·910	7·563	6·569	5·488	26
27	9·063	7·672	6·652	5·545	27
28	9·209	7·777	6·730	5·599	28
29	9·348	7·876	6·804	5·651	29
30	9·481	7·970	6·874	5·699	30
31	9·609	8·060	6·941	5·745	31
32	9·730	8·145	7·004	5·788	32
33	9·845	8·226	7·064	5·829	33
34	9·956	8·303	7·120	5·867	34
35	10·060	8·376	7·174	5·904	35
36	10·162	8·446	7·225	5·938	36
37	10·257	8·512	7·274	5·971	37
38	10·350	8·575	7·320	6·002	38
39	10·438	8·636	7·364	6·031	39
40	10·522	8·693	7·406	6·059	40
41	10·603	8·748	7·445	6·086	41

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

Years <i>n.</i>	8 per cent.	10 per cent.	12 per cent.	15 per cent.	Years <i>n.</i>
42	10·680	8·801	7·484	6·112	42
43	10·754	8·851	7·520	6·136	43
44	10·825	8·899	7·555	6·159	44
45	10·893	8·945	7·587	6·180	45
46	10·958	8·988	7·618	6·201	46
47	11·020	9·030	7·649	6·221	47
48	11·080	9·070	7·678	6·240	48
49	11·137	9·108	7·705	6·258	49
50	11·191	9·145	7·731	6·275	50

AT
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Held on Monday, May 9th, 1921,

A Discussion took place on a Paper entitled
THE VALUATION OF MINERAL PROPERTIES,
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO POST-WAR CONDITIONS.

By T. A. O'DONAHUE, F.G.S. (Fellow).

JOHN WILLMOT (President) in the Chair.

Mr. W. FORSTER BROWN (Fellow) said he rose with very great pleasure to move a cordial vote of thanks to the author for his very valuable Paper. He desired to congratulate him not only on the thorough and comprehensive way in which he had dealt with the subject, but also on the very clear manner in which he had brought out the several points which ought to be taken into consideration in connection with mineral valuations.

It must be apparent to all who had to deal with mineral valuations that under present conditions the factors which were taken into account required some consideration, and possibly revision. For a very considerable period prior to the war general conditions and the value of money remained fairly stable, but taxes

were low and their effect on values was small, with the result that valuers had a fairly clear standard upon which to proceed. But the war had changed all that. The rental value of money had increased: taxes were high, and there was a general condition of uncertainty. For some years the people of the country had been trying to adjust themselves to a higher level of values, which had been a matter of some difficulty, and they were now in the throes of trying to readjust themselves to a lower level, which threatened to be a more difficult process still; and he doubted very much whether the time had arrived when it was possible to expect that any sort of standard of level of value would be forthcoming.

Another point which occurred to him with regard to the question of the level of values was that the people of this country might not be the people who were going to settle what the level of values was going to be, and that it might be fixed for them by their competitors abroad. It was well known that in trade depression the limit of downward values was generally reached when the level at which the most economically managed and most efficient concerns could produce and live was brought about, and if our competitors abroad were more favourably placed and able to produce more cheaply this country would have to come down to that level or go under. Although, therefore, they might not be at a level at which a standard of suitable values could be accepted, the suggestion of the author that the matter should be considered was very sound, because the conditions were totally different from what they were previously.

He did not gather that Mr. O'Donahue suggested any change in the basic method of arriving at a mineral

valuation except perhaps in so far as deferred annuities were concerned. That subject had been very fully discussed in previous Papers by the same author, and he, therefore, did not propose to touch upon it at the moment, but it was suggested in the Paper under discussion that it might be necessary to vary the rate of interest in arriving at the capitalised value in order to accord more with the present rental value of money. He did not exactly suggest, but he brought the point up for discussion, whether any alteration in the remunerative interest was necessary to approximate to the present risks. It was in connection with the latter point that valuers were likely to have the greatest difficulty, because under present conditions it was exceedingly difficult to gauge what the risks were. Taking the coal industry, new methods of ascertaining wages were being suggested, and what their actual effect might be upon the profit-earning capacity of an undertaking was very difficult to gauge. The author gave a very clear classification of the risks; he divided them into the risks appertaining to the revenue-producing machine or the property; secondly, the risks which applied to the property and the revenue; and, thirdly, the risks to revenue only. One fact which he thought could not be lost sight of was that in dealing with mineral valuations in a great number of cases they were dealing with annuities over a long period of years, and it therefore seemed necessary to take a long view in considering the risks appertaining to a property. Mr. O'Donahue expressed the view that on the whole the risks were reduced, but personally he did not know that he could go as far as that. He quite agreed, however, that the risks were not increased.

Taking the first point, the risks appertaining to the revenue-producing machine, it was well known that

colliery properties were more efficiently managed and more closely looked after now than they used to be in the old days, and he had no doubt that as time went on the risks appertaining to them might be reduced. In looking, however, at the risks to revenue, if one allowed one's judgment to be coloured much by the present outlook, one would think that perhaps those risks were likely to be increased. There was one basic fact which he thought was a very important one, to which the author referred on page 326, namely, that if the revenue to be obtained in an industry was not adequate, capital would not be attached to it, and for that reason he thought the revenue in the future would be adequate, especially when dealing with such a basic proposition as coal.

Page 323 dealt with what he took to be the main object of the Paper, namely, the consideration of what ought to be the factors dealt with in the post-war conditions as compared with the pre-war conditions. It was suggested, for instance, that certain increases were necessary in the interest charged, and that where a 6 per cent. rate had been employed it should be increased to 9·6 per cent., and so forth. He would like to ask the author whether he considered that in dealing with revenues spread over a long period of years it would be wise to take such a considerable increase, because although those figures might be quite correct at the present time they might be different after a few years had elapsed.

There were a great number of interesting and important points to which he did not propose to refer, although he had no doubt that other speakers would do so. There were, however, two points of detail which had occurred to him in looking through the Paper. At the end of the first paragraph on page 319 the author

dealt with the question of the valuation of a certain rent, and, if the speaker was right in his reading, there appeared to be a suggestion underlying the paragraph that the certain rent might be valued at a different rate of interest or discount than a royalty. In a case where a lease was let to a substantial lessée with no power of giving up, even if the mineral turned out to be unworkable at a profit, he agreed with the author that a certain rent was a less risky proposition than a royalty, but where a lessee had power to surrender if the mineral could not be worked at a profit it appeared to him it would be subject to very much the same risk as a royalty, so that he thought each case would have to be dealt with on the facts relating to it.

The other point to which he wished to refer was the statement made on page 325 in connection with the cost of construction, where the author rather suggested that he expected that the cost of construction of collieries or establishing them was going to be two or three times the pre-war value. Personally he thought that statement was open to some doubt, because a substantial portion of the cost of construction of a colliery was dependent on industries which were likely to have their cost of production governed by competitors abroad, and if their price of production was too high, outside material would probably come in. To his mind two or three times pre-war rate seemed very high; he would be disposed to put it at from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times when things got down to anything like a reasonable level.

He had nothing further to say, except that he greatly appreciated the privilege of being asked to move the vote of thanks to the author for his very valuable Paper.

MR. G. TURVILLE BROWN (Fellow) said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to the author for his valuable and interesting Paper. In the first place he thought the members ought to recognise the modernity of the Paper. It was the very antithesis of the secrecy which surrounded the "art and mystery" of a surveyor a generation ago. He believed it was the custom in professional circles in America and Canada to put all the cards on the table, and he thought the author, in writing his Paper, had succeeded in carrying out the idea that he would put down everything which he thought would be for the benefit of the younger members of the profession. When he (the speaker) was writing a paper more or less on the same subject a few years ago he remarked, in going through The Institution Library, that on the real pith—the real subject of valuation—astonishingly little had been written, so that a paper like the present, which went into the matter and gave a young fellow food for thought, was of the very greatest value.

It was not his intention to criticise the Paper, and anything that he said would be more by way of supplement. At the bottom of page 313 the author stated that it was fallacious to assume that the yield from speculative properties, taken as a whole, should be substantially higher than the yield from, say, gilt-edged securities; that the revenue from collieries ought to be looked upon as perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. higher than would be obtained from Consols, and that the remainder should be looked upon as an insurance fund to cover the risk of the particular investment failing.

He thought there was a good deal in what the author said in that respect, and he remembered that

Mr. O'Donahue mentioned the same thing in a criticism which he made of his (the speaker's) Paper. He thought, however, in considering transactions as between individuals it was necessary to have regard to the fact that a man did expect a considerably higher revenue return from a speculative investment like a colliery than he did from a gilt-edged investment, but when valuing the minerals of the country the trade in coal or other mineral mining as a whole, perhaps rather different conditions prevailed; and if during the lifetime of the present members the whole of the coal mining in this country had to be valued, that was a point which would probably be taken into consideration.

The author dealt on pages 325 and 326 with the general situation, by which he meant the situation affecting post-war values as compared with pre-war values. He desired to say that he thoroughly agreed with the author with regard to the way in which income tax should be treated in valuations. It was necessary to take the net return which would be received from that part of the income from a terminable annuity which should be regarded as capital, and to remember that the sum to be invested each year was liable to such a formidable deduction as 6s. in the £. That appeared to him absolutely scientific and uncontrovertible, and he agreed with the author in that respect.

With regard to the general subject, Mr. Forster Brown had referred to the question of taking into account the cost of things in considering their value. Just about the time the war ended he was asked to help a Government department, and he went into that department for rather more than twelve months. There was a considerable number of valuers in the department, and a great number of valuations were being pre-

pared with the idea of the Government realising the factories which they had either built or taken over for war purposes during the war. Some of the valuers prepared their valuations on what they called "a cost value basis," *i.e.*, they took the cost of a factory not as it was but as they imagined it would be after the war was over, generally about twice the pre-war cost. Personally he was sure that anything of that sort was a fallacy. The only real test of value was to base the amount of the valuation on what the property would bring in and the period for which it was likely to bring in the income which it was expected to produce. He noticed the author said: "In such circumstances it can be fairly adduced that the economic value of existing undertakings with 'full' lives must approximate to the cost of new developments, based on the prospective prices of the immediate future, when abnormal conditions have ceased to operate and normal post-war conditions obtain." He was sure Mr. O'Donahue was much too scientific to have confined his ideas to capital costs, and that he had had full regard, and would have in any concrete instance which came before him, to the income-producing properties only of the property.

The author dealt on page 326 with the question of the probabilities of the coal trade of this country making 2s. 6d. a ton profit in the future. He had put up that subject for "the daws to peck at." The members were met together on the present occasion in the midst of the most disastrous strike that the country had ever known—perhaps he ought to say "stoppage," because he believed the labour people did not like to call it a strike. The main point, really the only point, at issue was the question of what were to be the colliers' wages in the future. He ventured to make the statement that

there was only one test that could stand for any length of time in regard to colliers' wages in this country, namely, that coal must be produced here at a level of cost which would enable iron and steel to be made in this country in competition with the world. Of course that broad statement was subject to many exceptions. There were districts which, from their geographical situation, were able to supply certain small markets on terms which did not enable iron and steel to be made in those districts: but, generally speaking, on looking at the matter in the broadest way, he believed that was a correct statement. The wages were, roughly, four-fifths of the cost—say, from 75 to 80 per cent., and the “wage fund” therefore which the country could afford to pay was four-fifths of the price of the coal, such coal being at a level which would enable iron and steel to be made in this country in competition with America and the Continent. If that condition were fulfilled, all the rest followed—ship building, ship running, engineering, wool, cotton, the great business of exporting coal were all in tune; they all followed on the one condition he had set up. If, on the other hand, coal was to be produced for long periods—he did not say for short periods, because before the war he knew many boards of directors who took contracts at prices at which they lost money in order to keep their pits running—on terms which did not allow of that condition being fulfilled, he did not believe there was any room for 45,000,000 of people in this country, and the country would lose its population.

He was afraid he had kept the members rather long and perhaps had wandered rather far away from the subject of the Paper; but it afforded him much pleasure to second the vote of thanks, and he hoped that when he met the author on a valuation they would get on as pleasantly as they had done that evening.

Mr. T. G. BOCKING (Fellow) said he was glad to have the opportunity of adding his grain to the measure of thanks to the author for his excellent Paper. His own firm represented big interests amongst royalty-owners, but he sincerely trusted that his mind was not biased by the constant operation of looking after their interests—he would be very sorry to think that it was. He said that because he wished to say also that the members of his branch of the profession knew the author well, and although he was always on the other side, they looked upon him as the epitome of fairness. Personally he was quite convinced that the author's mind was not coloured in the very slightest degree by the official position he held.

It was said in the Paper that “existing colliery undertakings must achieve their economic value at “no distant date,” and he thought it was true that, generally speaking, colliery property had increased in value, and the result was that the seller of colliery property benefited every time. With regard to mineral royalties, however, as distinct from colliery properties, it must be inferred from the Paper that they had suffered a considerable diminution in value. Mineral royalties had not been increased except in a few cases—indeed, they had diminished in a large number of cases—and if they were to be valued on higher remunerative rates of interest than hitherto, their value would be brought down. He submitted, however, that as there was now greater security in mining than at any time in its history, so far as the physical possibilities of working proved seams of coal were concerned, and as royalties were almost always a first charge on an undertaking, whether

the colliery made a profit or not, a mineral royalty in a proved and developed mineral area approximated more nearly to a maximum of security than it ever did before. If, therefore, a higher remunerative rate was demanded because of the higher rental value of money, he suggested that the increased security negatived the addition, and that mineral royalties should be valued at rates not exceeding pre-war rates. The values of mineral royalties were not on a par with the values of other fixed interest securities which were entirely dependent upon the rental value of money. Science, and what he might call safety legislation, had improved, and would continue to improve, the security, and the State had taken full toll in the form of mineral rights duty.

There were a good many phases, so far as he could see, in the evolution of dear money, but there were four simple ones which seemed to run one after the other. The first was that on account of the war increased taxation had ensued; secondly, there was a higher rental value of personal services; thirdly, increased cost of commodities and facilities; and fourthly, a higher rental value of money to enable capital to maintain its original relative value. It seemed to him to be almost impossible to increase the rental value of money in proportion to the all-round increases against it. Whether it was the large capitalist purchasing materials and labour, or the smaller capitalist purchasing a suit of clothes, capital always paid, but labour never, and the seller benefited every time. Those platitudes explained the apparent anomaly that, although higher remunerative rates of interest decreased the value of the unit annuity in colliery property, yet the values of existing colliery undertakings must eventually increase. The reason was that colliery profits must be

increased to keep the industry commercially sound, and there must be in that event more annuity units to be multiplied by the lower value. It did not seem to him, therefore, a question of whether they *would* increase, but that they *must* increase, bearing in mind the high costs which must obtain for some time.

The author's method of computing the present value of an immediate annuity on dual rates had always had a tendency to confuse him. Mrs. Einstein was reported to have said that she understood her husband's explanation of "relativity" every time he explained it, but she then promptly forgot it. The author's method, although producing perfectly correct results, seemed to lay the stress on an accumulation of capital instead of a distribution of interest on an investment. Personally he liked to arrive at precisely similar results by taking the alternative view—to which the author had no objection if the conditions were understood, as he indicated on page 315 of the Paper—and looking upon the transaction as if it were made by a corporation which purchased with the shareholders' money a certain wasting asset, a seam of coal. It was obviously the duty of the corporation to provide an annual dividend at a substantial rate—the remunerative rate—and to account for the whole of the capital sum when the asset had entirely wasted away. If one took the annual *sum* per £ required for the redemption fund and added it to the remunerative *rate* per £, that gave a figure the reciprocal of which was the present value factor or "years' purchase." In the case of a seam of coal the wasting asset was just as capable of producing a revenue when almost exhausted as when just opened up. It reminded him of Oliver Wendell Holmes' "wonderful one-hoss shay," which ran without deterioration for a hundred

years and a day and then "went to pieces all at once, "all at once and nothing first—just as bubbles do when "they burst." That was a very good illustration of a wasting asset, and it was one which was quite easily valued.

The usefulness of the author's tables was apparent when deferment had to be calculated. It must be incorrect to provide for a sinking fund during the period when no wastage was taking place in the asset, but the correct method of arriving at deferment was a nice problem. He had until recently simply discounted the future value, allowing a rate of interest on the present value somewhere between the high remunerative rate and the accumulative rate—6 per cent. or so—a method which the author described as logical but inelegant. Dr. Johnson said that "the natural progress of the "works of men was from rudeness to convenience, from "convenience to elegance, and from elegance to nicety." If his (the speaker's) way of doing it was not elegant it was convenient, and it was very near to the nicety which was required.

By Mr. O'Donahue's method the purchaser of a deferred annuity only calculated the annual interest at the remunerative rate on the present value at the commencement of the deferment period, whereas the property daily increased in value until it became the value as at the commencement of the producing period, when the remunerative rate of interest was immediately calculated on such larger sum. That was surely not entirely logical, and there was something to be said for compound interest. On the other hand, he did not allow for income tax on the principal sum during the deferment period, and the effect of that was to increase the actual remunerative rate to $1\frac{3}{7}$ ths of that of the producing

period, whereas, if anything, it should be much less, as the risk was less.

Some months ago he asked Mr. O'Donahue why he did not deduct income tax from the interest on the principal sum during the deferment, and, with a view to provoking discussion, he might assume that the speaker was not convinced that his method was right. The accumulative rate was correctly taken at a rate free of income tax—4 per cent. He suggested that the transaction was not necessarily a theoretical one, and would break down in working with actual money. If he were to receive £100 twenty years hence, there must be an actual and definite sum, bearing simple interest at 10 per cent.—such interest, less income tax, accumulating at only 4 per cent.—which would produce his £100 in twenty years' time. The 15s. 6d. savings certificates were the only instances he knew of where a pure income tax free compound interest transaction was possible without introducing a fiction—and that, of course, was only possible on a small scale. As an example of the effect of his criticism, he might say that the figure .4544 in the 10 and 4 per cent. column of Table II. would become .5261. Although the author explained, on page 329, what could be done to obtain precise results, he would be glad if he would state why income tax should not always be taken into account in the remunerative rate during the deferment period, and how a fiction could be justified at all. He suggested that a clear rule was possible, *i.e.*, income tax should be taken into account on all sums subject to accumulation, but should be ignored on all sums received as revenue, the spending of which did not affect the transaction.

Mr. FRANK HUNT (Fellow) said he did not desire to pose as one qualified to speak on the valuation of mineral properties, but after reading the Paper he desired to say that he thought it was an admirable one as an educational paper for all young men entering the profession.

For his sins he had for several years had the opportunity of examining, either for the Intermediate or for the Final Examination, papers of candidates in the subject of Valuation. The result of that experience was that in his opinion a careful study of the author's Paper would help many of those who had still to pass the examination doors, as well as many of those who had safely passed that barrier, to understand a little more what were the problems with which they were faced when they attempted to make a valuation. It was on that ground principally that he wished to support the vote of thanks to the author for his Paper.

He thought he saw he was going to say "the catch" in the passage on page 313 to which the author specially directed attention. If the members would read it carefully they would see the point in it. The author said if there was an infinite number of transactions on the basis suggested between two parties that would leave them in exactly the same position at the end. He was prepared to concede to the author the fact that that might be so, but there was not time enough for them to perform an infinite number of transactions, and, even if there was enough time to do so, there was not enough money in the world to carry it out. He was quite prepared to take the author's word for it, that in the end they would find themselves in exactly the same position as when they started. He thought, however, it was necessary to take the author's statement as a matter of faith, because

there was nobody present who would be able to judge whether his calculations would come right in the end or not.

As valuers were not prophets, they must assume something when they came to calculate possible revenue. On page 317 the author referred to the question of dealing only with an ascertained income, but nobody could say what might be the probable income in years to come; they could only assume a figure. Valuing, so far as he could ascertain, could never be an exact science; it was merely a matter of opinion. One man might arrive at a conclusion by one way, and another man might find it by a different path altogether; but in the end it was generally the higgling of the market which would determine what exactly was the sort of standard of value which would govern generally the market value of a commodity. So far as he had been able to learn, there was no difference between dealing with the valuation of mineral properties and dealing with the valuation of any other class of property at all. Special problems had to be dealt with, but, as he said before, there was a field into which he was not entitled to venture.

Perhaps the most startling point in the Paper was the suggestion that income tax should be considered as a deduction from the expected revenue before commencing to capitalise. One of the fundamentals of valuation taught in their earlier days was that income tax as it applied to incomes of every kind was a matter that could be disregarded. He was prepared, however, to go all the way with the author in regard to the effect of income tax when once the sinking fund provision came to be considered.

He remembered standing up to be shot at at

Sessions on the question as to what was the right rate of interest at which the sinking fund in connection with a valuation for a tramway ought to be accumulated in the future. It was put to him that the rate of interest that could be earned nowadays on a Government security was very much greater than it had been in past years, but the point that had escaped notice was that, while they might get a gross rate of interest, as a matter of fact the earnings in a sinking fund were always at the net rate after the income tax had been considered. It was curious, on looking back, to see how closely the rate of interest on a gilt-edged security such as Government stock followed the curve of the increase in the income tax, and to note that a constant figure might fairly well be used over a relatively long term of years as representing the net earnings at which a sinking fund might be accumulated. Although Government securities were now seen in the region of 6 per cent., with a 6s. rate of income tax, it looked very much like net earnings in the old days when the income tax was less than 1s., and there was a standard rate of interest round about 3 per cent.

He was afraid he had dealt with the general question and not at all with the special subject of the Paper. He was most heartily in accord with the vote of thanks which had been moved and seconded, and which he desired in every way to support.

MR. CECIL H. BAILEY (Fellow) said that in considering what he would like to say on the Paper if he were called upon to speak, he found it rather difficult to think of anything fresh, because the author had covered the whole ground extraordinarily well. There seemed

to be very little in connection with mineral valuation which he had not dealt with in some way in the Paper.

Mr. O'Donahue had been responsible in the last few years for raising a good deal of discussion on the subject of mineral valuations among mining engineers, who before he introduced the subject to them had not considered it to any great extent. It was curious to look back through the old volumes of the "Transactions of the Institution of Mining Engineers" and find that there was not a single paper on mineral valuations published in those volumes before the author began to write on the subject in 1906. It struck him that mineral valuations partook rather of the nature of real property valuations, and also of the nature of valuations of commercial businesses.

In passing, he might say that he was coming to the conclusion that the valuation of mineral royalties and freehold rights in minerals approximated very much to the valuation of the commercial rights in the minerals. Theoretically a mineral lease was a pretty definite security; it partook almost of the nature of real property; but as a matter of fact in practice he thought mineral surveyors would agree with him when he said that very frequently the lessor had to take a considerable amount of risk with the lessee in the working of the minerals, *i.e.*, frequently if the lessee came to grief the first thing that happened was that he came to the lessor, no matter what the terms of his lease were, and said he could not go on; what would the lessor do for him? It often happened that the lessor had to forego a considerable amount of his minimum rent to help the lessee over his difficulties. That was what he meant when he said that the lessor's interests were to his

mind very much akin to the interests of the lessee, *i.e.*, the man who was working the mineral.

A mineral valuation was rather like the valuation of real property; it was partly that and partly also the valuation of a business risk. It differed from the ordinary valuation of each of those in two ways. First of all, the question arose as to how far it could be said that a mining undertaking was an investment. Personally he was very doubtful whether it could be said that any mining venture was an investment: it was a speculation. It differed also in respect of the way in which it attracted capital. When an endeavour was made to float a mining undertaking the same kind of capitalist was not touched, as a matter of fact, as in the case of any other ordinary business undertaking. The field was limited, and that had always to be borne in mind when a mineral valuation was being made—that the rate of interest which it was necessary to allow was not such as might attract capital in the open market. After a certain amount of experience in valuing, he was forced to the conclusion that valuation was very much more a matter of opinion than a matter of fact, as had already been mentioned by a previous speaker.

The author started, on page 311, with a definition of value, stating that the value of a property was what it would fetch, and he then continued: "It is also true, " and a much different thing to say, that 'the value of " 'a property is what it is worth.'" It was possible to make up one's mind what the capital value of a colliery undertaking was, based on an estimate of what its income was likely to be, but that might not be at all the same thing as what it would be possible to get for it in the open market. He thought mineral surveyors ought to do what they could to stop the guessing at values

which a good many of them had experienced, and, if possible, try to put down what they considered was the worth of a colliery undertaking or mineral property before entering into a transaction for its sale or letting.

In considering the subject of valuation, he was very much struck by the two sides which the author had set out at the end of his Paper. The author there stated that there were two essentials for making a reliable valuation of a mineral property in the present complicated conditions: one was a thorough practical knowledge of mining, and the second was a discriminating knowledge of the principles of the various interest tables. Personally he liked the word "discriminating" very much. Mining engineers might not always be expert actuaries, but that was no reason why they should not be able to use a discriminating knowledge of actuarial calculations.

The principal interest of the Paper arose from the discussion of post-war conditions as affecting valuation. The author set down certain conditions which had been in existence during the last year or two, but personally he was inclined to think that those conditions were not, with the exception of income tax, going to last very long. It required a person very highly experienced in finance to say what the rental value of money was going to be in the future, even the near future, but all must agree that 4 per cent. was a fair figure to take for the last year or two. The degree of risk attaching to mining concerns was tremendously variable, and he thought it was always the hardest part of the mining valuer's job to decide what risk he should allow. Only experience could count in that—experience of profits made over a long term of years, and not over too wide an area. One must be in the position of knowing, if

possible, the sort of profits that had been made in any particular case. It was necessary to compare one case with another, and one must be in a position to know the profits which had been made. The present, as a matter of fact, was rather an unfortunate time for the Paper, because matters were rather in the melting-pot, and it was extremely difficult to lay down any general suggestion at the moment for estimating colliery profits. On the other hand, he thought it was somewhat easier to make an estimate of what profits were likely to be in any particular case; one knew what one was dealing with, the class of coal, markets, and so on, and if the present trouble could be settled he hoped it would soon be possible to estimate what the cost of getting coal was going to be in the future. A year ago he would have agreed that something between two and three times the present cost of construction price must be contemplated, but at the present moment he was not so sure. For that reason he was inclined to think that a generalised profit of 2s. 6d. a ton was too high.

He did not agree with the author that the profit per ton depended altogether upon the percentage profit required to attract capital. Personally he thought it depended on a number of quite different things. When a surveyor had had experience in mining matters he realised that he was in a different market from what he was in when he was trying to get capital for other business undertakings.

He would have liked to say a good deal about the later conclusions of the author, but owing to the lateness of the hour he would not do so on the present occasion. Among mining engineers the author had long held the field on the subject with which he dealt, and, backed up by actuarial mathematicians, his ideas were now becom-

ing accepted. He was not altogether prepared to accept them himself, because, as a matter of fact, he did not quite follow them. The Paper, however, went a long way towards putting the subject on a firm foundation, and it was particularly valuable from that point of view. Something definite was required in the way of actuarial calculations; at present many mining men did the work in different ways. At the same time he desired to say that in his opinion a mine valuer must be prepared to act independently. It was a great mistake, in his opinion, to attempt to make mineral valuation into an exact science.

Mr. R. F. PERCY (Fellow) said he was glad to have had an opportunity of hearing his friend the author read the Paper. He had had many opportunities of personal discussion with him, and it was a great pleasure to see him at The Institution reading a Paper in which he had assembled the various theories that he had presented to him (Mr. Percy) in the course of conversations from time to time. He was afraid he did not agree with all of them. His object in rising to speak was to thank the author for having presented the subject in such a concise and convenient form. The set of tables given with the Paper was very valuable indeed; the tables were compact, and could be carried in one's pocket when it was necessary to use them on a visit to a colliery. Some of the material contained in the Paper was well known to valuers. Table IV. was almost new; most of the mineral valuers of the country had been dealing with Tables I. and II. for a long time. Table III. was entirely new.

He did not propose to say much about the tables, but rather to refer to the new matter that the author

had introduced. He fancied the Paper was intended to be a medium for conveying to The Institution something that was perfectly new in the mode of estimating values. On page 316 some entirely new ideas were set forth, and those, he believed, would be found to form the most valuable part of the Paper. The author said that there were certain kinds of risk, which might be arranged in three classes. The first was the risk attached to the "revenue-producing machine"; the second was the risk to the "revenue as well as to the "producing machine"; and the third was that which applied to the "revenue" only. He gathered from the examples given that the producing machine was generally the colliery company. A colliery company was a machine that was liable to get out of order. The second risk was the risk of the machine plus the risk of the produce of the machine, the latter risk being to the mineral which was raised from below ground. He failed, however, to discover the third risk, and he could not quite see where an illustration of it could be obtained. The author introduced on page 317 an illustration of a Government risk, meaning, he supposed, that when money was lent to the Government there was no machine risk at all. It must be remembered, however, that there were governments and governments. Personally he would not think of lending any money to Russia, and, although he might be put in the Tower for saying so, he imagined that even in regard to the British Government there was an element of risk which might represent a decimal point.

The author's new idea was that it was necessary to have an "equated" annual rent. The author introduced a multiplier to represent the gambling risk; such risks as the tossing of a coin or the running of a horse. If a

coin were to be tossed a million times it would probably come down half a million times head and half a million times tail. Assuming that was so, on that principle, if a speculation was likely in equal degrees to prove successful or unsuccessful, then the income should be divided by two and should be discounted at a low rate such as was suitable for Government securities. Personally he did not object to it: he thought it was a good idea, but at the same time it was very much more difficult to put into practice than the old mode of valuation. The author illustrated that by taking the case of £100 which might or might not be lost: as far as the valuer could tell, the hazards were the same; the betting was even that one would lose or would not lose it. The author therefore divided by two and capitalised by 5 per cent., and he proceeded to hold this example up as a proof that that was the right and proper way to do the thing by showing that if 10 per cent. were taken a wrong result would be arrived at. What the author showed was that doubling the percentage was not the same as halving the income. Why, because the risks were even, should the rate of percentage be doubled? Why should not the square of 2 be taken—20 per cent.? Had the author said that because the risk was so great it was necessary to take 15 per cent. (and not 5 per cent.) it would be found that the solution would be about right. The only thing about it that was wrong was that it represented a double interest risk as corresponding to a halving or “equating” of the annual value.

He imagined that the equating of the annual value was rather a difficult thing to do. On page 318 the author gave an interesting illustration in connection with the valuation of a £5,000 property for a 20 years' deference on a 10 per cent. basis. Thinking that the

discount for the period of delay was too stringent, the valuer altered the deferment rate of interest from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent., and arrived at a figure of £1,078. The author said that what should have been done was to have taken four-fifths of the £500 and discounted at 8 per cent. throughout the whole period. He desired to ask the author where he got his four-fifths from. Did it come from a comparison of the 8 per cent. with the 10 per cent; and, if so, why?

Reference was made on page 319 to the same kind of thing, the statement being "It would appear from "what has gone before"—*i.e.*, the equating principle—"that the most scientific method of proceeding would "be to discount the annual value" (he thought there the author did not "discount," but "reduce," because personally he always associated "discount" with "interest," and he did not think there was an interest table involved in the present instance) "to such a net "figure that the rate of interest to be adopted for "capitalising should provide for insurance on the producing machine only." It would be noticed that the author reduced his annual value for some reason. Why did he do so? Because the machine might get out of repair, and then having reduced his figure for that reason he proceeded once more to adjust matters again for the probability of repairs being needed. He thought that the equating was a very good idea and he was quite in favour of it, *if it could be done*, but who would venture to assess the stability of the machine as a fraction?

There were a few questions he desired to ask the author which he hoped would be answered in his reply. The second item in the account on page 336 consisted of "Capital value to be set aside for purchase of stores."

That was not quite clear. It might be right, but he did not see why it should be brought in at all. There was an average profit of 2s. 6d. on 200,000 tons; why did the author proceed to cut that down?

The author had admitted that income tax was imposed upon the sinking fund or on that part of the income which was a return on the capital, and he had constructed Table IV. for the purpose of taking that into consideration. The speaker agreed that that table was a thoroughly right and a proper one. On page 328 the author stated that the question of income tax had been taken into account only so far as it affected the redemption fund. He thought that was quite correct, and in that respect he did not agree with Mr. Bocking, because obviously any income tax that was not paid ought not to be taken into consideration. In the case of a colliery investment that was deferred, or latent, and no money was forthcoming from it in cash, the income tax assessor knew nothing about it, and did not collect any tax, and therefore, it was not necessary to allow for it. On page 334 the author had not apparently taken into consideration that part of the income tax which was imposed upon the income which the investor might spend without losing his capital. The first item in the account was £1,000 a year, less income tax of 6s. in the £. The author then raised it to its accumulated total, and afterwards he discounted it to arrive at present value. By so doing it appeared to him that the author had taken the income tax out of the lot instead of out of only the redemption part.

The various methods of discounting referred to were highly interesting, but a practical man did not rely upon tables. He used his common-sense, his experience, his knowledge of the market, and those enabled him

to say (sometimes even when shutting his eyes) what the price of a mineral property ought to be. Some years ago he had a very interesting discussion with an actuary at Somerset House, who argued in favour of Table II. given in the Paper. At that time the actuary half convinced him that those tables should be used, particularly for deferments, because if Inwood's Tables (the consistent tables) were applied to mineral rents, subject to a long period of deferment, the present value was very low indeed. If a high rate of 15 per cent. or 20 per cent. were taken, a trifling capital value was obtained; and it was for that reason that the Estate Duty Department objected to that kind of discounting. A great many members of The Institution gave way upon this point, and were content to accept the tables which went by the name of "King's Tables." Thirty or forty years' experience led him to think that, after all, these tables were not right. Taking a single illustration from the middle of page 340 it would be found that the present value of £1 at 40 years at 8 per cent. or 10 per cent. was about .1; in other words, the present value of £100 to be paid in a lump sum was £10 cash down. He denied that that was correct; there was nobody in England who would be likely to adopt such figures. The members probably knew that the Chinese took about sixty years in which to sink a well. Neither the man who commenced it nor his son saw it finished; the grandson saw the completion of the work. That was the Chinese way, but it was not done in this country. If anybody offered him property at the present time at the rate of £10 per £100 of its ultimate value, which he knew would not produce a single penny for forty years, he would not buy it at that price.

In conclusion, he would venture to state that in his experience the so-called "King's," or Dual-rate Tables, had rarely been proved in the actual market to be correct, but that the "Inwood," or Single-rate Tables, with all their stringency, were generally nearer the truth.

Mr. A. G. CHARLETON, A.R.S.M., M.I.M.M. (Visitor), said he had read the Paper and had listened to the discussion upon it with great interest, as many new questions of great importance were introduced.

Personally he was more connected with the non-ferrous side of mining and knew very little about coal-mining operations, so that he was afraid he could not throw any light on the various points that had been mentioned in such an interesting manner by the different speakers. As the hour was very late, he would take the opportunity of communicating any remarks he desired to make in writing.

The vote of thanks having been put to the meeting and carried unanimously,

Mr. T. A. O'DONAHUE, F.G.S. (Fellow), who was requested by the President to reply in writing owing to the lateness of the hour, said he would be very glad to avail himself of the privilege thus accorded to him, because he was afraid it would take a considerable time to deal with the many points that had been brought forward. He thanked the mover and seconder very much for the exceedingly kind manner in which they had proposed and seconded the vote of thanks, and the various members who had contributed such interesting remarks on his Paper.

The PRESIDENT said that coming, as he did, from the Midland counties and being brought frequently into touch with the author in connection with business matters, it had been a very pleasant duty to him to preside over the meeting and to hear the Paper read. The members knew the thorough knowledge the author possessed of the subject with which he had dealt, and the new ideas introduced would, he was sure, prove of great value to all the members. Having met the author professionally, he appreciated the great fairness with which he always approached the various subjects with which he had to deal. When a man of Mr. O'Donahue's great experience and knowledge discussed a question of valuation with those who were not so conversant with that particular question, the latter knew perfectly well that they would be treated fairly and properly.

With regard to the general question, as one who was in the position of collecting royalties on behalf of a number of owners of estates on which mines existed, it had always seemed to him that there was a considerable element of risk in the income which was derived from anything below the surface. When listening to the Paper he recalled to mind the number of appeals that had been made to the landholders, whom he represented, in connection with periods of stoppages and for the determination of the lease because it could not be worked at a profit. Personally he had the advantage in general practice of going to the mining agent and hearing what he had to say about the matter, and very often he was told that there were just grounds for some concession being made; it had always seemed to him, therefore, that in dealing with mineral properties there was a considerable risk. That was a factor which made

an investor give less years' purchase for an investment in a property which had a high rate of interest; in other words, the valuer had to be uncommonly careful in what he put down as the value of the property in those particular circumstances.

Written communication received from Mr. A. G. CHARLETON (Visitor):—

I greatly appreciate the honour done me by your Institution in inviting me to attend the meeting at which Mr. T. A. O'Donahue's Paper upon "The Valuation of Mineral Properties" was read and discussed.

Not only is the Paper itself full of valuable and new information which must be of great interest to surveyors, but many points have been brought out by the discussion it gave rise to which are of practical value and most informative to others, like myself, who are not colliery experts.

The author has confined himself to that branch of the subject which principally relates to collieries with which I have had no professional connection in the past; nevertheless the basic principles which he has laid down from an actuarial standpoint apply more or less to that branch of the mining profession in which I have been employed for the past forty years—the valuation of non-ferrous metalliferous mines—a subject in which I naturally take a keen interest.

Since 1877, when Mr. D. Hoskold published his classical work *The Engineers' Valuing Assistant*, the valuation of collieries has been brought more or less to the state of an exact science; but, as shown by the author of the Paper under discussion, various new

factors have entered into the problem since the war, such as accumulative rates of interest on Consols and other Government securities, altered rates of income tax, Government control, &c.

In all valuations there must always be some element of greater or lesser uncertainty that is liable to vitiate any calculation made upon an "actuarial basis," to which the author makes brief allusion in the "conclusion" of his Paper. And I am therefore disposed to agree with what appeared to be in the minds of several speakers who have commented upon the Paper, viz., that the practical value of the valuation of a colliery, or of any other mine, largely depends upon the practical experience of the man who makes the valuation, upon which his opinion upon numerous points must necessarily be based; a thorough knowledge of the nature of ore deposits and of mines and mining conditions, involving mechanical and other problems, being requisite in the first instance in order to enable him to "assign the proper values to "the revenue, the term, and the risks." "The principles "of the various interest tables and how to use them" have, of course, to be understood and applied as well; but this is in reality of secondary importance in connection with the valuation of mineral properties, more particularly in the case of non-ferrous metal mines.

With the value of gold and of labour both fluctuating as they are now doing widely within comparatively short spaces of time, it is an extremely difficult, if not impossible, proposition to assign any present definite value even to a developed mining property as an "immediate perpetuity"; and until stability has been restored to industry, the allowance to be made for the necessary equipment and development of an undeveloped mineral estate when the annuity anticipated belongs

to the "deferred class," becomes a still more difficult problem, because the cost of labour and coal both enter largely into the cost of machinery and supplies of all kinds.

Comparative figures of cost, which govern "efficiency" "engineering" and "valuations," as giving necessary standards of work and for calculation purposes, are, in fact, no longer obtainable as reliable guides for the future. But on the whole the valuation of a colliery property is usually, I believe, recognised to be a simpler problem than is the case with most metal mines, because, although a colliery is a wasting asset, the nature of the deposit, geologically speaking, is more or less regular, permitting its probable life to be determined with more or less accuracy, and there are no complicated problems of metallurgical extraction and marketing to be considered.

Still, as one or two speakers pointed out, the actual value of a mining property is largely a market question, I think, at the present time, even if it be a colliery: but there can be no question that owing to the greater uncertainty as to life, the interest that should be returned to the purchaser of a metal mine should, within certain limits, be higher than that allowed upon a colliery.

Various authorities hold the view that a dividend-paying gold mine should be valued on a 15 to 20 per cent. basis, but in my own experience it is rarely the case that an investor obtains this return; that is to say, a share in a long-established and well-managed metal mine with a fair number of years' life in prospect can seldom be bought in the open market at a price that will yield the investor 10 per cent., and the recognised rate in the case of a number of Randt gold mines before the war was only, I believe, about 7 per cent.

In the preface to the 2nd Edition of my *Report Book for Mining Engineers* I made the following observations upon the interest that a vendor ought to allow to a purchaser: "Generally speaking, the man " who has been fortunate enough to discover a gold reef " or other metalliferous vein, knowing of the high " prices asked and paid for similar properties, is apt to " exaggerate its real value, which has to be considered " apart, and distinguished from any prospective or " speculative value it may possess." And after setting out the general principles upon which a more or less correct valuation might be made (which so far as I am aware have never been questioned) I went on to say: " Should they (the purchasers) be allowed 20 per cent. " per annum upon the purchase money and to redeem " the capital at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum when the profits " are deferred two years, the vendors (in the case I set " out as an illustration) would receive £58,006 17s. 4d. " for their mine. But should the purchasers look for " 40 per cent. on their purchase money, the capital " being redeemed and the profits deferred, on exactly " the same basis of calculation, the vendors would only " get 16s. 4d. for the property."

The question of the "rate of interest" to be agreed upon is therefore of vital importance, both to vendor and purchaser, to bring them together.

In metal mines the investor in a joint stock company is usually expected and is left to make provision for "redemption" out of income (dividends) received: but some well-managed companies create "reserve funds" for use against exhaustion of the property as well as against depreciation of machinery, &c., which is a sound policy, I think, that might be further extended than it has been in the past.

The following written reply has been received from Mr. T. A. O'DONAHUE:—

Before replying to the discussion on his Paper the writer desires to explain that he has been asked to supply a statement quickly, and if any material point be not dealt with, it must be attributed to the fact that he has had to rely for what transpired very largely on his memory and on brief notes taken at the meeting.

The writer is greatly appreciative of the compliments paid by a number of the speakers. More particularly is he pleased to learn that his efforts are acknowledged to be free from bias, and he has to thank the gentlemen whom he has met in his official capacity for their kind expressions as to his sense of fairness in pressing his views.

On the standard for post-war valuations Mr. Forster Brown contributed very useful opinions. He agreed with the writer that generally the degree of risk to revenue was not increased, but was perhaps less positive as to any material decrease. Mr. Bocking, however, does not appear to have any doubts as to a decrease. It may be pointed out that the coal industry is seven years behind normal development; the output has in recent years been contributed to by the working of uneconomic seams, and the level of the average class of seam working has been lowered. A pre-war average seam now ranks higher, therefore, than it did, and consequently the risk factor is generally less for the same seam. The proposal definitely to fix a relationship between profits and wages would, if given effect to, tend to stabilise profits and further to increase the security.

Mr. Forster Brown raised the question as to whether, apart from the risk factor, the rates of interest to be

adopted for present-day valuations should be proportionate to the increased rate of interest which now obtains as compared with the pre-war rate. He implied that if a long view were taken, something less than the proportional increase might be warranted. Whether the net rental value of money in the near future will be more or less than at present is a matter of opinion; probably the stronger arguments could be adduced to show that the chances of a reduction are more favourable. The more serious factor, however, is the great increase in the difference between the net rate and the gross rate, which difference is accounted for by taxes. The writer sees no hope of an alleviation in this respect within a period which would affect a present-day valuation, and if he be correct, the increase in the rates of interest to be adopted is little below that which the proportional scale would give.

As to the normal post-war construction cost, Mr. Forster Brown suggested one to one and a half times the pre-war rate. The writer takes this to mean that costs may be expected to come down to pre-war level, or at most 50 per cent. higher. It is an exceedingly difficult matter on which to form an opinion, and the best opinion is mere conjecture, but to the writer it would appear that inevitable taxes must of themselves account for nearly 50 per cent. increase on pre-war rates, and he cannot see much hope of construction costs below twice pre-war rates for some time to come.

Both Mr. Turville Brown and Mr. Frank Hunt offered interesting comments on the writer's statement that the return from an infinite number of speculations should approximate to the yield from investments in secured properties. It may remove some objections if the writer states that it is not suggested that it is not

proper for a purchaser to bargain for a high rate of interest on a speculation: he should stipulate for a rate of interest commensurate with the risk. The speculators as a group, however, get no higher a return for their money than does the average investor, and it is quite logical that they should not.

The same gentlemen last referred to did not quite agree with the writer, in his view, that the standard of value for collieries should be based largely on probable construction costs. Mr. Hunt suggested that the basis for capitalisation should be probable income based on present opinion. The writer agrees entirely with Mr. Hunt, but would point out that the coal industry is in such a state that there is no guide to probable income in the average case except a reasonable return on the average cost of new undertakings.

Mr. Bocking's story of Einstein and his wife appeals to the writer. He can follow Einstein's explanation of relativity and promptly forget it, but he cannot follow the simple explanations which various scientists have given. As the writer is not the originator of the dual-rate system as applied to annuities, his simple explanations may be confusing. He agrees, however, that a corporation would wish to proceed on the lines Mr. Bocking suggested: but if the writer were the party who was providing the revenue, he would point out that he was paying a higher rate of interest on the capital he was using than the rate the corporation was paying its shareholders.

The difficulty which Mr. Bocking has in agreeing that the question of income tax does not arise during the deferment period may be removed if the deferment be taken as apart from the annuity. Say it is required to obtain the value of the reversion to a property. No

income tax is payable, nor would be payable; the fiction of the accumulation of the principal during the deferment period is similar in the case of a deferred annuity. The use of the word "fiction" seems to confuse Mr. Bocking. If a man agreed to give £100 down for a property on condition that he does not receive it for eight years, and the value of the property was £200, any question of annual rates of interest of accumulation is a fiction; no interest is paid, no income tax is deducted. A calculation may be worked out showing what the increase to capital of £100 in eight years means at compound interest per annum, but the interest calculation is a mere fiction.

Mr. Cecil Bailey pointed out that the writer has been responsible for all public discussions on the subject of mineral valuations in recent times. No doubt apologies are due from the writer for making the subject a difficult one. The old school of valuers accepted their tables without question, and many difficulties were thus removed; the writer remembers how he shocked his old chief twenty years ago by pointing out that it was not actuarially sound to apply his tables to certain cases.

Mr. Bailey suggested that the writer had attributed too great a permanence to certain post-war conditions. This may be correct, but, as previously pointed out, the increase in the gross rental value of money is largely attributable to income tax, and Mr. Bailey agrees that there is little hope of relief in this direction.

As to the profits per ton for the future, Mr. Bailey submitted that the generalised figure of 2s. 6d. per ton was too high, and that the profit per ton did not depend upon the percentage profit required to attract capital. In the long run the industry must afford a profit commensurate with the capital. When profits are low

capital is held back or diverted. As in normal circumstances about 2 per cent. of the total number of collieries may be assumed to close each year, a decade can always control competition to stabilise the relation of profits to capital. The time has not yet arrived when the foreigner can dictate the position, though, of course, he may influence it.

The writer regrets that Mr. Percy could find little that was new and little that was of value in the Paper. His criticism was certainly comprehensive. It is proposed to reply to all that is considered material.

Mr. Percy dismissed Table II. lightly as being King's. Surely Mr. Percy knows that Mr. George King has not published any tables on the lines of Table II. The only published tables which are on the same principle are those given by the writer in 1912 and 1914.*

When defining the accumulative rate of interest the writer pointed out that the principal and interest were deemed to be absolutely secure, but that theoretically no such security existed, and for practical purposes the accumulative rate could be taken to be the rate which could be realised with a maximum of security. In dealing with the analysis of risk, to give a practical example of the class of case where the source of the revenue was regarded as secure, the writer suggested the premier security of this country, viz., the Government. Although the point is quite irrelevant to the correctness of the writer's theory of risk, Mr. Percy made play of the lack of security of governments in general. The writer has no objection to Mr. Percy's facetiousness, providing it is not regarded as argument. Again, he referred to the 10 per cent. given in the

* "Transactions of Institution of Mining Engineers," Vol. xliii. and Vol. xlvii.

example at the bottom of page 317, and later to the fourths used in the example on page 318, as if the writer had evolved these figures from thin air to suit his purpose. The writer is surprised that there is any difficulty in discerning that the figures referred to are consequential on the premises.

Mr. Percy suggested that all annual values could be reduced to net figures and capitalised at a low rate of interest. The risk of the revenue-producing machine cannot be counterbalanced by making a constant deduction from the annual revenue: the deduction would have to be different for different periods in the same annuity.

In 1913 when the writer read a paper dealing with the deferment question, Mr. Percy gave him full support.* Now that the writer is in a position to offer positive proof that where the annual value adopted for capitalising is not the annual expectation the ordinary tables cannot apply, and a lower rate of interest must be taken for the deferment period, or it must be dealt with by some such principle as is given in Table II., the case for the table is strengthened, but Mr. Percy throws it over and appeals to "common-sense." The writer had hoped that common-sense was not entirely ignored in 1913. Common-sense is very useful with which to consider scientific deduction, but it is a poor substitute for scientific deduction. Mr. Percy took an example from the deferment table to point his case; the writer was not clear as to which table or period Mr. Percy took, but gathered it was one where the present value was about one-tenth of the deferred value. Such an example appears in the 10 and

* "Transactions of Institution of Mining Engineers," Vol. xlv., pp. 204, &c.

4 per cent. table at 39 years. Roughly, the table indicates that it requires 40 years for the principal to be multiplied 10 times. This may seem a long period for these get-rich-quick days, but compare it with the net accumulative rate. In 40 years on the 4 per cent. table £1 becomes £4 8s. : to more than double this rate of accumulation must involve risk.

Mr. Percy was not clear as to the necessity for treating the colliery stores as a separate item, as has been done in the example on page 336. The reason for this is that it is incorrect in principle to treat the stores as a wasting asset in the annuity calculation. The stores are, of course, a wasting asset, but this is taken into account in the costs and selling prices statement from which profits are determined. If an example of a colliery with a very short life be taken, the reason for adopting the method shown will be apparent.

The writer's analysis of risk is certainly new, but there has been no criticism which has shaken it, and he ventures to suggest that it establishes a very important point of principle in valuations generally.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

Monday, 30th May, 1921.

Mr. JOHN WILLMOT (President) in the Chair.

The Report of the Scrutineers, appointed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Monday, 9th May, 1921, under the provisions of Article XLII. of the By-Laws, was read to the Meeting.

The Report declared that the following were elected a

COUNCIL FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President.

JOSEPH HENRY SABIN.

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN MCCLARE CLARK

SIR EDWIN SAVILL, O.B.E.

JAMES INGLIS DAVIDSON

JOHN DAVID WALLIS

Members of Council.

EDMUND WALTER RUSH-
WORTH

CHARLES HERBERT BEDELLS
CHARLES BROWNING FISHER,

DENDY WATNEY

C.B.E.

GEORGE CORDEROY

HARRY FRANKS

ERNEST ALFRED RAWLENCE

FREDERICK HENRY APPLETON

HERBERT MANSFIELD COBB,
C.B.E.

HARDCASTLE

EDWARD SAMUEL COX

WILLIAM PATRICK RYAN

BERNARD MARR JOHNSON

GEORGE COBLEY SMYTH-
RICHARDS, O.B.E.

ERNEST HOLTHAM LEEDER

GEORGE TURVILLE BROWN

HENRY HARTLEY

Professional Associates of Council.

STANLEY HICKS.

JOHN MAUGHAN.

Associates of Council.

GEORGE MALLOWS FREEMAN, K.C.

RICHARD FUGE GRANTHAM.

The Report of the Council on the affairs of The Institution and the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1920 were read.

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the Report of the Council and the Balance Sheet be received and approved, and be printed and circulated with the *Transactions*."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution be given to Messrs. H. C. NEWMARCH and H. S. LOGSDON for the efficient performance of their duties as Auditors, and that they be requested to continue their services for the coming year."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution are due and be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, and the other Members and Associates of the Council, for the able manner in which they have administered the affairs of The Institution."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution are due and be given to Mr. A. NORMAN GARRARD (the Honorary Secretary), to Mr. ALEXANDER GODDARD (the Secretary), and the other Officers of The Institution, for the able manner in which they have executed their several duties."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution be given to Messrs. C. S. BURKETT-SMITH, H. C. GRAHAM, C. J. LAKE, GEOFFREY L. VIGERS, and H. S. LOGSDON, for their services as Scrutineers."

The CHAIRMAN presented the following Prizes won by Candidates in the Preliminary and Professional Examinations, 1921 :—

THE "PRELIMINARY" PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £2 2s.

to GEOFFREY GILBERT GARDNER, who obtained 426 marks out of 500.

THE "QUANTITIES" PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £5 5s.

to HENRY JOSEPH RAYNER, who obtained 84 % of the maximum marks.

THE "CONSTRUCTIVE AND WORKING
DRAWINGS" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £5 5s.

to LEONARD GWILLT CATHRALL, who obtained 96 % of the maximum marks.

THE "INSTITUTION" PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £15 15s.

to WILLIAM FRANCIS COATMAN, first of the Student Candidates in the Intermediate Examination, 1921, with a total of 764 out of 1,000 marks.

THE "SPECIAL" PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £10 10s.

to GEORGE CHARLES RICHARD BROOKES, with a total of 761 out of 1,000 marks.

THE "GALSWORTHY" PRIZE,

BEING THE INTEREST ACCRUING ON A SUM OF £500,
awarded to the Candidate in the Final Examination who,
having passed the Intermediate Examination, while still
a student, is found to have obtained the highest number
of marks in the two Examinations combined, has been
won by WILLIAM ARCHIBALD HILL.

THE "BEADEL" PRIZE,

BEING THE INTEREST ACCRUING ON THE SUM OF £200,
for the best work in the subject of "Agriculture" to
ARCHIBALD BRIDGES, who obtained 90 % of the
maximum marks.

THE "DRIVER" PRIZE,

BEING THE INTEREST ACCRUING ON A SUM OF £500,
for the highest marks gained by a Non-Student Candidate
in the Intermediate Examination to CECIL DOUGLAS
SHOTT, who obtained 830 marks out of 1,000.

He also won

THE "PENFOLD" SILVER MEDAL

for the highest marks (over 75 % of the maximum) in
the Students' and Non-Students' Divisions of the Inter-
mediate Examination.

THE "CRAWTER" PRIZE,

BEING THE INTEREST ACCRUING ON A SUM OF £200,
for the best work in "Principles and Practice of
"Valuation," to EDWARD SIDNEY OSBORNE, who obtained
87 % of the maximum marks.

THE "PENFOLD" GOLD MEDAL

for the highest marks (over 75 % of the maximum)
in the Final Examination, to WALTER STANLEY EDGSON,
who obtained 777 marks out of 1,000.

THE "MELLERSH" PRIZE,

BEING THE INTEREST ACCRUING ON A SUM OF £100,
for the highest marks in the subject of "Timber
"Valuing and Measuring (Outdoor)," to ARTHUR DENIS
LE SUEUR, who obtained 81 % of the maximum marks.

THE "SCOTTISH" PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £10 10s.

to PERCY CHARLES HARRISON, head of the list of the
Scottish Candidates.

A vote of thanks to Mr. JOHN WILLMOT for his
conduct in the chair during his year of office was carried
unanimously.

Mr. J. H. SABIN, President for the ensuing year, was
inducted to the chair and invested by the retiring
President with the chain of office.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE FIFTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,
Monday, 30th May, 1921.

In the last Annual Report reference was made to a Special Committee which had been set up by the Council to consider and report upon the future activities of The Institution, in view, more particularly, of the lessons to be drawn from its first fifty years of corporate existence, to be used in formulating proposals for adding to the value of The Institution and for enlarging its sphere of usefulness to members and to the public. The report of that Committee was at the time under consideration by the Council, and its recommendations were subsequently adopted and submitted to members by means of a circular dated 30th June, 1920. Meetings of County Branches were held in all parts of the country, and the proposals made by the Committee received substantial and general approval.

The Council thereupon set to work to draft the amendments to the Charter and By-laws necessitated by the adoption of the Committee's recommendations, in the hope that the required sanction might be obtained in time for the election of the new Council during the present year. The legal formalities in connection with

the application to the Privy Council and the agreement with the Quantity Surveyors' Association with regard to the proposed amalgamation have taken longer than was originally anticipated, and were completed only in March last. Copies of the draft Supplemental Charter, the amended By-laws, and the agreement with the Quantity Surveyors' Association were at once circulated to members, and a Special General Meeting was called on the 10th May, in accordance with the requirements of By-law 64, for the purpose of giving members an opportunity of expressing their views thereon.

MEMBERSHIP.

The statistics of membership set out in Tables A and B call for no special comment, though it is satisfactory to note that the demobilisation of the temporary forces and the return to more normal conditions have resulted in an increase of 227 in the total number of members. Students now number 205, compared with 132 in 1920. The Council attach great importance to young men about to enter the profession having a sound general education, and they would urge members to impress the desirability of this upon the parents of those who will enter their offices as pupils or assistants. Success in the Preliminary Examination of The Institution, or in one of the exempting Examinations, may be taken as indicating the possession of such an education, and has the further advantage of enabling the future surveyor by enrolment as a student to be connected with his professional society from the commencement of his career. It is, therefore, hoped that the increase shown in the number of students may be progressive, and the co-operation of members in securing this is desired.

TABLE A.

	Honorary Members.	Fellows.	Colonial Fellows.	Professors Associates.	Associates.	Probationers.	Students.	Total.
May, 1919	27	2050	82	2641	46	38	71	4955
" 1920	27	2191	84	2510	47	36	132	5027
" 1921	25	2281	98	2553	47	45	205	5254
	-2	+90	+14	+43	—	+9	+73	+227

TABLE B.

	Members (or "Fellows" after 1881):	Associates.		Pro- bationers.	Students.	Total.
		Professional.	Ordinary.			
May, 1869 ...	162		38		2	202
" 1870 ...	180		59		2	241
" 1880 ...	342		155		10	507
" 1890 ...	1095	310	89		123	1617
" 1900 ...	1883	757	88		336	3064
" 1910 ...	1862	1970	75		365	4272
" 1911 ...	1904	2105	73		338	4420
" 1912 ...	1937	2271	62		355	4625
" 1913 ...	1963	2633	61		354	5011
" 1914 ...	2000	2967	57		363	5387
" 1915 ...	2048	2860	53	49	328	5338
" 1916 ...	2013	2791	51	63	209	5127
" 1917 ...	1998	2656	50	67	140	4911
" 1918 ...	2010	2654	47	78	88	4803
" 1919 ...	2050	2641	46	38	71	4846
" 1920 ...	2191	2510	47	36	132	4916
" 1921 ...	2281	2553	47	45	205	5131
Honorary Members ...						25
Colonial Fellows ...						98
1921 Grand Total...						

In 1883, "Associates" were divided into "Ordinary" and "Professional" Associates.

During the year The Institution has lost a number of prominent members through death, among whom may be mentioned the Right Hon. Lord Moulton, K.C.B., who first became connected with The Institution as an Associate in 1888, and was elected an Honorary Member on his elevation to the Bench in 1906; Mr. T. T. Wainwright, who occupied the Presidential Chair in 1907; Mr. H. W. Bruton, to whom so much of the success of the Gloucester Meeting in 1920 was due; Mr. Thomas Rule Owen, who had been a member of The Institution since 1869; Mr. Frank Gott, late Lord Mayor of Leeds and Past-Chairman of the Yorkshire Committee; and Mr. C. F. Slater, who had assisted the Council on many Special Committees and had for long taken an active part in the work of the Surrey Committee, of which he was a Past-Chairman. Considerations of space make it impossible to add to this list, though others might well be mentioned whose deaths have been a serious loss both to the profession and to The Institution. The Council desire to record their sense of the loss which has been sustained, and their sincere sympathy with the relatives in their bereavement.

In July last Lord Eledisloe was elected an honorary member. His great services to agriculture, and the broad-minded view he has taken on all questions connected with the land, will cause members to welcome his connection with The Institution.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

Sixteen additional names of members and others connected with The Institution who died in their country's service have been received since the issue of the last Report, bringing up the total to 307. It is now possible

to complete the Roll of Honour in the Hall of The Institution, and an additional panel containing the 34 names received since the original Roll was unveiled in May, 1919, is now being prepared by Mr. Alan Vigers and Mr. Grailey Hewitt. Sir John Oakley, who presented the original Roll of Honour to The Institution, has generously offered to bear the cost of the new panel.

The following is the list of those whose names have not already appeared :—

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Name.	Rank and Regiment.	Previous Position.
F. E. COOPER (P.A.)	Royal Engineers	Hooper & Sons, Bridport.
R. A. COTTERILL (Examinee)...	Sapr., Royal Engineers	Valuation Department.
DAVID EVANS (Student)	2nd Lieut., Royal Engineers	
S. B. C. FERRIS (P.A.)	2nd Lieut., 10th Hussars	Daniel Smith, Oakley & Garrard.
J. C. HEMMING (P.A.)	2nd Lieut., Artists Rifles	Valuation Department.
F. JOHNSON (Examinee)	Rifleman, 4th Batt., London Regt.	Articled to Messrs. E. & S. Smith.
C. P. JONES (Student)	Corpl., King's Liverpool Regt.	In Cayley Estate Office, Colwyn Bay.
L. F. JONES (P.A.)	Major, 12th London Regt.	
W. S. KNOWLES (Examinee) ...	Capt., 3/1st Gurkhas ...	Messrs. Bruton, Knowles & Co., Gloucester.
R. C. MORGAN (P.A.)	Capt., 3rd Reserve Batt., Royal Welsh Fusiliers	Partner, Messrs. Messenger & Morgan, Guildford.
G. N. NEWBIGGIN (Examinee)	2nd Lieut., Royal Engineers	North Eastern Rly. Co.

ROLL OF HONOUR—(continued).

Name.	Rank and Regiment.	Previous Position.
A. E. SHAPLEY (Examinee) ...	Lieut., Northumber- land Fusiliers	Wickham U.D.C.
G. P. THWAITES (Fellow) ...	Capt., R.G.A. ...	In private practice.
R. D. TURNELL (P.A.)... ..	Lieut., R.F.A. ...	Valuation Department.
R. C. VERNON-INKPEN (Student)	2nd Lieut., Royal War- wickshire Regt., at- tached R.F.C.	Assistant to G. C. Vernon-Inkpen
W. A. WOOD (Student)... ..	Capt., Suffolk Hussars	Pupil to E. Howard Collins.

In January last the honour of knighthood was conferred by His Majesty on Sir Edwin Savill, Vice-President, in recognition of his long record of public service. The Council take this opportunity of congratulating him on behalf of The Institution.

FINANCE.

It will be seen from the Balance Sheet at the end of this Report that total payments out of revenue amounted to £15,608 16s. 6*d.*, as against total receipts on revenue of £14,391 9s. 6*d.*, leaving a deficit of £1,217 7s., which was, however, practically met by the entrance fees received (£1,155).

In the last Annual Report it was pointed out that the balance on the receipts and payments accounts was more apparent than real as it included a surplus on the examinations account, due to the fact that the payments out were in respect of the comparatively small number of candidates who sat for the examination in March, 1919, while the receipts were from the examination fees

received in September for the larger number of candidates who would sit in March, 1920. A similar position arises in the accounts now under review, the number of candidates who entered in September last for the 1921 examination being almost double that of the previous year; the numbers in 1921 being 75 for the preliminary and 868 for the professional, as against 70 and 487 a year ago. The examination surplus of £1,141 must therefore be allocated to meet the expenses of the examination in March last. To meet the greatly increased costs it has been found necessary to increase the examination fees by one guinea, a change which will come into operation for the next examination.

The cost of the publications has grown from £1,021 to £2,234, owing partly to increased cost of printing, and partly to the larger number of members receiving the publications; the charges for general printing, including the List of Members, have increased from £717 to £1,523; postages from £520 to £868; while rates, taxes and insurance are higher by £220 than a year ago.

The resumption of the Junior Meetings and the restored activity of County Branches account for an increased expenditure of £478.

Stocks on general account show a further depreciation of £1,150.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

The concession which was made to candidates whose membership had been unavoidably delayed by their service with the Forces, under which they were permitted to come up for election as Professional Associates on passing the Intermediate Examination on the under-

standing that they would present themselves for the Final within three years, will come to an end in December next. The other concessions, in the cases of candidates who owing to special reasons have been unable to sit for examination, will continue until the next examinations, after which they too will cease.

As indicated in the section of this Report dealing with finance, the number of candidates who presented themselves for examination in March last showed a considerable increase.

TABLE C.

Years.	Preliminary Examinations.			Professional Examinations.		
	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage.
1881	13	6	46·15	2	1	50·00
1890	53	44	83·01	96	70	72·91
1900	131	102	77·86	325	193	59·38
1910	130	95	73·08	623	437	70·14
1911	137	92	67·15	763	516	67·18
1912	121	78	64·46	1,102	738	68·76
1913	146	93	63·69	1,266	724	57·19
1914	145	100	68·96	1,095	670	61·19
1915	84	61	72·61	526	290	55·13
1916	44	32	72·72	140	80	57·15
1917	34	26	76·47	73	52	71·23
1918	32	24	75·00	53	40	75·47
1919	23	19	82·60	85	65	76·47
1920	70	55	78·57	487	322	62·12
1921	75	64	85·33	868	544	62·67

Tables C and D show the number of candidates who sat for the Examinations and the number who passed.

In the Typical Subjects only, 79 candidates sat, 52 of whom were successful.

The number of examinees sitting at Glasgow was 37, of whom 4 entered for the Intermediate, 10 for the Final, 21 for the Special Single, and 2 for the Typical

Subjects only. Of these 28 satisfied the examiners while 8 were referred back in their Typical Subjects.

Four candidates sat at Dublin, 1 for the Intermediate, and 3 for the Special Single. Of these 3 were successful.

TABLE D.

England and Wales.

	Sub-Division I. Land Agency			Sub-Division II. Valuation.			Sub-Division III. Building and Quantities.			Sub-Division IV. Mining.			Percentage of Candidates who Passed.
	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	
Intermediate Examination, Students	19	16	—	30	27	2	16	8	5	1	—	1	77·27
Intermediate Examination, Non-Students	42	24	1	90	58	5	63	32	14	2	2	—	58·88
Final Examination	23	16	4	59	44	13	38	30	3	—	—	—	75·00
Direct Fellowship Examination	1	1	—	6	2	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	54·54
Special Examination	66	43	1	157	71	34	129	83	17	2	1	1	55·93
Totals	151	100	6	342	202	55	250	156	39	5	3	2	61·63

THE EXAMINERS.

During the year there have been several changes in the *personnel* of the examining board, Mr. John Luke replacing Mr. J. J. Done in the Development of Building Estates; Mr. E. Walford *vice* Mr. Arthur Vernon in Farm Homesteads; Mr. John Watson, M.B.E., of Doncaster, *vice* Mr. Douglas T. Thring in Land Drainage; Mr. E. Witton Booth, M.B.E., *vice* Mr. M. L. Gwyer, C.B., in Law of Arbitration; Mr. H. W. Carlton *vice* Mr. E. F. Buckley in Landlord and Tenant; Mr. L. R. Ford (temporarily) *vice* Mr. W. R. Davidge in London Building Acts; and Mr. Cuthbert Lake *vice* Mr. H. Norman Savill in Valuation Tables.

The Council desire to express their warm thanks to the retiring examiners, many of whom have occupied that responsible position for a long period. They also wish to acknowledge the indebtedness of The Institution to those who have so readily taken their places and undertaken the heavy responsibility and arduous work attaching to the post of examiner.

The following is a list of The Institution Examiners:—

MR. THOMAS BINNIE.	MR. W. R. DAVIDGE.
MR. G. L. BRIGHTON.	MR. DONALD DINWIDDY.
MR. A. BODY.	MR. J. E. DROWER.
MR. E. WITTON BOOTH, M.B.E.	MR. M. C. DUCHESNE.
MR. A. BURNETT BROWN.	MR. W. H. EVE.
MR. G. T. BROWN.	MR. M. FITZGERALD.
MR. J. W. WILLIS BUND, C.B.E.	MR. L. R. FORD.
MR. J. BURY.	MR. WILLIAM FRASER.
MR. H. W. CARLTON.	MR. GORDON T. FREW.
MR. C. CHART.	MR. H. FREYBERG.
MR. ROBERT COBB.	MR. A. NORMAN GARRARD.
SIR H. COURTHOPE-MUNRO, K.C.	MAJOR A. E. GAYER, M.C.
MR. J. L. CROUCH.	MR. J. GILCHRIST.
MR. A. L. CURRIE.	MR. P. F. GLEED.
MR. DONALD CURRIE.	LT.-COL. J. GRIMWOOD, D.S.O.

MR. C. O. HANSON.	MR. T. A. O'DONAHUE.
MR. F. H. A. HARDCASTLE.	MR. A. PAULL.
MR. T. W. A. HAYWARD.	MR. E. C. PINKS.
MR. EUSTACE HILLS, K.C.	PROF. H. A. PRITCHARD, O.B.E.
MR. F. HUDLESTON.	MR. K. ROBINSON.
MR. JOHN HUME.	MR. W. G. S. ROLLESTON.
MR. F. W. HUNT.	MR. W. P. RYAN.
MR. E. M. KONSTAM, K.C., C.B.E.	MR. A. L. RYDE.
PROF. JACKSON.	MR. E. J. SILCOCK.
MR. J. JOHNSTONE.	MR. S. L. THACKER.
MR. CUTHBERT LAKE.	MR. H. T. WALES.
MR. F. J. LLOYD.	MR. E. WALFORD.
MR. JOHN LUKE.	MR. ALEXANDER WALKER, C.B.E.
MR. W. MCCrackEN.	MR. A. T. WALMISLEY.
MR. R. B. MANN.	MR. H. J. WATSON.
MR. P. T. MAW.	MR. JOHN WATSON, M.B.E.
MR. R. F. MIDDLETON.	MR. M. L. WHELDON.
MR. H. P. MONCKTON.	MR. E. WILLIS.
MR. E. C. P. MONSON.	MR. L. S. WOOD.
MR. GRAHAM H. MOULD.	MR. J. WILSON.
MR. E. J. NALDRETT.	MR. H. G. B. WYATT.

SPECIAL DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations were held in all four of the subjects for which Special Diplomas are offered.

For the first time since the examination in Surveying and Levelling was established a number of years ago a number of candidates (6), sufficient to justify the holding of the examination, entered. Only two of these, however, presented themselves, and neither, the Council regret to say, attained the high standard of qualification required for possession of the diploma.

The examination for the newly established diploma in Rating was also held for the first time. Nine candidates sat, and of these three were successful.

Four candidates presented themselves for the Forestry Examination, two of whom obtained the diploma.

For the Sanitary Science Examination only one candidate sat, and he unfortunately was not successful.

The Council fear that the results of these examinations would seem to indicate that those sitting do not sufficiently realise the high standard required to secure the diploma. But it is only by keeping up the standard that the diploma will be recognised as the mark of the expert, and its possession made of real value to the holder. It is hoped, therefore, that those who were not successful on the recent occasion may not be disheartened by their failure, but will make a further effort to obtain the distinction attaching to the diploma.

The Council desire to acknowledge the invaluable services of the Examiners in carrying through these severe tests.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The examination for the Institution Scholarships was held in January, six candidates (four less than last year) presenting themselves.

Two only, Messrs. J. K. Reid, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and R. J. Newcombe, of Market Harborough, reached the qualifying standard. The former is reading for the B.Sc. Degree (Eng.) at Armstrong College, and the latter for the B.Sc. Degree (Agriculture) at Oxford.

Members will remember that in the last Report it was stated that holders of Institution Scholarships who have obtained a University degree would only be required to sit for a special single examination in place of the Intermediate and Final. It has been decided to extend this concession in favour of any candidate who has obtained a University degree in an approved course. Particulars of the special examination can be obtained from the Secretary.

THE PUBLICATIONS.

In accordance with proposals which were made in connection with the future activities of The Institution, an important change has been adopted, to come into force at the end of the present Session, in connection with the Publications. In future the *Transactions* and *Professional Notes* will be combined and issued monthly under the title of *The Journal of the Surveyors' Institution*. By this change in the method of publication information will be made available at more frequent and regular intervals, and in a form which it is thought may prove more convenient to members. In order to avoid the necessity of a break in the series of *Transactions* after the issue of upwards of fifty volumes, Papers read at Ordinary General Meetings, with the discussions thereon, will be published as a supplement to *The Journal*, so as to be capable of being separately bound.

During the Session, apart from Mr. Willmot's Presidential Address, the following Papers have been read and discussed :—

- “The Work of the Measuring and Quantity Surveyor,” by Mr. F. H. A. Hardcastle, Member of Council ;
- “The Streets of London before the Great Fire,” by Mr. W. W. Jenkinson, Fellow ;
- “The Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes in Egypt,” by Mr. A. H. Davis, Fellow ;
- “The Report of the Select Committee on Business Premises,” by Mr. A. B. D. Lang, Fellow ;
- “The Forestry Directorate in France,” by Mr. Leslie S. Wood, Fellow ;
- “The Valuation of Mineral Properties,” by Mr. T. A. O'Donahue, Fellow.

The Council, on behalf of The Institution, desire to acknowledge the indebtedness of members to those who have provided so interesting a series of Papers for discussion.

The form of the *Professional Notes* has been somewhat altered, a special section being introduced dealing with Bills before Parliament, Government, Official, and other publications. It is hoped that the information given with regard to the position of current legislation and other official matters may prove of value to members and enable them to keep in touch with legislation and other proposals affecting the profession.

Mr. T. A. Dickson, who has since 1887 contributed the annual article on "The Weather and the Wheat Crop," has been compelled by pressure of other matters to discontinue this work. The Council are fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. C. T. Sanctuary to carry on Mr. Dickson's valuable series of articles.

Among other matters appearing in the *Notes* will be found the *Pricis* of Evidence submitted on behalf of The Institution before the Select Committees on Increase of (War) Wealth and Business Premises; Memoranda by the Council on the Indemnity Bill and the Agriculture Bill; a Statement of the understanding arrived at with the Master in Lunacy with regard to the taxation of surveyors' fees, as well as a number of other Papers dealing with professional matters of immediate current interest.

The Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act and the Agriculture Act were looked upon as affecting the surveyor's practice so intimately as to call for more detailed comment than could be provided in the pages of the *Notes*. Special pamphlets dealing with these measures were therefore issued to members, that

on the Rent Act by Mr. Graham Mould, and that on the Agriculture Act by Mr. C. B. Marshall, both gentlemen being specially qualified to write with authority on their particular subject.

THE LIBRARY AND FORESTRY MUSEUM.

Through the generosity of members several interesting additions have been made to the Library. Mr. H. M. Cobb has presented a beautiful edition, with coloured plates, of Joseph Nash's *Windsor Castle*, and Mr. R. S. Ellis copies of John Evelyn's *Silva* (1706), Camden's *Britannia* (1739), and Lyson's *Environs of London*.

Mr. W. Menzies has presented on a reading stand a finely carved box made out of the Herne's Oak (which enters so prominently into Harrison Ainsworth's well-known novel), to encase the presentation copy of his father's work *The History of Windsor Great Park and Windsor Forest*. The reading stand for this book box is also of great interest as it is formed of the oak cut out of the chimney-jambs of King John's Hunting Box or Lodge which stood on Clay Hill Farm, Old Windsor, near Runnymede.

Welcome additions to The Institution Portrait Gallery have been made in the shape of portraits of Mr. Howard Martin and Sir John Oakley, the former by Mr. Lance Calkin, and the latter by Mr. R. G. Eves. Both have been hung in the Lecture Hall.

The rearrangement and cataloguing of the Forestry Museum has been continued and will shortly be completed. It is hoped in the coming Session to arrange a meeting or meetings in the Museum, at which the Curator, Mr. M. C. Duchesne, may give an address on its contents to those interested.

THE STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The work falling upon the Committees during the year has been heavy. Apart from domestic matters such as the redrafting of the By-laws and the preparation of the Supplemental Charter, a large amount of legislation was introduced in Parliament which had to be followed and reported on by the various Committees. Among the measures dealt with were the Government of Ireland Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Bill, the Agriculture Bill, the Unemployment Insurance Bill, the Ministry of Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, the Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Bill, and the Unemployment Relief Works Bill. A report was also made on the London County Council draft By-laws for Lodging-houses.

The Government of Ireland Bill closely affected members of The Institution holding official posts under the existing Government, whose position might be seriously prejudiced by the passing of a measure which would substitute a possibly unsympathetic body for their present employers. The Council used all their influence to secure reasonable conditions of service or adequate pension rights in the event of the position of these officers becoming untenable. Although the Bill was amended to some extent in its passage through Parliament, the Council were unable to obtain all the concessions which they desired.

In the case of other Bills, notably the Agriculture Bill, the reports issued by the Council, as a result of the work of the Committees, proved of service in Parliament in obtaining amendments which it is hoped will conduce

to the satisfactory working in practice of the various measures.

The Quantity Surveyors' Committee have been much engaged in questions connected with housing schemes and surveyors' charges in respect thereof. Several conferences with representatives of the Ministry of Health have been held owing to different interpretations being placed upon the provisions of Housing Memorandum No. 31. The Committee have also conferred with the architect of the London County Council on the subject of the terms of employment of quantity surveyors by the Council, and hope to secure the removal of some of the provisions to which exception has been taken.

The work of the Joint Committee on Method of Measurement is proceeding, and is expected to be brought to completion in the near future. The building contractors are co-operating with surveyors on the Joint Committee, and the Method of Measurement, when completed, will therefore represent an agreement between the parties concerned.

A Sub-Committee have had under consideration the National Building Code, issued by the National Federation of Building Trade Employers. It is probable that a conference of representatives of the professions and the trade, in which the Sub-Committee will take part, will shortly be held with a view to the elimination of the differences which exist between the Code and the revised Form of Contract recently issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

THE COUNTY BRANCHES.

The most important departure in connection with the county organisation which has taken place for many years has been the extension of the system to the Metropolis, three County Branches, entitled

The North-West London Branch,
The London (South-Western) Branch, and
The City and Eastern London Branch

having been set up during the year. The inclusion of London in the county organisation was necessitated by the changes in the method of nomination for election to the Council proposed under the new draft By-laws; but apart from this the Metropolitan Branches will fill a useful place by enabling the views of London members to be obtained on legislation and other proposals affecting the profession, and by enabling them to take a more active part in connection with domestic matters and the administration of the affairs of The Institution. More frequent and less formal meetings between members for the discussion of subjects of professional interest can, in the opinion of the Council, be only productive of good.

The older established County Branches have now practically returned to, or even extended, their pre-war activities. Fourteen Branch meetings have been attended by the President, who has usually been accompanied by the Secretary; and other members of the Council or the Secretary have been present at a number of other meetings which the President could not attend. The Council believe that the closer it is possible to bring the county organisation into touch with the central administration the better it will prove for both, and the stronger

will be the corporate spirit between members in all parts of the country. The President desires to take this opportunity of thanking members of the County Branches for the cordiality of the welcome they have accorded to him when attending their meetings.

The Annual Country Meeting was renewed after the war by a successful gathering at Gloucester in July. The arrangements were in the capable hands of the late Mr. H. W. Bruton and a local committee, and included a civic reception by the Mayor of the city, an official luncheon and dinner, and visits to the Cathedral, the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company's Works, a river trip to Tewkesbury and Maisemore Park, and a motor run over the Cotswolds to Cirencester and the Roman Villa and Woods at Chedworth.

Reference has already been made to the death since the meeting of Mr. H. W. Bruton, whose unfailing courtesy and charm of manner will cause him to be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends, but the Council would like to take this opportunity of acknowledging their indebtedness to him and the other members of his Committee to whom the enjoyable character of the meeting was due.

For the coming year an invitation from the Cambs, Hunts, Norfolk and Suffolk Branch has been accepted, and the Annual Country Meeting will be held at Norwich on 7th and 8th July. Full particulars of the programme will be circulated in due course, and it is hoped that members will do their best to attend, and thus to show their appreciation of the local committee's efforts to provide an interesting programme.

The following Table E shows the County Branches with their Chairmen and Hon. Secretaries :—

TABLE E.

Committee.	Chairman.	Hon. Secretary.	Number of Members.
Bedford, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex	F. J. Brown	A. W. Merry	494
Berks, Bucks, and Oxon ...	M. C. Duchesne	A. S. Shorney	130
Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk	J. E. Bidwell	W. L. Jenkins	136
Cumberland and Westmorland	W. J. Heskett	T. Brown	42
Devon and Cornwall ...	Harry Bowden	J. F. Bowden	106
Gloucester, Somerset, and North Wilts	T. Sturge	R. H. K. Price	159
Hampshire, Dorset, and South Wilts	W. E. Candy	H. E. Duke	192
Irish Branch ...	G. L. Young	B. J. Newcombe	164
Kent ...	W. Day	R. Cobb	187
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	A. D. Lomas	D. O. Dunlop	355
Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland	G. German	J. L. Woolley	69
London (City and Eastern) ...	W. Harold Eve	A. B. D. Lang	365
London (North West) ...	Sir Edgar Harper	H. How	471
London (South Western) ...	A. G. Cross	H. E. Sherwin	427
Northumberland and Durham	F. J. Edge	W. Turpin	114
Nottingham, Lincoln, and North Derby	C. J. Clements	A. A. Walton	109
Salop, Hereford, and Mid-Wales	J. Parker, A.M.I.C.E.	A. M. Hickman	53
Scottish... ..	J. C. Murray	D. M. Mackay	241
Surrey	C. Chart	T. Brent	298
Sussex	M. D. Bannister	R. M. Ogilvie	132
Wales (North)	W. E. Jones	J. M. Porter	37
Wales (South) and Monmouthshire	I. Thomas	F. H. G. Osmond-Smith	172
Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, and South Derby	Brig.-Gen. W. R. Ludlow, C.B.	E. G. Bigwood	238
Yorkshire	M. L. Wheldon	G. F. Weatherill	245

THE JUNIOR MEETINGS.

Eight of these meetings have been held during the session, the attendance thereat proving the interest which they arouse among those for whom they are provided. The Papers which have been read have been well up to the high standard set in the past. More

particularly that on "Valuers' Procedure and Problems "under the Agriculture Bill," by Messrs. W. A. Kirby and W. C. Farnsworth, to which was awarded the prize given by the President; and that entitled "Rating, as "affected by Recent Legislation," by Mr. H. S. Logsdon, which secured the prize offered by The Surveyors' (1913) Club. Both these Papers have appeared in the *Professional Notes*. A mock arbitration, in which the London County Council was supposed to be acquiring compulsorily the premises of The Institution, was also held. Sir John Oakley acted as umpire, and the parts of counsel, solicitors and witnesses were well sustained by junior members.

The Council are pleased to note that Junior Meetings have also been organised in the Lancashire and Cheshire, Scottish, and Yorkshire districts, an example which they trust may be followed by other County Branches. It is in their opinion most desirable that the rising generation of surveyors should be given the opportunity of accustoming themselves to public discussion, and also made to feel themselves part of a great professional organisation.

In order still further to widen the interest in these meetings the age of those eligible to attend has been raised to 35 years.

THE EMPLOYMENT REGISTER.

The Council again desire to remind members that the Employment Register provides a means both of assisting fellow-members desirous of obtaining posts and of securing qualified men to fill vacancies in their offices. While many members have been found posts since their demobilisation, there are still many on the

register out of employment or who wish to improve their position or obtain partnerships. The Council feel sure that principals of firms will sympathise with those on the register in these difficult times, and will make known to the Secretary any vacancies or appointments which come to their notice.

At the same time the word of warning to applicants contained in last year's Report should be repeated. If the register is to do its work effectively it is of the utmost importance that those using it should at once inform the Secretary if they obtain posts, and also of any change in their addresses. Failure to do this may put prospective employers to inconvenience and thus prove to the disadvantage both of the register itself and of others whose names appear upon it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The question of the registration of the profession, which was dealt with in some detail in the President's Address of November last, has for some considerable time been engaging the attention of the Council, who recognise how vitally it affects the future of the profession. Members will understand the difficulty of obtaining legislative sanction to such proposals, especially in the present congested condition of Parliamentary and Departmental business, and the Council have been conferring with other professional bodies in an endeavour to arrive at a decision whether joint or individual action would be most likely to prove successful in securing the statutory protection which practically all professions, except those already protected by Acts of Parliament, are now desiring to obtain. In any event it will not be easy to pass legislation of the character required

through Parliament, and it must necessarily be a matter which will take time. Meanwhile the Council desire to draw the attention of members to the protection they already receive under the Charter and By-laws by the authority they derive therefrom to use the designation "Chartered Surveyor." The use of a similar designation by members of another professional society has proved of the utmost advantage to them, and the Council would urge that a similar advantage might attend its more general use by members of The Institution.

The Council have received many complaints of the inadequacy of surveyors' fees as taxed in the High Courts, and have for long been endeavouring to secure some improvement in this respect. In December last representatives of The Institution were given an opportunity of placing their views in person before the Senior Master in Lunacy, and as a result a substantial increase in the fees allowed by the Court has been made. Particulars will be found on page 280 of the *Professional Notes*.

A conference with the representatives of other professional bodies interested was held on the subject of the fees to be allowed by the Minister under Section 21 of the Agriculture Act. Substantial agreement was arrived at, and the Council have since submitted their views thereon to the Ministry.

The question of the fees which should be charged in respect of work done in connection with the preparation and service of notices under the Rent Restriction Act, 1920, was also considered by the Council, and a circular was issued to members indicating the charges which might properly be made in that respect.

The taxation of woodlands has again been under

consideration by the Council, more particularly in connection with the prejudicial effect on planting of the burden of heavy taxation. A conference with other bodies interested has been held, and it is hoped that useful results may follow.

An invitation that The Institution should be represented on the Industrial Council of the Building Industry, commonly known as the "Building Parliament," has been accepted, and Messrs. J. E. Drower, C.B.E., A. E. Harris, R. M. Kearns and E. C. P. Monson have accepted nomination on behalf of The Institution. It is hoped that the infusion of the professional element into a body which was previously made up solely of employers and employees may tend to practical results.

It having come to their notice that ex-soldiers on returning to temporary posts in the Valuation Department were being reinstated on the clerical as distinct from the technical staff, the Council did their utmost to impress upon the Commissioners the hardship which such a change would necessarily entail, in that such men would necessarily lose their professional status, and would therefore be prejudiced in applying for technical positions outside the department, in the event of their temporary positions being brought to an end. It was stated in reply that the abolition of certain of the temporary posts during the war made it impossible in all cases to reinstate officers in exactly the same position which they had held before enlistment. It is hoped, however, that the protests made by the Council will not be altogether ineffective, and that the men affected may in due course have an opportunity of regaining their technical position.

In view of the recommendation contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on Income Tax that

the method of valuation for Schedule A purposes adopted in Scotland should be extended to England and Wales, the Council, without offering any opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of that proposal, informed the Select Committee on National Expenditure that, in the event of the Government deciding to follow the principle of assessment recommended by the Commission, they looked upon the suggestion that it should be carried out by an addition to the staff of the inspector of taxes as open to grave objection. From the point of view of both economy and impartiality it was undesirable to set up a special set of officials directly connected with the taxing authority for the purpose of carrying out such work, which could be done by the staff of the Valuation Department already existing. The representations made by the Council were printed as an appendix to the Report of the Select Committee.

Members will have noted with pleasure the appointment of Mr. J. D. Wallis as an additional Official Arbitrator under the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, and Mr. Dendy Watney as a member of the Tribunal of Appeal under the London Building Acts, in the place of Mr. Howard Martin, who gave up that position on accepting appointment as Official Arbitrator. Mr. Dendy Watney has also been appointed chairman of the Rents Tribunal under the Local Authorities (Assisted Housing Schemes) Regulations, 1919.

ADDENDUM.

NOTES FROM THE REPORTS OF THE EXAMINERS.

On the general question of candidates' work in the recent examinations, examiners have commented upon—

- (1) The failure of many candidates to express their meaning clearly, indicating a standard of educational attainment lower than should be looked for among professional men ;
- (2) The need for more individual thought in answering the questions set ; and
- (3) The lack of practical experience exhibited by much of the work.

The last comment must, doubtless, be attributed largely to the fact that many candidates have only recently again taken up their professional work. It is, however, of the utmost importance that they should not be satisfied by a mere theoretical acquaintance with the various subjects of examination, but should endeavour to correlate their theoretical training with the practical problems which arise in their office experience.

Reference was also made to the poor and indistinct writing of many of the candidates, which adds considerably to the work of the examiners. Candidates should remember that neatness and distinctness in this respect will naturally give rise to a favourable impression of their work.

Agriculture.—Questions relating to live stock and

their ailments were not well answered. In many cases the knowledge of the cause and effect and prevention of the diseases mentioned in Question 8 was less than might have been expected from a cowman or shepherd.

Agricultural Chemistry.—Too little attention has been given to the relative merits of substances purchased by farmers, *i.e.*, foods and manures, and how to estimate their value scientifically.

Arbitration, Law of.—Candidates showed little knowledge as to the limitations of certain persons and classes of persons to enter into a submission. They confused the offices of official referees and special referees attached to the Courts and that of the official arbitrator under the Acquisition of Land Act, 1919. Many failed to understand the distinction between the two methods of stating a special case on a point of law as provided in Sections 7 and 19 of the Arbitration Act, 1889; or the procedure to be followed when it is desired to stay proceedings under Section 4 of that Act, and the grounds on which the Court will exercise their discretion thereon. Generally, candidates lacked knowledge as to the effect of recent legislation, other than the 1919 Act, on arbitration proceedings.

Book-keeping.—Few candidates were able to prepare from very simple data a proper profit and loss account and balance sheet, or to reconcile the balance of the pass-book with that of the cash-book.

Constructive and Working Drawings.—Greater care is needed in the draughtsmanship, much of which was below the standard required of a building surveyor. Many candidates showed a want of preparation in all trades.

Copyholds.—The majority of candidates exhibited a lack of knowledge of the history of enclosure and the effect of the enclosures on the country. A general knowledge of the history is necessary if this interesting subject is to be properly understood. Many candidates failed to differentiate between Sections 21 and 23 of the Copyhold Act, 1894, and to note the important point of escheat. Ignorance was exhibited as to the time in which valuers have to give their decision.

Development of Building Estates.—The marketable value of ground and chief rents between willing buyers and willing sellers was quoted at too high a year's purchase by many candidates, and the present cost of street-making too low. Up-to-date methods of laying out plots so as to obtain the maximum of sunlight in the dwellings were insufficiently grasped. Practical work in connection with laying sewers in difficult ground was weak.

Fixtures, Dilapidations, and Easements.—In three elementary matters the candidates showed deficient knowledge: (1) The distinction between "waste" and "dilapidations"; (2) *ejusdem generis*"; and (3) "fair wear and tear."

House Drainage and Plumber's Work.—A large number of candidates did not know what was meant by a valve, and several could not give the correct sizes of drain pipes, *i.e.*, 14 in., 8 in., and 4½ in. were mentioned.

Iron and Timber Roofs.—The examiner again refers to the fact that insufficient attention is given to proper methods of jointing. In many cases the designs of

candidates would fail through the tearing away of some joint through its inherent weakness.

Land Drainage.—Weakness was shown on the legal side of the subject. Insufficient study of the Land Drainage Act, 1918. The use of the level in drainage is imperfectly understood.

Landlord and Tenant, Law of.—There was a marked tendency to confuse the obligations which it would be reasonable to impose upon a tenant with those implied by law, and a lack of appreciation of the possible existence of matters for which, in the absence of express provision, neither landlord nor tenant is liable.

London Building Acts.—There was a want of preparation in connection with the 1905 and 1909 Acts, more particularly in the case of the latter, having regard to the greatly increased use of steel-framed buildings.

Mensuration.—The average percentage of marks obtained in this subject was far too small. Many candidates had an insufficient knowledge of the simple formulæ necessary, and carelessness was shown by giving answers without details to show how they were arrived at.

Mine Surveying.—The principles underlying the calculation of areas by equalisation of boundaries were not properly grasped.

Quantities.—A want of thorough training in abstracting and billing was shown, and due attention had not been given to the science of estimating. In some cases the methods of taking off indicated that the candidate was not being trained on proper lines.

Road-making.—Insufficient study of modern methods of road-making and design as laid down by municipal authorities and Government departments, and as applied to housing and town planning. The principal question was to work out and plot data from a level-book and draw the actual and sketch the future sections of an arterial road. Many candidates failed to work out the levels correctly, while a still greater number did not understand the principles of gradients.

Surveying and Levelling: Outdoor.—The time taken by candidates was greater than it should have been, indicating a lack of familiarity with the work. Inability on the part of candidates to use instruments of patterns different from those to which they have been accustomed, or to carry out work in a form other than that in which they have been taught, points to their having learnt the processes in a mechanical manner, and without properly understanding the principles involved.

Surveying and Levelling: Indoor.—Many candidates failed to appreciate the value of diagonal measurements to secure a triangulation that will give the accurate location of a point. Other candidates do not seem to understand that when a scale is divided into, say, 20 divisions to 1 inch, and the equivalent in feet is shown on the other edge, the 20 divisions apply to Gunter's chain. There is, however, nothing to prevent the 20 divisions being used for feet, but in that case the equivalent in feet on the other edge of the scale does not apply.

Candidates still fail to balance the separate pages of the level-book. They carry forward the summation of the columns, and in so doing run the risk of carrying

forward an error in the arithmetical work. Many do not understand what is meant by the datum line. The question referred to a datum line 100 feet above Ordnance datum. In such a case the figures should refer to heights above the datum line given, not to the heights above Ordnance datum.

Valuation of Mineral Properties.—Too little attention has been given to the effect of post-war conditions.

Vendors and Purchasers, Law of.—Questions on the Lands Clauses Act and mortgages were not well done.

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES—(continued).

ELECTIONS.

Cox, E. S.
 Davidson, J. I.
 Franks, Harry
 Garrard, A. N.
 Hanson, J. H.
 Hardcastle, F. H. A.
 Hartley, H.
 Hicks, Stanley
 Jones, Thomas
 Leeder, E. H.
 Martin, H.
 Oakley, Sir J. H.
 Sabin, J. H.
 Savill, Sir Edwin, O.B.E.
 Stenning, Sir A.
 Strutt, Hon. E. G., C.H.
 Vigers, L. R.
 Wallis, J. D.
 Young, Andrew
 Willmot, J.

FINANCE.

Fisher, C. B., C.B.E.
 Garrard, A. N.
 Horne, W. E., M.P.
 Jones, Thomas
 Martin, H.
 Oakley, Sir J. H.
 Rushworth, E. W.
 Ryde, A. L.
 Sabin, J. H.
 Savill, Sir Edwin, O.B.E.
 Strutt, Hon. E. G., C.H.
 Willmot, John

FORESTRY.

Bidwell, C.
 Brown, F. J.
 Cobb, H. M., C.B.E.

Cox, E. S.
 Duchesne, M. C.
 Fisher, C. B., C.B.E.
 Garrard, A. N.
 German, Col. G.
 Maughan, J.
 Rawlence, E. A.
 Savill, Sir Edwin, O.B.E.
 Smyth-Richards, G. C.,
 O.B.E.
 Somerville, Dr. W.
 Strutt, Hon. E. G., C.H.
 Watney, Daniel
 Wheldon, M. L.
 Wood, L. S.
 Young, Andrew
 Willmot, John

LIBRARY AND
SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Bedells, C. H.
 Corderoy, G.
 Garrard, A. N.
 Hardcastle, F. H. A.
 Martin, H.
 O'Donahue, T. A.
 Rushworth, E. W.
 Ryan, W. P.
 Sabin, J. H.
 Savill, Sir Edwin, O.B.E.
 Vigers, L. R.
 Watney, Daniel
 Watney, Dendy
 Willmot, John

MINING SURVEYORS.

Armstrong, H.
 Brain, Sir Francis
 Brown, W. Forster
 Childe, H. S.

Forster, T. E.
 Fox, C. E.
 Garrard, A. N.
 Geddes, C. D.
 Greaves, P. C.
 Hanson, J. H.
 Jones, Thomas
 Leech, A. H.
 Lewis, Col. G. A., C.M.G.
 Martin, H.
 O'Donahue, T. A.
 Redmayne, Sir R., K.C.B.
 Thacker, S. L.
 Thompson, F. W.
 Turner, D. N.
 Wales, H. T.
 Wallwork, J.
 Willmot, J.

PARLIAMENTARY BILLS
AND GENERAL
PURPOSES.

Bannister, M. D.
 Bedells, C. H.
 Bidwell, J. E.
 Brown, F. J.
 Chart, C.
 Clark, J. M.
 Cobb, H. M., C.B.E.
 Corderoy, G.
 Cox, E. S.
 Cross, A. G.
 Davidson, J. I.
 Day, W.
 Eve, W. H.
 Fisher, C. B., C.B.E.
 Freeman, G. M., K.C.
 Garrard, A. N.
 Grantham, R. F.
 Harper, Sir Edgar

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES—(continued).

Hartley, H.	PROFESSIONAL	Stenning, Sir A.
Heskett, W. J.	PRACTICE.	Vigers, L. R.
Horne, W. E., M.P.		Watney, Daniel
Johnson, B. M.	Bannister, M. D.	Watney, Dendy
Leeder, E. H.	Bedells, C. H.	Young, Andrew
Lewis, Col. G. A., C.M.G.	Bidwell, J. E.	Willmot, J.
Ludlow, Brig.-Gen., C.B.	Clark, J. M.	
Martin, H.	Cobb, H. M., C.B.E.	
Maughan, J.	Corderoy, G.	
Oakley, Sir J. H.	Davidson, J. I.	
Rawlence, E. A.	Garrard, A. N.	QUANTITY SURVEYORS.
Rushworth, F. W.	Geddes, C. D.	
Ryan, W. P.	German, Col. G.	Brown, W. B.
Ryde, A. L.	Hanson, J. H.	Corderoy, G.
Sabin, J. H.	Hardcastle, F. H. A.	Cross, A. G.
Savill, Sir Edwin, O.B.E.	Hartley, H.	Drower, J. E., C.B.E.
Smyth-Richards, G. C., O.B.E.	Hicks, S.	Gleed, R. C.
Stenning, Sir A.	Horne, W. E., M.P.	Hardcastle, F. H. A.
Strutt, Hon. E. G., C.H.	Johnson, B. M.	Harris, A. E.
Vigers, L. R.	Ludlow, Brig.-Gen., C.B.	Hurrell, J. W.
Wallis, J. D.	Martin, H.	Kearns, R. M.
Watney, Dendy	Oakley, Sir J. H.	Lawrence, W.
Willmot, J.	Rushworth, E. W.	Maun, R. B.
	Ryan, W. P.	Paull, Alan
	Sabin, J. H.	Selby, E. H.
	Savill, Sir Edwin, O.B.E.	Watson, John (Hull)
	Smyth-Richards, G. C., O.B.E.	Young, M. H.

Holders of Special Diplomas form Sections, acting as Committees, for the purpose of advising the Council upon matters coming within their respective provinces.

31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

LIABILITIES.

1920.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Accumulations Account				36,421	1	1
Library, Forestry, and Geological Account				5,439	2	2
"Prize Endowment" Capital Account				1,329	15	5
"Prize Endowment" Income Account				157	13	4
Scholarship Account—General	6,227	7	3			
" " "Penfold"	1,036	0	0			
Staff Superannuation Fund				7,263	7	5
Sundry Creditors, Due to				110	0	0
				1,857	10	9

We report that with the assistance of the Chartered Accountant we have examined the foregoing Accounts, and have obtained all the information and explanations that we required; and in our opinion such Accounts are correct. The foregoing Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit the true and correct state of The Institution according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of The Institution.

H. C. NEWMARCH,

H. STEWART LOGSDON,

Auditors.

We have examined the receipts and payments affecting the Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1920, and find the same in good order and vouched. We have also examined the Deeds and Securities, and certify that they were in possession and safe custody as on 31st December, 1920.

TANSLEY WITT & CO.

5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

11th March, 1921.

31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By <i>Transactions</i> : Reporting and Publication	1,406	17	3						
„ <i>Professional Notes</i> : Reporting and Publication	826	19	3						
„ Rent Restrictions Act Memorandum...	163	17	9						
				2,397	14	3			
„ Salaries and Pensions				3,689	18	10			
„ Wages and Pension				508	3	2			
„ Postage and Receipt Stamps, General...	373	12	8						
„ „ „ „ <i>Transactions</i>	387	12	6						
„ „ „ „ <i>Professional Notes</i>	107	8	11						
				868	14	1			
„ Rates, Taxes, Corporation Duty, and Insurance	2,636	5	10						
„ Staff Endowment Insurance	248	17	4						
				2,885	3	2			
„ Fuel, Light, and Water				394	14	9			
„ Ground Rent, <i>less</i> Tax	735	2	6						
„ <i>Less</i> Amount received from Tribunal of Appeal	120	0	0						
				615	2	6			
„ Stationery and Account Books				221	11	2			
„ Repairs				151	11	9			
„ Printing and Lithography				1,523	1	8			
„ Donations for Professional Objects				156	5	0			
„ Periodicals and Parliamentary Papers...				60	11	9			
„ County Branches and Junior Meetings				1,101	3	1			
„ Country Meeting—Gloucester				108	18	6			
„ Housekeeper's Account, Sundries and Deficit on Annual Dinner				816	2	10			
							15,498	16	6
Staff Superannuation Fund:—									
Purchase of £131 12s. 4d. 5% War Stock							110	0	0
							15,608	16	6
By Petty Cash in hands of Secretary				75	0	0			
„ Cash at Bankers on Current Account...				939	4	4			
„ „ „ Deposit Account				2,000	0	0			
							3,014	4	4

"PRIZE ENDOWMENTS"

1920.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st. To Balance carried forward to 1921, viz. :—						
"Penfold" Gift—						
£503 1s. 11d. India 3 % Stock at 47½	237	1	8			
"Beadel" Bequest—						
£278 0s. 3d. Midland Railway 2½ %						
Debenture Stock at 40⅞ ...	113	12	9			
"Crawter" Bequest—						
£254 North British Railway No. 1						
Preference Stock at 60⅞ ...	152	14	3			
"Watney" Gift—						
£320 14s. 9d. War 5 % Inscribed Stock						
at 83⅞ ...	266	12	1			
"Mellersh" Gift—						
£105 5s. 3d. War 5 % Inscribed Stock						
at 83⅞ ...	87	10	2			
"Driver" Bequest—						
£440 10s. 8d. India 3½ % Stock at 54½	238	19	9			
"Galsworthy" Gift—						
£500 Courage & Co. 3½ % B Debenture						
Stock at 46½ ...	232	10	0			
				1,329	0	8
Decrease in Value of Investments ...				174	1	8
Cash in hand ...					14	9
				£1,503	17	1

"PRIZE ENDOWMENTS"

1920.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st. To Paid for "Beadel Prize" ...	5	0	0			
„ Paid for "Driver Prize" ...	10	0	0			
„ Paid for "Crawter Prize" ...	7	1	8			
„ Paid for "Penfold Prize" ...	22	15	0			
„ Paid for "Galsworthy Prize" ...	13	10	6			
„ Paid for "Mellersh Prize" ...	4	0	0			
„ Paid for "Watney Prize" ...	10	0	0			
				72	7	2
„ Balance carried forward to 1921... ..				157	13	4

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1920.		£ s. d.	
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward from 1919 (including 14s. 9d. cash balance) ...	...	1,503 17 1

£1,503 17 1

INCOME ACCOUNT.

1920.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward from 1919 ...			157	6 0
Dec. 31st.	„ Dividends (<i>less</i> tax) as under :—				
	“ Beadel ” Bequest ...	...	4 17 4		
	“ Driver ” Bequest ...	...	10 16 0		
	“ Crawter ” Bequest ...	...	7 2 2		
	“ Penfold ” Gift ...	...	10 11 4		
	“ Galsworthy ” Gift ...	...	12 5 0		
	“ Mellersh ” Bequest ...	...	3 13 8		
	“ Watney ” Gift ...	...	11 4 6		
				60	10 0
	„ Excess Expenditure carried to General Prize Account ...	...		12	4 6
				£230 0 6	

LIBRARY, FORESTRY, AND

1920.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	To Purchase of Books, Maps, &c. :—								
	General Library	...	...	28	0	0			
	Loan Library	...	...	16	14	9			
							44	14	9
„	Annual Subscriptions :—								
	London Society	...	...	1	1	0			
	London Topographical Society	...	...	1	1	0			
							2	2	0
„	Portraits :								
	Sir John Oakley	...	...	315	0	0			
	Howard Martin	...	...	335	19	6			
							650	19	6
„	Honorarium to Curator	...	...				52	10	0
„	Printing and Stationery	...	...				8	11	11
„	Binding	...	...				14	6	0
„	Insurance	...	...				6	1	3
„	Cleaning	...	...				26	11	6
„	Sundry Disbursements	...	...				2	15	9
„	Amount of Depreciation written off	...	...				222	10	0
„	Decrease in Value of Investments	...	...				200	11	2
„	Balance carried forward to 1921 :—								
	Cash at Bankers	...	...	667	9	9			
	£2,055 9s. 5d. War 5% Inscribed								
	Stock at 83 $\frac{1}{8}$	...	...	1,708	12	2			
	£401 16s. 9d. West Australian Govern-								
	ment 4% Inscribed Stock at 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	267	4	5			
	Value of Books, Forestry, and								
	Geological Collection	...	...	2,795	15	10			
							5,439	2	2
							£6,670	16	0

CAPITAL ACCUMULATIONS

1920.				£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	To Depreciation of Furniture					62 18 5
	„ Decrease in Value of Investments	...	...	1,150	5	9
	„ Increase in Liabilities	...	...	225	8	10
	„ Balance brought from Receipts and Payments (Income)			1,107	7	0
	„ Staff Superannuation Fund Accumulations Account			110	0	0
	„ Balance carried forward 1921	...	...	36,421	1	1
				£39,077	1	1

GEOLOGICAL ACCOUNT.

1920.				£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward from 1919	...	...	5,744	15	9
Dec. 31st.	,, Increased Values at this date;—					
	Books purchased	...	...	44	14	9
	,, presented	...	...	6	18	0
	,, Dividends	...	...	83	4	0
	,, Donations	...	...	791	3	6

£6,670 16 0

ACCOUNT.

1920.				£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	By Balance brought forward from 1919	...	...	36,623	8	0
	,, Balance brought from Receipts and Payments (Capital)	...	...	1,155	0	0
	,, Increase in Outstanding Accounts	...	...	157	12	0
	,, Balance brought from Examinations Account	...	...	1,141	1	1

£39,077 1 1

APPENDIX TO VOL. LIII.

Obituary.

WILLIAM FORRESTER ADDIE (Fellow) was born at Stratford-on-Avon, in the county of Warwick. He was articled to his father, who held the agency of the Rawcliffe and other estates in the county of Lancashire. In 1886 he was appointed chief agent to the Earl of Powis, a position he held until his retirement in 1916.

During the period he was at Powis Castle he was prominent in local public works, particularly in the formation of the Welsh National Agricultural Society, and was chairman of the Montgomeryshire Agricultural Society and Montgomery Shire Horse Association. He was a good judge of stock, especially hackneys and ponies, and he was best known in the show ring as an exhibitor and judge in that class. During his tenure of this agency the stock on the Home Farm achieved many successes in the show ring, and the colt "Champion "Goalkeeper" was born on the Powis Castle Home Farms.

His activities were by no means confined to his professional interests. He was county and borough magistrate and a member of the county council and chairman of the country agricultural executive committee for the county of Montgomeryshire. He was also chairman of the Welshpool intermediate schools, where he instituted the agricultural department and

experimental plots, which have since been added to the curriculum of the secondary schools throughout Wales.

Mr. ADDIE, whose death took place in April last at the age of 69, had been a member of The Institution since 1881, and during his professional career was engaged in many of the important arbitrations during the past two decades.

HENRY WILLIAM BRUTON, J.P. (Fellow), whose death occurred in December last at the age of 77, was the senior partner of the old-established firm of Messrs. Bruton, Knowles & Company, land agents, surveyors, and auctioneers, of Gloucester.

Few men can have been better known in the West of England than Mr. BRUTON, both in his professional and private life. The keenness of the interest he took in a wide number of subjects brought him into touch with all sorts and conditions of men, and his unfailing courtesy and obvious sincerity endeared him to all who came into contact with him.

The position he made for himself and his firm in the agricultural life of the West of England was exceptional, and his advice was sought and acted upon by owners and tenants over a large area. Probably, however, wide as was his knowledge of that side of his profession, his love of beautiful things caused his greatest interest to centre in the pictures, china and books of which he was so fervent a collector; and in his long and honourable business career no incident, perhaps, gave him greater pleasure than the fact that when dispersing the contents of Batsford House for Lord Redesdale he obtained £15,540 for Reynolds' portrait of Mrs. Freeman—the highest price ever given at a sale by auction for a picture by that artist.

Mr. BRUTON had been a Fellow of The Institution for nearly thirty years, and had identified himself with the work of the Gloucester Branch since its formation. For several years he acted as chairman, and to his organising power was largely due the success of the revived Annual County Meeting held in July last at Gloucester.

It would be difficult to speak too highly of Mr. BRUTON's character, either professionally or socially, but the following extract from an appreciation of his old friend from the pen of Sir Francis Hyett, chairman of the Gloucester County Council, will find an echo in the hearts of all who knew him:—

“Of HENRY BRUTON's private life it would be out of place to speak at any length here, but the position he made for himself socially was no less remarkable than the one at which I have already glanced. It does not often happen that a community feels that it has been raised to a higher plane by the presence of one man in its midst. I have only, in the course of a life which extends over three-score years and ten, known two other men of whom I could say that this was the case with as much certainty as I can now say it of HENRY BRUTON.”

WILLIAM EDWARD CLIFTON (Fellow) was educated at Wellington College, and was articled in 1877 to the late Mr. John Whichcord, a past-president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which society Mr. CLIFTON also became a Fellow. On the completion of his pupilage he joined his father at 7, East India Avenue, E.C., and eventually succeeded to the prosperous business of Messrs. E. N. Clifton,

Sons & Hope, of which he was head at the time of his death in March last.

Mr. CLIFTON had been a member of The Institution for 37 years, being elected a Professional Associate in 1884, and transferred to the Fellowship in 1889.

FRANK GOTT (Fellow), as a member of the firm of Messrs. Newsam & Gott of Leeds, occupied a leading position in the north of England as a surveyor and land agent. He had under his care the management of many properties in the North and West Riding of Yorkshire, and was concerned in the development of a number of building estates in the district in which he lived. He was also frequently employed by railway companies and public bodies to act for them in arbitration cases.

Mr. GOTT took a lively interest in public affairs, and two years ago was elected to the responsible position of Lord Mayor of Leeds, an office which he held to the advantage of his native city and with great credit to himself. As is the case with so many busy men, Mr. GOTT found time to meet still further demands upon his services. He took an active part in many of the charitable institutions of the city as well as in its social and educational life.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1889, and took no small part in the organisation of the Yorkshire Branch, of which he served in his turn as chairman. He was also a past-president of the Yorkshire and North of England Land Agents' Association.

Mr. GOTT's death took place in August, 1920.

CHARLES HARRISON (Fellow) was educated at Ashby-de-la-Zouch Grammar School, and was articled to the late Mr. Thomas Spooner, who for many years practised as a surveyor in the premises in Horninglow Street, Burton-on-Trent, used by Mr. HARRISON up to the day of his death in March last. On the completion of his articles he was taken into partnership under the style of Messrs. Spooner & Harrison, and later, at the death of Mr. Spooner, he succeeded to the business. Mr. HARRISON enjoyed the confidence of a large number of clients, including the late Lord Burton, Sir Oswald Mosley, and the Earl of Carnarvon, and of recent years was frequently retained to give expert evidence in rating cases.

He became a member of The Institution in 1897, and the interest taken by him in the life of The Institution is evidenced by his election in 1907 as chairman of his County Branch.

When the borough of Burton-on-Trent was incorporated in 1878, Mr. HARRISON interested himself in municipal affairs, and became a councillor in the Conservative interest. Later he was elevated to the aldermanic bench, and eventually passed through the mayoral chair. At the expiration of his term of office as an alderman the opposite party proved too strong for his supporters, and he failed to regain his place in the council. He became a justice of the peace for Burton-on-Trent, and later was added to the commission of peace for the county.

During the war he took a leading part in all the more important emergency activities in the town.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS LANG (Fellow) was the youngest son of the late Rev. Dashwood Lang of West-

leigh, North Devon, and was educated at Mannamead, Plymouth, and Gloucester.

He was senior partner of the well-known firm of surveyors and auctioneers Messrs. Jones, Lang & Co., which has been established in Cheapside for nearly a century, and which adopted its present designation when Mr. LANG joined the firm in 1871.

Few men had a more intimate knowledge of the value of property in the City than the subject of this note, and in consequence a great deal of responsible work came his way in connection with compensation cases and public improvements. As an expert witness and valuer his services were frequently retained by the City Corporation and the London County Council.

Mr. LANG's membership of The Institution dated from the year 1890, and he became a member of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute nine years later. As a liveryman of the City of London he was a member of the Glass Sellers' Company.

One of Mr. LANG's sons, Mr. A. B. D. Lang, a Fellow of The Institution and hon. secretary of the City and Eastern London Branch, is a partner in the firm.

ARTHUR LAWRENCE (Fellow) met with a tragic death at the beginning of the present year. Although 81 years old he was still actively engaged in business, and while returning from Great Marlow, where his office was situated, to his home at Maidenhead Thicket, he fell accidentally in front of a train and was instantly killed.

A member of one of the oldest Berkshire families, he was born at Burchett's Green, and was educated at Cranford College. From there he joined his uncle, Mr. Thomas Rolls, in business as a land agent in Great

Marlow, eventually becoming head of the well-known firm of Messrs. Lawrence & Sons.

Mr. LAWRENCE was a keen sportsman, and as a young man hunted regularly with the Royal Buckhounds, the last meet of the season being regularly held at his house. On one of these occasions he had the honour of entertaining the late King Edward, then Prince of Wales, who was hunting with the Royal pack. Other evidence of his enthusiasm for athletics remain in the existence of the Marlow rowing and football clubs, for the formation of which he was largely responsible.

Mr. LAWRENCE had been a member of The Institution since 1891, and evinced a keen interest in the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Branch, ably filling, in his turn, the office of chairman to the Branch.

THOMAS RULE OWEN (Fellow) was one of the oldest members of The Institution, having been elected in 1869. His diploma number was 183.

With the exception of two of the early years of his life, when he was occupied in farming in South Lincolnshire, Mr. OWEN spent the whole of his long professional career in Haverfordwest. He started in the office of the late Mr. H. P. Goode, land agent and surveyor, and was with him as pupil, assistant, and partner.

Mr. OWEN died in March of the present year.

HENRY THOMAS PEIRSON (Fellow), whose death occurred in May, 1920, held amongst other agencies that of the Durham and Yorkshire estates of Viscount Boyne. He started his professional career as a pupil for four years in the office of the well-known Leeds firm of Messrs. Martin & Fenwick, afterwards

setting up on his own account as a land agent at Brancepeth, Durham.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1891, and in the early days of the Northumberland and Durham Branch he took a keen interest in its work, and was elected one of its first chairmen.

JAMES POTTS (Fellow), of Workington, Cumberland, whose death took place in May of this year, had acted for the last 38 years as agent to the Workington Hall estates. His judicial temperament and the great ability he showed in his profession won for him a high place in the estimation of his fellow-practitioners. He took a special interest in the welfare of the tenants on the estates under his charge, and enjoyed their full confidence and support.

Mr. POTTS had been a member of The Institution since 1891.

CHARLES FREDERICK SLATER (Fellow) was a member of the well-known London firm of Messrs. Chesterton & Sons of 116, Kensington High Street, and 52 & 53, Cheapside, with which he had been connected since 1888.

After becoming a partner of the firm he opened their City office, where, by his ability and business capacity, he built up the prosperous branch of which he was the head until his death, which occurred in November last.

He frequently occupied the rostrum at the Old Mart, and was held in high esteem throughout the profession in London.

Mr. SLATER joined The Institution in 1890, and was also a member of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute. He was a liveryman of both the Haber-

dashers' and Pewterers' Companies, and acted as surveyor to the latter body.

By Mr. SLATER's death The Institution has suffered a severe loss. Few members have taken a more active interest in its work, and it was largely through his initiative and keenness that the Surrey Branch was founded. As one of its earliest chairmen he set up a standard of activity in the Branch which has since been followed by its executive committee, so that, although one of the youngest of the County Branches, it can well bear comparison in the work which it carries through with those of longer standing. Mr. SLATER also did valuable work on a number of special committees at The Institution, more particularly on the Housing Committee, the reports of which attracted so much attention in 1916 and 1917.

THOMAS TAYLOR WAINWRIGHT (Fellow), by whose death The Institution has lost one of its leading members and an old and valued friend and councillor, was elected a Fellow in the year 1889. From the beginning he took a keen interest in the affairs of The Institution, which fact, combined with the leading position he was attaining in the profession, made him eminently fitted for the place on the Council to which he was elected in 1895. He became a Vice-President in 1904, and three years later he was elected President. He proved himself a genial, hard-working and able President, upholding the best traditions of the office.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT's private residence was Old Hall, Sandfield Park, West Derby, Liverpool, whither he had retired from business only a few years prior to his death, which occurred in February to the deep regret of a large circle of personal and professional friends.

He was head of an important surveying and land agency business at 13, Union Court, Castle Street, Liverpool, and was famous throughout the north of England as a surveyor and architect, his name being almost a household word. He was regarded as one of the leading experts in arbitration cases, and for some years before his retirement he was connected with almost all the important cases either as umpire, arbitrator, or witness.

COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY WELLSTED (Fellow), by whose death at the beginning of the present year The Institution lost one of its oldest members, was in practice as a civil engineer, surveyor and valuer in Hull. He had been a member of The Institution since 1881, and his professional life extended over a period of half a century. He was also a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. His earliest post of responsibility was that of surveyor of buildings to the Hull Corporation, and later he became surveyor to the Newington Local Board and other bodies.

Colonel WELLSTED took an active interest in the well-being of The Institution. In his own county he lent his full support to the Yorkshire Branch, serving a term as chairman of the Branch, and he was ever ready to give the benefit of his wide knowledge and large experience to his brother members through the medium of the "Queries and Replies" in the *Professional Notes*.

During his younger days Colonel WELLSTED held a commission in the Militia, and devoted himself with typical thoroughness to the efficiency of his regiment, which he eventually commanded.

LIBRARY.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS, MAPS, &c.,

1st June, 1920, to 31st May, 1921.

DONOR.	TITLE OF WORK.
Accountant, Editor of the ...	"The Accountant," 1920-1921.
Adams, T.	Adams, T. "Municipal and Real Estate Finance in Canada," 1921.
Agricultural Gazette, Editor of the	"The Agricultural Gazette," 1920-1921.
Agricultural Organisation Society	"Report," 1920.
Agriculture, Ministry of ...	International Institute of Agriculture :— "Review of Science and Practice of Agriculture," 1920-1921. "Review of Agricultural Economics," 1920-1921.
American Institute of Mining Engineers	"Mining and Metallurgy," 1920-1921.
Anderson, C. and R. ...	"Scottish Agricultural Acts."
Architect, Editor of the ...	"The Architect," 1920-1921.
Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute	"Annual Record," 1920. "Journal," 1921.
Bath and West and Southern Counties Society	"Journal," Vol. xv., 1921.
Bone, E. C.	Bone, E. C. "Original Surveys and Panorama Sketches of Macedonia for Military Purposes."
British Engineering Standards	"Various Standard Specifications."
British Engineers' Association	"Steel Structures," 1920-1921.
British Fire Prevention Committee	"Fire Prevention and Protection as exemplified in an English Factory," 1919.
Builder, Editor of the ...	"The Builder," 1920-1921.
Building News, Editor of the	"The Building News," 1920-1921.

DONOR.	TITLE OF WORK.
Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture	{ "Journal," 1920-1921.
Central Landowners' Association	{ "Annual Report," 1920.
Ceylon, Surveyor-General of	{ "Ceylon :—Administration Reports, 1919— Part 1 : Civil."
Chartered Institute of Patent Agents	{ "Transactions," Vol. 38, 1919-1920.
Concrete Institute	{ "Standard Method of Measurement for Reinforced Concrete in Building Con- struction."
Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies, Secretary to Committee of	{ "Compulsory Adoption of the Metric System in the United Kingdom :— Report, 1920."
Corporation of Insurance Brokers	{ "Journal," 1920-1921.
Courthope-Munro, Sir Harry, K.C.	{ Courthope-Munro, Capt. C. H. "General Report on the Trade and Economic Condition of Turkey."
Currall, E. P.	{ Currall, E. P. "Experiments in Stone- ware Pipes and Pipe Sewers." (Pamphlet.)
Dunraven, Earl of	{ Dunraven, Earl of. "The Crisis in Ireland." (Pamphlet.)
Ellis, Ralph S.	{ Camden, W. "Britannia," 3 vols., 1787. Evelyn, John. "Sylva," 1706. Lysons, Rev. D. "Environs of London."
Engineer, Editor of the ...	{ "The Engineer," 1920-1921.
Estates Gazette, Editor of the	{ "Diary and Directory," 1921. "The Estates Gazette," 1920-1921.
Farmers' Club	{ "Journal," 1920-1921.
Field, Editor of the... ..	{ "The Field," 1920-1921.
France, Minister of Agri- culture of	{ "Annales de a Science Agronomique," 1920.
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SOME NOTES ON
LABOUR - SAVING MACHINERY AND
HOUSING SCHEMES IN NORWICH.

BY ARTHUR E. COLLINS, M.INST.C.E.
(*City Engineer, Norwich*).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting at Norwich, on Thursday,
7th July, 1921.*

J. H. SABIN (President) in the Chair.

I am greatly honoured in being permitted to place any experience of mine before so important an institution as yours, and hope that if I depart from the usual trend of matters brought before you for consideration and discussion, you will credit me with the desire to be useful.

Present wages and conditions of labour tell so heavily against cost and rapidity of construction, that constructing engineers and others, having similar responsibility, are compelled to give full consideration to the possibilities arising from the introduction of labour-saving machinery.

The Corporation of Norwich, which I serve, has during most of the twenty-seven years covered by my period of office done the greater part of its engineering and building work by direct administration through the

Works Department under my control, and I am consequently closely concerned and deeply interested in our subject.

I do not propose to discuss water and sewage pumping machinery, fitters, joiners, machine tools, &c., and devices for saving labour of that character, as they are well known and in common use where required. My desire is to direct your attention to the more specialised machine tools and appliances in use in the Norwich Works Department.

Norwich being in a cold area, the streets are often slippery from frost. A horse-drawn gritting machine was put to work a quarter of a century ago to quicken the work of making paved streets fit for traffic. This has been exceedingly useful, but is very trying for horses; in the event of further development this work will be done by steam, petrol, or electricity.

Steam rollers have been in use here for a very long period. Twenty-seven years ago a macadam scarifier was bought for use with the largest roller ($17\frac{1}{2}$ tons), enabling roads to be prepared rapidly, properly and economically for re-shaping, repairs, or re-coating. This old scarifier still remains in full use, and for straightforward extensive work beats either of the other scarifiers which are attached to the rollers.

Norwich was one of the first municipalities to purchase steam wagons; the first was put to work in 1902, and was withdrawn from transporting materials about two years since, but is still used as a portable engine.

My department uses four steam and three petrol tipping wagons of from 6 tons down to $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons capacity, mostly tipped by power of the engine. As compared with each other and with horse traction, statistics

extending over a lengthened period show the comparative costs per ton mile including total capital charges to be—

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Steam wagons, 5 & 6 tons	...	2	6	per ton mile
Petrol wagons, 3½ tons	...	2	3½	„ „ „
Horses and carts, 1 ton	...	3	3	„ „ „

(Return or other empty journeys are not counted as mileage).

As practically none of my work enables me to find return loads, the actual mileages made by the wagons and carts are more than double the number of ton miles on which the costs are distributed.

The loading by hand of road and other similar materials into carts and wagons is too slow and expensive to be permitted where it can be avoided; with this object, at the Corporation's gravel pits hoppers are provided, each holding a certain grade of sand, shingle, or gravel, and arranged with valves so that a wagon or cart can run under or alongside and get its full load very quickly.

Whilst this is absolutely the best system where conditions permit, it is not generally applicable, and to give quick loading at varying points a "Jeffrey" petrol-driven self-propelling wagon loader is used. Under favourable conditions this will load a ton per minute, but I am not dissatisfied if a 5 or 6-ton wagon goes alongside, loads, and leaves in 10 minutes. Probably it generally occupies about 15 minutes.

At one river wharf is an electric crane operating a 1-ton "Houe" grab bucket which gives good despatch in loading wagons, &c., from river lighters.

At two other wharves are overhead electric runways, which are slower than the crane and grab, as the

skips have to be filled by hand and the machines are not capable of working grabs.

When sewerage operations were started on the Mile Cross Housing Estate the soil was found suitable for the operations of the "Mangnall" earth thrust borer, made by the Hydraulic Engineering Company, Chester, and a plant was obtained on hire and royalty. With this, considerable lengths of pipe sewers (two side by side on the separate system) were constructed without opening trenches in the usual way, the ground openings being limited to pits averaging 60 feet apart and 5 feet by 3 feet by the depth of sewer, from one of which the thrusting tool was forced, by hydraulic pressure generated by a petrol engine, to the next pit. The accuracy with which the thruster found its mark was extraordinary till one got used to it. Unfortunately at Mile Cross Estate the area of suitable loamy soil was soon covered, when sands and flinty gravels were entered which did not suit the machine. My experience of this apparatus is such that, when laying pipes up to, say, 12 inches exterior diameter, cables, &c., in clay, loamy clay, or any ground of reasonable plasticity, I shall use it. After the first few trials I found no difficulty in making good joints, using ordinary socketed stoneware pipes. Had I been able to continue the use here, I should have made a specially arranged joint to enable larger pipes to be laid in a given hole than is possible with ordinary sockets.

For deep sewer trenches in building estates or in any roads not full of water, gas, electric, telegraph, telephone, compressed air, sewer, surface water, and other pipes and constructions I have found a trench "Blondin" of great service. Generally it consists of two trucks running on a portable rail laid on each side of the site of trench at about 8 feet gauge. Each truck

supports a trestle about 20 feet high and a box to weight with earth, &c., to about 10 tons; a wire rope joins the tops of the trestles. The trucks and trestles are the length of the "Blondin" or cableway apart (in Norwich 150 feet). On one truck an electric motor and winding barrels together with what I may call the connections for a stern anchorage are placed, and on the other a winch to wind the whole machine forward along the rails when it has completed one section of trench and is required for the next. The object of this machine is to place an empty skip in the bottom of the trench beside a navvy and immediately to lift the one he has just filled and transfer it, without handling, to back-fill trench or, if surplus, into a cart. It enables the work in a street or elsewhere to be confined to its own width, say 10 feet over all. I first introduced this arrangement of the "Blondin" about two years ago, and the sewerage gang soon got interested in it and surmounted all the difficulties of non-experience as they arose, with the minimum of trouble and worry to me. With its aid open cutting is cheaper at 15 feet deep than hand labour at 9 feet; at this depth it is also cheaper than tunnelling, which without the machine does not begin to pay as against open cutting at depths less than 12 feet.

To get trenches properly consolidated a petrol-driven rammer is used which does the work very thoroughly, but is not quite suitable in clay by reason of adhesion to the rammer. This machine has been found useful for ramming road patches, &c.

For pumping very wet trenches one of the best pumps known to me is the "Woodford" centrifugal trench pump, which with its vertical driving shaft is built into a square, angle-iron frame, forming the bottom of a

series of frames each with its section of vertical pipe and driving shaft, and terminating in a top section containing a driving pulley or an electric motor. By coupling together the requisite number of sections, the combined frame, with its self-contained pump, shafting, pipes and driving pulley, is made of the necessary length to suit the depth of excavation, and the machine can be dropped into place and set to work with great convenience and expedition.

A "Roturbo" pump has been similarly fitted up in the Works Department.

Both these pumps are now engaged on the three bridges in course of construction across the River Wensum and the Midland and Great Northern Railway. A fire float discarded by the Fire Brigade is also at work on the difficult foundations for one of these, namely, the roller bascule bridge at Carrow in place of the cast-iron double-leaf trunnion bascule.

By reason of the shortage of men for exterior plastering, the cement gun has had to be introduced on housing work with exceedingly satisfactory results. It consists of a steel upper cone with a valve at its bottom resting on an upper tank, also with a valve at its bottom separating it from the lower tank, at the bottom of which is a feed wheel rotating in a horizontal plane, the periphery of which consists of a series of pockets each of which is presented in sequence to the outlet nozzle leading to the delivery hose. A charge of ready-mixed plastering material is placed in the upper cone, air under pressure in the upper tank is discharged by means of a cock, and the valve of the upper cone is opened permitting the charge to fall into the upper tank. Air is admitted to the upper tank, the valve at its bottom is opened and the plastering material falls

into the lower tank, where the feed wheel carries it in charges, regulated by the size of the pockets, to the outlet nozzle. Immediately over the pocket, which at the instant is opposite the discharge, is a nozzle so arranged as to form a shield and at the same time to inject air, supplementing the pressure within the chamber and forcing the charge out of that particular pocket into the hose and along it to a discharge nozzle which may be 200 or 300 feet distant. A smaller hose conveying water under pressure is also carried to the discharge nozzle. This nozzle is so arranged as to deliver a spray of water on to the plastering material as it issues therefrom; consequently, the cement is not damped until the instant it is being deposited upon the surface being plastered, with the result that there is no disturbance of the initial set. Plastering materials are forced on to the surface at high pressure and velocity, with the result that an extremely dense coating is constructed. I have found that with ordinary Portland cement the plastering becomes so hard in two days after deposit that it withstands the blow of the hammer as perfectly as similar plastering done by hand does after a week. The rapidity of the work is such that the exteriors of two ordinary cottages can be plastered per day where the work is straightforward.

Previous to employing the machine I was warned against enormous waste of plastering material. My own experience shows that this is not necessarily the case. It is a fact that if too coarse or too much sand is used the machine rejects the coarse material or the excess, and it is peculiar that there is practically no cement in this rejected sand. This coarse or excess material lies at the foot of the wall being plastered, and can be taken up and re-used for mixing with

cement. It is to say the least peculiar to notice the effectual manner in which practically the whole of the cement is removed from this sand, notwithstanding that each particle was almost certainly covered with cement when it reached the nozzle.

I cannot yet give the cost as compared with hand plastering, but by reason of its density and watertightness it is worth more. Some may not like the irregular appearance of the resulting surface; personally I like it.

A pneumatic painting and limewashing machine has been in use in Norwich for many years, and where the work is large enough it is very advantageous. It proved its worth when the cow-houses at the sewage farm were especially cleansed and disinfected some years since. For this it was first used to blow dust out of all cracks and crannies, especially from between the roof tiles, tops of walls, &c.; this was succeeded by a thorough spraying with carbolic acid solution, and after this limewash was applied. The health rate of the large herd (averaging 125 cows) has been especially good since this was done.

The macadamised main roads in Norwich are coated with a thick coat of viscous hot tar annually, which is blinded with shingle from $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter and thoroughly rolled, forming a strong wearing coat which in most parts lasts a year; where it wears into pot-holes they are patched in a similar manner previous to the next general coating.

The gravel and tarred footpaths are as far as practicable similarly treated, using shot gravel, *i.e.*, about $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter.

This work requires large supplies of clean shingle and gravel during the few months when the weather suits. These are prepared in a special washing and

screening machine driven by electricity and situated at the stone pits.

The tar is received hot from the gas works distilling plant into heavily clothed four-wheeled tar cylinder wagons, and used without further heating. Usually it reaches the road at well over 300° Fah.; consequently there is sufficient heat for penetration even if some is absorbed in driving off moisture from the road.

In view of the interest attaching to housing schemes, now being carried out in all parts of the country, I have been asked to include in my Paper a few notes on those of the Norwich Corporation.

An appendix is attached giving the principal details in a form which it is hoped may be easily understood. But it may be of interest to state here that the Norwich scheme comprises four estates: The Angel Estate, covering 16 acres, with a total of 144 houses, all of which are in course of erection; the Mile Cross Estate of 102 acres, with 500 houses, 160 of which are being built; the Earlham Estate, with a total of 147 acres, 76 of which are being developed—600 houses will be erected on the 76 acres (4 being in course of erection), but it is intended to provide 1,006 on the whole estate when fully developed; and the Harford Estate, 151 acres, with 600 houses, none of which, however, have at present been begun. On the four estates a total of 7 acres has been thrown into old roads for widening purposes, 77·63 acres have been devoted to playing fields and allotments, and 41·21 acres have been allocated to factory sites and public buildings, leaving a net area of 219·16 acres available for houses, not counting the undeveloped portion of the Earlham Estate.

The houses are mostly of the parlour and three bedrooms type, a small proportion having four bed-

rooms, and are built in blocks of two, three, and four houses each. The average cost of those on the Angel Estate, which are being built by direct labour, is £900; and that of those on the Mile Cross Estate, under construction by contract in concrete and steel, is also expected to be £900.

For the Angel Estate houses I have added in the appendix an analysis of the cost, from which it will be seen that labour accounted for 44·7 per cent., materials for 42·7 per cent., the balance being made up of management and other overhead charges.

The difficult question of arriving at the rent to be charged for houses erected under the scheme has arisen in Norwich as elsewhere, and after a careful consideration of all the circumstances the Corporation submitted the following proposal :—

			s.	d.	
Rent	...	...	6	0½	per week.
Rates	...	...	5	9	„ „
Water rate	...	...	0	8½	„ „
Total	...	...	12	6	„ „

The Ministry of Health considered this rent was too low, and required 11s. 6d. per week plus rates and water rate.

The question was accordingly referred to the Rents Tribunal, who have made the following award :—

“HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1919.

“*Determination of Rents for Houses erected by the Norwich Corporation at Angel Road, Norwich.*

“A difference of opinion having arisen between the Minister of Health and the Norwich Corporation as to the rents to be charged by the Corporation for houses

erected by them, the Rents Tribunal under the Local Authorities (Assisted Housing Schemes) Regulations, 1919, made under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919, have heard the evidence laid before them by the Corporation and by the Minister as to the rents which should be charged for the new houses, and the Tribunal have also inspected the said houses as well as comparable houses in the district.

"The Corporation have erected, or are about to erect, 144 houses at Angel Road, Norwich.

"The houses are all parlour type houses, and at the time of the enquiry some 34 houses were built.

"The rent put forward by the Corporation is 12s. 6d. a week including rates and water rate, the amount being made up as follows:—

				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rent	...	...	...	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rates	...	...	...	5	9
Water rate	...	...	...	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

"The rent put forward by the Minister is 11s. 6d. a week, the tenant paying rates.

"The Angel Road houses are assessed at £16 gross and £13 rateable, the rates for the year ending June, 1921, amounting to 27s. in the £.

"The lay-out of the estate is good, the arrangement of the houses is excellent, and the building has been very well carried out."

"Having regard to the rules in connection with the determination of rents as laid down in Section 1 of Schedule B, attached to the Local Authorities (Assisted Housing Schemes) Regulations, 1919, the Tribunal decide that the amount of 8s. 6d. per week for the new houses on the Angel Road site is a sufficient rent.

"Whilst the duty of the Tribunal under the Regulations is to decide the rent to be paid in case of any difference of opinion arising between the Minister and the Local Authority, regard must be had (Schedule B (1) (d)) to the classes of tenant in the district for whom the houses are provided, and therefore in deciding

the rent the amount of rates and water charges which fall on the tenant must be taken into account, because from his point of view it is a question of the total sum he has to pay, regardless of how it is made up. In the opinion of the Tribunal the assessment for rates in this case is too high.

“The Tribunal have decided these rents on the conditions prevailing at the date of the appeal, but they are of opinion that should the conditions change in the future it should be possible for either party to apply to the Tribunal for a reconsideration of the rents.”

Name of Estate.	Area thrown into Old Roads for Widening.	Area allocated to Playing Fields and Allotments.	Area allocated to Factory Sites and Public Building.	Net Area for Houses.	Total Area of Estate.	Intended Number of Houses per Acre of net Housing Area, including Roads.	Cost of Land.	Estimated Cost of Road and Sewers.	Total Programme of Houses.	Number of Houses in Course of Erection.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.						
ANGEL ESTATE	·6	·6	2	12·8	16 acres	11 approx.	Land, £3,500 Expenses, 310 £3,810	Roads, £4,380 Sewers, 2,903 £7,283	144	144
MILE CROSS ESTATE	2·5	36·93	3·61	58·96	102 acres	8 approx.	Land, £10,500 Expenses, 183 £10,683	Roads, £27,395 Sewers, 13,550 £40,945	500	160
EARLHAM ESTATE	·6	3·1	5·2	67·1	147 acres (76 acres being developed)	8 approx.	Land, £15,000 Expenses, 182 £15,182	Roads, £36,364 Sewers, 15,733 £52,097	1,006 (600 on the 76 acres)	4
WARFORD ESTATE	3·3	37	30·4	80·3	151 acres	8 approx.	Land, £13,175 Expenses, 137 £13,312	Roads, Outfall Sewer (only) £1,995	600	—

COST OF HOUSES.

Block No.	Type of Design.	Total Number of Houses.	Description.	Cost per House.	Estate.
A, B, C, & D	"A" & "B"	8	<i>Built by Direct Labour.</i> Blocks of two.—Hollow walls, Winget blocks	£ 968	ANGEL ESTATE.
E & H	"A," "F," "G," & "H"	8	Blocks of four.—Solid walls, rough cast	896	
F & K	"C"	4	Blocks of two.—Hollow walls, red-brick facing	900	
L & M	"E"	4	Blocks of two.—Solid brick walls, rough cast	886	
I	"C"	2	Blocks of two.—Concrete walls, Galway system, rough cast	929	
<i>Built by Contract.</i>					MILE CROSS ESTATE.
		100	"Dorlonco" concrete and steel Embellishments	850 10	
			Fencing and drainage	£860* 40	
				£900*	

ANGEL ESTATE.

Houses comprise the following :—

45 blocks of 2 houses each =	90	} Parlour and 3 bed-rooms.
2 " 3 " " =	6	
12 " 4 " " =	48	
Total ...	144	

"DORLONCO" HOUSES

Comprise the following :—

48 blocks of 2 houses each =	96
1 block of 4 houses each =	4
Total ...	100

* Subject to increases and decreases in wages and materials.

ANGEL ESTATE HOUSES.

Block "L."

Analysis of Cost.

	£	Percentage.
Labour (artisans and labourers)	396	44·7
Salaries of manager, timekeeper, general and costing clerks, foreman, &c. ...	23	2·6
Internal cartage and internal haulage ...	27	3·0
Miscellaneous charges, building water, hire of workshops, electric installation, external haulage, including steam wagons, &c.	48	5·4
Materials	378	42·7
Plant charges	14	1·6
	<u>£886</u>	<u>100·0</u>

DISCUSSION.

Mr. WOODWARD (Fellow) said he had great pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Collins for his most interesting and useful Paper. The first part of it dealt, in considerable detail, with labour-saving machinery, and was full of interest; but what surprised him was that Labour in Norwich had condescended to permit labour-saving machinery, for his experience of Labour was that they would not permit its use. He was glad to find that in Norwich—although the author had hinted at some little objection which was sometimes raised to labour-saving machinery—Labour was contented, and he wished that some of the Norwich labour could be transferred to London.

Mr. Woodward then humorously described his experience when, as chairman of the Hampstead Works Committee, he considered it his duty personally to explore the inside of a brick sewer 3 feet by 2 feet before sanctioning the expenditure of £4,000 on its repair.

In regard to the housing schemes there was not a man in the room, he was perfectly certain, who could not have designed plans for houses at the commencement of the trouble as well as they were being done at the present time. The whole difficulty was created by taking the matter out of the hands of independent architects, surveyors, and engineers, and transferring it to a Government department. As he had nothing whatever to do with housing schemes and had never built a house for the Government or acted for them, he could speak freely on the matter, and in his view the whole trouble arose through putting the housing

schemes under the direction of a Government department with a medical man at its head. Until they got back to pre-war conditions they would never do well with regard to housing.

He was glad to find that while the average cost of the Angel Road Estate, built by direct labour, was £900 per house, the cost of labour was only 44·7 per cent., and materials about 42·7 per cent. From his experience in London he ventured to say there was no such practical equality in the cost of labour and materials. The cost of labour on building and municipal work in London was more like 75 per cent. as against 25 per cent. for materials. That was his experience, and the sooner such a discrepancy was counteracted the better.

Mr. Collins had supplied them with much useful statistical knowledge on the cost of the Norwich housing. He had tried to get such particulars out of Sir Alfred Mond, but without success. When Sir Alfred told the House of Commons that he could build houses at the Office of Works for £1,000 each, he (Mr. Woodward) got the member for Hampstead to ask one or two questions: "Did the £1,000 include roads, did it include sewers, did it include land and fences and drains?" There was no clear answer. "Would Sir Alfred Mond tell the House of Commons what the establishment charges were?" Sir Alfred did not know. Mr. Collins had told them the cost of the land, that of the roads, sewers, fences, and drains, and all the other details which were so valuable and necessary in forming a correct estimate of the cost of houses at Norwich.

They had listened that morning to an admirable Paper which he was sure all present would read, mark, learn and inwardly digest. He had much pleasure in moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Collins.

Mr. G. P. KNOWLES, M.B.E. (Fellow), said that it was with considerable pleasure that he rose to second the vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Woodward. When he had heard that an engineer of Mr. Collins' great reputation was writing a paper, he knew that The Institution was to be congratulated; and all would agree that they had not been disappointed. They had heard from Mr. Leney's address of the advance of Norwich in other directions, and Mr. Collins had told them of its advance in the matter of engineering adaptations.

When the pioneers of the internal combustion engine were pursuing their early investigations fifty or sixty years ago, he imagined that they would have been flattered if they had foreseen to what a degree the development of those engines would have reached at the present time. It was that development of gas and heavy and light oil engines which had made possible the applications of labour-saving devices, not only in the direction in which Mr. Collins had mentioned, but also in the field of agricultural and dairy machinery and in the many applications of mobile and immobile machines at present in use.

Every line of Mr. Collins' Paper and every word of his supplementary address spoke of advance. It was indeed a far cry—though not in years—to the time when the possession of a steam roller, with a man with a red flag to warn the traffic, was considered to be very advanced. In that regard Mr. Collins' comparison of costs of petrol and steam engines was interesting and instructive.

There were two questions he would like to ask: In the case of the earth borer, socketed pipes were referred to, and he presumed therefore that the hole

must be of sufficient diameter to clear the socket, and that a space would be left between the earth and the body of the pipe. Did Mr. Collins fill that in with grout, as in the case of cast-iron construction of tubes and sewers, &c. with a compressed air shield, or did he leave the ground to subside around? Secondly, in the case of the road tarred with hot viscous tar, with gravel embedded—that might make a good road for motors, but was it found suitable for horse traffic?

With regard to housing Mr. Collins was to be congratulated on his successful schemes. He supposed that in the history of the nation there never had been an instance of such an ill-considered State scheme to meet a special emergency as the Government housing scheme. The Government had forced local authorities to spend money which they could not recoup; and all to present those who occupied the houses with something at the expense of the taxpayers, for which the occupiers were not paying. In that connection he would quote from the *Times* a report of an address to the Rural District Councils of England and Wales by Sir Alfred Mond, Minister of Health: “At a moderate estimate they (the “Ministry) arrived at a figure of something like a loss “per house per year of £60, the difference between outlay “and the economic rent, including a penny rate. A loss “of ten millions had to be borne by the taxpayer. . . . “To be quite frank in the opinion of the Government “they could not continue on the present lines.”

£60 a year per house loss! That showed what amount was being presented by taxpayers to the occupiers of State-aided houses.

In the same column of the *Times*, below the report quoted above, was a report of a meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen at which one of the railwaymen's

leaders said: "Members [of Parliament] were elected "on emotional grounds and by sweeping appeals to the "passions of the people for revenge. No scope was "allowed for the thinker, the planner, and the organiser, "and too much to the waggoner of the jaw."

He left the judgment of the apposition of those two quotations to the meeting, but the latter one, coming from a railwaymen's leader, perhaps deserved its place in the records of the country. He had great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Collins for his very clear, concise and instructive Paper.

The PRESIDENT said he desired to add his testimony not only to the excellency of the Paper, but also to the ability shown by Mr. Collins in his work in connection with the development of Norwich. He had been so fortunate as to have had many pleasant transactions with the city officials, but the gentleman with whom he had come most into contact had been the City Surveyor, and it was a pleasure to him to think that in some slight degree he had co-operated in effecting improvements in the city which would tell in years to come. Together they had had something to do with Riverside Avenue, which was a very considerable improvement to the view of Norwich, especially from the railway station. He was also glad that through his firm he was associated with the housing scheme. Mr. Collins and his firm had been able to make amicable arrangements for the development of two estates which would prove a great advantage to the city. He had also been associated with the very excellent park and the lay-out there, which certainly in time to come would also prove a very useful addition to the amenities of Norwich.

The vote of thanks having been put to the meeting and carried with acclamation,

Mr. COLLINS, in reply, said he heartily appreciated the vote of thanks so kindly proposed by Mr. Woodward and seconded by Mr. Knowles; he greatly enjoyed the former's chaff.

It was a very great pleasure to him that Mr. Sabin should be their President at the time of their visit to Norwich. They had been associated in a considerable amount of work between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Norwich Corporation, and Mr. Sabin had been of the very greatest help to him. Although, of course, their President had always looked after the proper interest of his clients, yet he had always given him (Mr. Collins) a fair deal. The Norwich Corporation were so satisfied and pleased with the way their President had always acted in his dealings with them that they had honoured him by naming the principal approach to the important Eaton Park "Sabin Road."

Mr. Knowles had asked some questions with regard to the borer. It did not remove soil but forced it radially in all directions, placing it in a state of compression. In due course the reaction caused the soil to endeavour to occupy its original space, and in doing so it packed the pipes equally all round. That was very important in connection with electric cables, many of which had been laid for Callenders in thrust-bored holes by Captain Mangnall, as, if cavities existed between the cable and the soil, overheating would most surely occur with disastrous results. Where the cable was embraced by the earth the excess heat was conveyed away.

With regard to tar surface painting he found it necessary to have the local shingle perfectly clean, dry,

and free from loam. He used the tar as hot as possible and laid it in a thick coat covering it with shingle immediately, and forthwith steam-rolled it. It was necessary to avoid moisture as far as possible. The system of tar painting was adopted not so much to prevent dust, although incidentally it did so, as to give a wearing coat to macadamised roads.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET,

WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

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1885 *Edward P Anson*
1886 *William James Beadel, M.P.*
1888 *Elias Pitts Squarey*
1890 *Robert Collier Driver*
1892 *Charles John Shoppee*
1894 *Thomas Chatfeild Clarke*
1895 DANIEL WATNEY
1897 *Christopher Oakley*
1898 *Robert Vigers*
1899 *Thomas Miller Rickman*
1900 *John Shaw*
1901 *Sir John F. L. Rolleston*

1902 ARTHUR VERNON
1903 *Albert Buck*
1904 *Herbert Thomas Steward*
1905 CHARLES BIDWELL
1906 *George Langridge*
1907 THOMAS TAYLOR WAINWRIGHT
1908 HOWARD MARTIN
1909 SIR ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING
1910 LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS
1911 W. EDGAR HORNE, M.P.
1912 HON. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT,
C.H.
1913 *W. Edward Woolley*
1914 *Howard Chatfeild Clarke*
1915 JOHN HENRY HANSON.
1916 GEORGE FRANCIS STEWART
1917 ARTHUR LYON RYDE
1918 SIR JOHN HUBERT OAKLEY
1919 ANDREW YOUNG.

(The names of those deceased are printed in italics).

Examiners.

THOMAS BINNIE
G. L. BRIGHTON
A. B. BROWN
G. TURVILLE BROWN
J. W. WILLIS BUND
J. BURY
H. W. CARLTON
C. CHART
W. A. CHEEKE
ROBERT COBB
H. COURTHOPE-MUNROE,
K.C.
J. L. CROUCH
DONALD CURRIE
W. R. DAVIDGE
J. E. DROWER
M. C. DUCHESNE
JAMES EDGAR
W. H. EVE
L. R. FORD
WILLIAM FRASER
GORDON T. FREW

H. FREYBERG
A. N. GARRARD
JOHN GILCHRIST
P. F. GLEED
J. GRIMWOOD
C. A. HANSON
F. H. A. HARDCASTLE
T. W. A. HAYWARD
EUSTACE HILLS, K.C.
F. HUDLESTON
JOHN HUME
FRANK W. HUNT
PROFESSOR JACKSON
H. J. JOHNSON
CUTHBERT LAKE
PROF. LILLY
F. J. LLOYD
W. MCCracken
R. B. MANN
JAMES MATHER
P. T. MAW
W. MENZIES

R. E. MIDDLETON
H. P. MONCKTON
E. C. P. MONSON
E. J. NALDRETT
T. A. O'DONAHUE
A. PAULL
E. C. PINKS
H. A. PRITCHARD
KEITH ROBINSON
W. G. S. ROLLESTON
E. J. SILCOCK
S. L. THACKER
GILBERT THOMSON
H. T. WALES
E. WALFORD
ALEXANDER WALKER
A. T. WALMISLEY
H. J. WATSON
JOHN WATSON
J. WILSON
LESLIE S. WOOD
H. G. B. WYATT

The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

Is established—

1. To secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Surveyor, viz.—the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of admeasuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work.
2. To promote the general interests of the profession, and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public advantage.

THE INSTITUTION was established in 1868, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1881, and has a total membership of 5,174.

THE INSTITUTION consists of four classes, viz.—FELLOWS, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES, ASSOCIATES, and HONORARY MEMBERS, with a class of STUDENTS attached.

A Fellow must have qualified for that position by having acquired a practical knowledge of surveying in one or other of its branches as above defined, and have held for at least five years a responsible position in the profession; and must have passed the Examinations called for by the Rules of Examination, or some other Examination in the United Kingdom or the Colonies which the Council may declare to be equivalent thereto.* A Fellow has the right, conferred by the Charter,

* *The Council possess only a very limited dispensing power as regards the Examinations.*

to use the letters F.S.I. after his name. A Fellow has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Chartered Surveyor."

A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, a Surveyor by profession, in practice on his own account or employed as an Assistant in a Surveyor's Office, and qualified for the class by having passed the Examinations. A Professional Associate has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters P.A.S.I. after his name. A Professional Associate has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor."

AN ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, not a Surveyor by profession, but his pursuits must be such as to qualify him to unite with Surveyors in the advancement of professional knowledge.

AN HONORARY MEMBER must be a person who, either by reason of his position or experience, or his eminence in science, may be enabled to render assistance in promoting the objects of the Institution, but who is not engaged in practice as a Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland. He has the privilege of being present and taking part at all Ordinary General Meetings, and of access to the Library, but no right of voting, discussing, or otherwise interfering in the affairs of the Institution; nor is he called on to contribute to its funds.

STUDENTS (who must not be under eighteen years of age) qualify as such by passing the Preliminary Examination. Candidates for Studentship who can produce a Certificate of having passed one of the Examinations mentioned in the Rules, are exempted from this Examination, and may be admitted by the Council on the recommendation (according to a form) of a Member of the Institution. Students are expected to enter for the Professional Examinations under the conditions laid down in the Rules of Examination.

A Student is entitled to the use of the Library and Loan Library, to attend the Meetings, and to receive the Transactions. For further privileges as to fees and percentage of marks, see paragraphs 10, 11, 12 and 14 of the Rules of Examination.

Scholarships open to Students and tenable for three years have been instituted at Oxford, Cambridge, and other Universities, of the value of £80 and £50 per annum. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Institution.

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination may connect themselves with the Institution by enrolment as PROBATIONERS on payment of an annual subscription of One Guinea. Probationers are entitled to attend Meetings, to use the Institution buildings, museum and library, and to receive the Transactions. They can retain the position for three years after passing the Intermediate Examination.

Any person desirous of being admitted into the Institution (excepting to the class of Students) must be proposed and recommended according to a form, in which the full name and qualifications of the candidate must be distinctly specified. This form must be subscribed by him, and signed by at least six Fellows, or four Fellows and two Associates, certifying a practical knowledge of the candidate ; or, by four Members of the Council, of whom the President shall be one, after careful enquiry into the antecedents of the applicant.

The proposal so made, being delivered to the Secretary, will be submitted to the Council, who, on approving the qualifications, will nominate the candidate for election by ballot.

The following are the rates of contribution to the funds :—

	Annual Subscription.			Admission Fee.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Student</i>	1	1	0	.	—	
<i>Probationer</i>	1	1	0	.	—	
<i>Associate</i>	2	2	0	.	3	3 0
<i>Professional Associate</i>	2	2	0	.	3	3 0
<i>Fellow</i>	3	3	0	.	5	5 0

No person can become a Member (other than an Honorary Member) of the Institution, unless and until he pays as his first Subscription to the Institution, in the case of becoming a Fellow of the Institution, the sum of Eight Guineas, in the case of becoming a Professional Associate of the Institution, the sum of Five Guineas, and in the case of becoming an Associate of the Institution, the sum of Five Guineas.

All Fellows, Professional Associates, and Associates, are required, within twelve months after their election, to deliver to the Council an original Paper on some subject connected with the profession, or to make a donation to the Library or Collection.

The affairs of the Institution are under the management of a Council, which is elected annually, consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, sixteen Fellows, two Professional Associates, and two Associates.

The Session of the Institution commences annually on the second Monday in November, and continues to the end of May. The Ordinary General Meetings are at present held once a month during the Session. At these Meetings original communications are read on professional subjects, and their merits fully and freely discussed. Every Member has the privilege of introducing visitors to these Meetings. Members are entitled to a copy of any printed publication issued by the Institution after their admission.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

LIST OF MEMBERS, JANUARY 1st, 1921.

Honorary Members.

Date of Admission and Transfer.	HONORARY MEMBERS.	Address.
Nov. 1904	ARMSTRONG, THE RT. HON. LORD	Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Dec. 1880	BANKES, THE RIGHT HON. LORD	
Nov. 1910	JUSTICE ELDON	45, Eaton Square, S.W.
Jan. 1895	BEDFORD, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G.	15, Belgrave Square, S.W.
July 1920	BLEDISLOE, THE RT. HON. LORD, K.B.E.	Oxford and Cambridge Club, S.W.
April, 1910	CHALMERS, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.B.	3, Cornwall Mansions, Kensington Court, W.8.
Dec. 1889	CHAPLIN, THE RT. HON. LORD VISCOUNT	6, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.
Nov. 1918	CLOSE, COLONEL SIR CHARLES, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.
Jan. 1887	COBHAM, THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT	Hagley Hall, Stourbridge.
Nov. 1908	DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G.	Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.
Jan. 1909	DIBDIN, SIR LEWIS T., K.C., D.C.L.	Nobles, Dormansland, East Grinstead.
June 1917	DOWNING, STANFORD EDWIN ..	Ecclesiastical Commission, 1, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.
Nov. 1906	ELLIOTT, SIR THOMAS HENRY, BART., K.C.B.	National Club, Queen's Gate, S.W.1.
June 1917	ERNLE, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, M.V.O.	3, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.1.
Mar. 1882	HAMILTON, HIS HONOUR JUDGE	
Nov. 1905	HENRY BEST HANS	5, Cranley Gardens, S.W.7.
Nov. 1901	HOWE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL, G.C.V.O.	Curzon House, Curzon Street, W.
Nov. 1915	JERSEY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF	Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxon.
Jan. 1911	JOHNSTON, COLONEL SIR DUNCAN, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.	8, Lansdowne Crescent, Edinburgh.
Mar. 1893	LINCOLNSHIRE, THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF, K.G., G.C.M.G.	53, Prince's Gate, S.W.

Date of Election and Transfer.	HONORARY MEMBERS.	Address.
Nov. 1915	MILNER, THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	47, Duke Street, St. James', S.W., and Sturry Court, near Canterbury.
A. Nov. 1888 H.M. Feb. 1906	MOULTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.C.B.	57, Onslow Square, S.W.
A. Jan. 1885 C.F. Jan. 1914	PARMOOR OF FRIETH, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, P.C., K.C.V.O., K.C. . .	29, Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.
Nov. 1916	REDMAYNE, SIR RICHARD, K.C.B. . .	Claremont Lodge, Cobham, Surrey.
Feb. 1919	ROSS, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, BART.	Oatlands, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.
Nov. 1917	SALTER, ARTHUR CLAVELL, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE	2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.
Nov. 1915	SELBORNE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., G.C.M.G.	49, Mount Street, W.
A. May 1886 H.M. Nov. 1905	WHEELER, HIS HONOUR JUDGE THOMAS WHITTENBURY, K.C. . .	32, Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.

Total number of Honorary Members, 26, carried to Summary, p. 196.

Fellows.

The names of those Fellows who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus*
The names of those Fellows who have gained Prizes at the Institution Examinations are distinguished thus‡

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Jan. 1884	ABBOTT, ROBERT THOMAS G. ..	Whitley House, Malton, Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1919	*ABBOTT, ALEXANDER HENRY ..	351, Wimborne Road, Winton, Bourne- mouth, Hants.
A. Nov. 1891 F. Jan. 1895	*ABRAMS, BENJAMIN PERCY ..	87, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.6 (Middlesex).
Oct. 1913	*ABRAMS, JOHN EDWARD ..	Kirkstall, Kingsheath, Birmingham.
Nov. 1918	*ACTON, WILLIAM BIRCHALL ..	Superintendent of Inland Revenue and Conservancy, Conservancy Office, Kisumu, British E. Africa.
Oct. 1897	ADAM, THOMAS	27, Union Street, Glasgow.
Feb. 1884	ADAMS, HENRY, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	60, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Oct. 1913	*ADAMS, THOMAS	Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, Canada.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1901	*ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE ..	Patshull Estate Office, near Wolver- hampton.
A. Oct. 1913 F. July 1918	*ADDIE, ROBERT	138A, Crown Street, Aberdeen.
Feb. 1881	ADDIE, WILLIAM FORRESTER ..	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1900	*ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH ..	32, Craven Street, Charing Cross, W.C.
A. Jan. 1888 F. Jan. 1891	*†ADKIN, BENAIAH WHITLEY ..	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
A. Dec. 1881 F. Nov. 1886	ADKIN, CHARLES DUNCAN ..	Wantage and Abingdon, Berks.
Sep. 1895	ALEXANDER, HENRY GEORGE SAMUEL, COLONEL	Carrickmore House, Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone.
Feb. 1908	ALLAN, ROBERT	Halfway House, Whitburn, N.B.
Oct. 1919	ALLEN, GEORGE	Hillsboro', Co. Down.
A. Oct. 1915 F. Feb. 1919	*†ALLISON, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	6, Albion Street, Hull.
Oct. 1917	ALLOTT, JAMES RAYNEY LEACH	Avenue Villa, Kidsgrove, Staffs.
A. Oct. 1898 F. May 1917	*ALLPRESS, HORACE EDWARD ..	35, Perrymead Street, Eel Brook Common, S.W.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3338	A. Oct. 1898 F. Apr. 1902	*ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR, B.S.C. (Edin.)	Link Elm, Malvern Link, Worceshire.
4127	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*ALLSOP, BENJAMIN GEORGE KIDSTON	141, Park Road, Regent's Park, N
7020	A. Oct. 1913 F. Dec. 1918	*ALMOND, WILLIAM JOHN .. .	6, Albion Street, Hull.
7660	Nov. 1916	ALTON, HENRY BINDON .. .	84, O'Connell Street, Limerick.
3073	A. Oct. 1886 F. Dec. 1902	*AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD .. .	Estates Office, Sandbeck Park, Rotherham.
2503	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1893	*AMOS, FRANK	3, The Parade, Canterbury, Kent.
7564	Oct. 1915	ANDERSON, JOHN	20, York Place, Edinburgh.
3172	Oct. 1897	ANDERSON, ROBERT	Property Agent, 95, Bath Street, Glasgow.
597	A. Jan. 1881 F. Mar. 1884	ANDERSON, ROBERT	Knowsley, Prescott, Lancs.
1635	Dec. 1889	ANDREW, THOMAS HAWKES .. .	"Barnburgh," Pennsylvania Hill Exeter.
3342	A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1900	*ANGEL, FRANCIS HOUGHTON .. .	7, Wolseley Gardens, Gunnersbury, (Middlesex).
5589	Oct. 1909	ANTHONY, ERNEST JOHN .. .	95, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
3193	A. Oct. 1897 F. Dec. 1920	*APPLEBY, FRANK SEFTON .. .	44, Ash Grove, Wavertree, Liverpool.
3953	A. Oct. 1902 F. Sep. 1903	*APPLEBY, JOHN HENRY JAMES .. .	8, High Street, Fareham, Hants.
4886	Oct. 1906	*APPS, BENJAMIN CHARLES .. .	1, Bury Street, Guildford.
2649	A. Oct. 1894 F. Mar. 1896	*†SARIS, JOHN WHITTON, M.A. (Oxon)	Lois Weedon, Denbigh Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
3782	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1912	*ARMSTRONG, ALBERT LESLIE .. .	14, Swaledale Road, Sheffield.
7546	Feb. 1915	ARMSTRONG, HENRY	Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5590	Oct. 1909	ARMSTRONG, REGINALD GRAVES	Estate Office, Shelton Abbey, Ark Co. Wicklow.
791	Apr. 1882	ARMSTRONG, THOMAS JOHN .. .	14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
7565	Oct. 1915	*ARNALL, GEORGE	153, St. John's Hill, S.W.
3042	A. June 1896 F. Nov. 1900	*ARNO, SAMUEL	67, Dunsmure Road, Stamford Hill.
5101	A. Oct. 1907 F. June 1919	*ARNOLD, WILLIAM RICHARD .. .	Victoria Chambers, 7 & 8, Oxford Street, Swansea.
1280	A. Dec. 1885 F. Jan. 1896	*ARNOTT, JOHN	Church Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
4355	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1919	*ASHBRIDGE, PRENTICE MOORE .. .	7, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
7027	A. Oct. 1913 F. Mar. 1920	*ASHENDEN, HAROLD CAMPBELL	Ventnor House, London Road, Canterbury.
3075	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1898	*ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS .. .	Westgate, Canterbury, Kent.
7644	Nov. 1916	ASHWORTH, JOHN	77, King Street, Manchester.
4898	A. Oct. 1906 F. Dec. 1911	*ASKWITH, ARTHUR	29, Nevilledale, Durham.
5102	A. Oct. 1907 F. Dec. 1919	*ASPELL, FRED HEWLINGS .. .	32, Halford Street, Leicester.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Feb. 1890 F. July 1901	*† ASSITER, HARRY G.	The Weald House, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1916	*ATAK, GEORGE ALBERT SEVERNE	8, Hazel Bank, Edgeware Road, Blackburn, Lancs.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1907	*AUSTIN, FRANK HOLMAN, CAPT.	9, Arcade Street, Ipswich.
A. Dec. 1887 F. Oct. 1891	*AUSTIN, RICHARD	Bishop's Waltham, Hants.
A. Nov. 1890 F. May 1903	*AYLEN, CECIL HUGH	20, Bucklersbury, E.C.4.
Jan. 1891	AYNSLEY, ROBERT JOHN	Fencer Hill, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1919	BABBS, ARTHUR THOMAS	The Rhodes Building, Cape Town.
Oct. 1905	BACON, FREDERICK JOSEPH, C.B.E.	114, Park Hill, Clapham, S.W.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1901	*BADDELEY, BERNARD BERESFORD	9 and 10, Fenchurch Street, E.C.4.
Oct. 1920	BAILEY, CECIL HENRY	13, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Feb. 1896	*BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT	4, Eaton Road, Ilkley, Yorks.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Sep. 1906	*BAILEY, PERCIVAL HENRY ASHBY	"Glenthorn," Wolstanton, Staffs.
Nov. 1916	BAILEY, THOMAS HENRY	13, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
May 1891	BAILEY, WILLIAM SMITH	4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.
Sep. 1895	BAILLIE, JOHN ROBERT, COL. . .	Abercorn Estate Office, Strabane, Co. Tyrone.
Nov. 1891	BAINES, MATTHEW TALBOT, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Bowood, Calne, Wiltshire.
Oct. 1903	BAINES-HEWITT, FREDERIC THOMAS, MAJOR	Office of C.R.E., North Palestine, Haifa, Palestine.
Oct. 1905	BAKER, ERNEST JOHN	Works Dept, H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.
A. Oct. 1919 F. Dec. 1919	*BALDEN, WILLIAM REGINALD . .	Bywell, Leeds Road, Dewsbury, Yorks.
Nov. 1916	BALL, GEORGE J., MAJOR	8, Palmerston Road, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.
A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1912	*BALL, JAMES ROBERT	L. and N.W. Rly. Estate Department, Euston Station, N.W.
A. Jan. 1890 F. Dec. 1891	*BALL, WILLIAM ALFRED	Old Bond Street House, 6-8, Old Bond Street, W.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1909	*BAMFORD, WALTER HERBERT . .	23, Compayne Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
A. Nov. 1890 F. Nov. 1893	*BANCROFT, FREDERICK HERBERT	78, King Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Feb. 1901	*§BANKS, FREDERICK STUART ANGUS	Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Leicester.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5093	Oct. 1907	BANKS, JOHN WILLIAM	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
4623	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1912	*BANNISTER, MONTAGU DOUGLAS	Buntinghill, Cuckfield, Sussex.
4123	Oct. 1903	*BARKER, CHARLES	Estate Office, Bourneville, Warwickshire.
2504	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1898	*BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL ..	
1985	Mar. 1891	BARKER, HORACE RICHARD ..	13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.
1661	A. Dec. 1889 F. June 1891	*BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	New Square, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
6129	Oct. 1911	*BARNES, HARRY, M.P.	House of Commons, S.W.1., and 1, Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3345	A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1899	*BARNES, STEPHEN ALLEN, M.B.E.	51, Brooke Road, Stoke Newington, N.16.
5622	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1911	*BARR, JAMES	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
4881	Oct. 1906	BARRETT, JAMES	Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C.
5395	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1919	*BARRETT, THOMAS NORMAN ..	57, King Street, Manchester.
2749	Sep. 1895	BARRINGTON, JOHN BEATTY ..	Barrington Street, Limerick.
4861	A. Oct. 1904 F. July 1920	*BARTHOLOMEW, CHARLES FREDERICK	55, Hanover Road, Plumstead, S.E.
2053	May 1891	BARTON, HARRY HOWELL	69, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.
2750	Sep. 1895	BARTON, HENRY DUPRE MALKIN	The Bush, Antrim, Ireland.
4362	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1912	*BARTON, SYDNEY FREDERICK ..	22, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.
3612	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM	163, North Street, Brighton.
6480	Oct. 1912	*BATE, ERNEST MONTAGU	The Rowans, Fourth Avenue, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex.
1986	Mar. 1891	BATEY, HENRY SIMPSON	51, South King Street, Manchester.
1918	Jan. 1891	BATHER, JOHN T.	9, The Square, Shrewsbury.
2161	Nov. 1891	BATSTONE, ROWLAND ROBERT ..	52, Fore Street, E.C.2.
3789	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1912	*BATTERBURY, NORMAN BONIFACE	Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.
7041	A. Oct. 1913 F. Oct. 1920	*BATTING, MERLIN FRANCIS JOSEPH	Meriden, Hamilton Road, Reading, Berks.
3346	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1901	*BAVERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE ..	Godalming, Surrey.
4364	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1908	*BAXENDALE, FREDERICK GIESEN	Corbally, Arbrook Lane, Esher, Surrey.
2481	Feb. 1892	BAXTER, GEORGE	1, Frederick's Place, E.C.
5329	Feb. 1908	BAXTER, JOHN	243, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
3643	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1911	BAYLIS, ALBERT EDWARD	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
4856	A. Feb. 1906 F. July 1916	*BAYNHAM, EDMUND CHRISTOPHER	7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
1881	A. Nov. 1890 F. Feb. 1898	*BEADEL, MAURICE FREDERICK ..	97, Gresham Street, E.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1911 F. Mch. 1920	*BEAL, JOSEPH KYLE	5, Hamlet Road, Wallasey, Cheshire.
Nov. 1891	BEALE, ROBERT J., A.R.I.B.A. ..	17, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.
Sep. 1895	BEAMISH, WILLIAM HENRY ..	60, South Mall, Cork.
A. Feb. 1903 F. Jan. 1910	*BEASLEY, THOMAS CALVERT PLATT	Harston, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
Feb. 1910	BEATTIE, GEORGE LENNOX ..	5, Lauriston Gardens, Edinburgh.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Jan. 1917	*BEAUMONT, RAYMOND PILBEAM	9, North Street, Brighton.
Nov. 1891	BECK, ARTHUR CLEMENT	Sandringham, Norfolk.
Feb. 1888	BECK, EDWARD WILLIAM	16, Bank Street, Norwich.
Oct. 1909	BECKETT, W. FRANK	6, Clare Street, Dublin.
Jan. 1889	BECKWITH, HENRY LANGTON, COL.	Sandown Park, Wavertree, Liverpool.
A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1910	*BEDDALL, HERBERT BOWMAN, M.B.E., N.D.A.	9, Strangways Terrace, Truro.
A. May 1883 F. May 1887	*BEDELLS, CHARLES HERBERT (Member of Council)	6, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
4 A. Oct. 1903 F. Feb. 1919	*BEDFORD, CHARLES EDGAR ..	10, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.
A. Oct. 1911 C.P. Oct. '15 F. Oct. 1919	BEDINGTON, GUY CYRIL	11, Brecknock Road, Knowle, Bristol.
1 A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1903	*BEKEN, GEORGE KINGSNORTH..	
A. Feb. 1889 F. Dec. 1895	*BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN.. ..	Wantage, Berks.
0 Nov. 1916	*BELFRAGE, JAMES HERBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.
0 A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1908	*BELL, ALBERT HENRY.. .. .	5, Salisbury Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19 (Surrey).
0 Oct. 1918	BELL, ANDREW WALKER	22, Ainslee Place, Edinburgh.
2 A. Dec. 1889 F. Apr. 1894	*BELLINGHAM, ARCHIBALD TURNER	Seaford House, Belgrave Square, S.W.
6 A. Oct. 1913 F. Oct. 1915	*BENN, PERCY ARTHUR	Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Lichfield, Staffs.
8 A. Nov. 1918 F. Dec. 1920	*BENNETT, CHARLES RICHARD..	Isle of Ely County Council, County Hall, Marsh, Cambs.
2 A. Oct. 1908 F. May 1917	*BENNETT, STEPHEN AUGUSTUS, A.M.I.C.E.	Monmouthshire County Council Offices, Newport, Mon.
7 A. Oct. 1910 F. Dec. 1919	*BENNETT, SYDNEY	Messrs. Nightingale, Phillips & Page, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on- Thames, Surrey.
3 A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1915	*BENTLEY, HAROLD EDWIN.. ..	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
8 A. Oct. 1898 F. Sep. 1904	*BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR ..	17, Essex Street, W.C.
9 A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1905	*BETENSON, FREDERIC ROGER ..	5, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
4 Dec. 1883	BETRIDGE, EDWARD	28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
0 A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1905	BETRIDGE, JOHN CHARLES LEBON	West View, Stratford Road, Shirley, near Birmingham.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5878	A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1920	*BEVAN, ROLAND STANLEY ..	33, Fitzroy Street, W.
3505	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1894	*BEVEN, SEPTIMUS	47, King Edward Road, E.9.
190	Mar. 1869	BIDWELL, CHAS., M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>) (<i>Past-President</i>)	Ely, Cambridgeshire.
2625	A. Feb. 1894 F. Feb. 1896	*BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	11, Benet Street, Cambridge, a Fox Hill, Great Shelford, Cambrid
3197	A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1900	*BIDWELL, PHILLIP SHELFORD ..	St. Mary's Street, Ely, Cambridgesh
7050	A. Oct. 1913 F. Oct. 1914	*BIGGS, WALTER WOODBRIDGE ..	56, Holborn Viaduct, W.C.
3112	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1913	*BIGWOOD, ERNEST GUY	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
6122	Oct. 1911	BIGWOOD, ERNEST J.	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
7982	Oct. 1919	BILLER, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	3, Arranmore Road, Herbert P. Dublin.
3327	Oct. 1908	BILLINGHAM, JOHN ALFRED LAWRENCE, MAJOR.. .. .	R.E. Offices, York.
2167	Nov. 1891	BILSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	23, Parliament Street, Hull, Yorksh
1919	Jan. 1891	BINGHAM, FREDERICK HENRY..	5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.
3321	Oct. 1898	BINNIE, THOMAS	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
4136	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1912	*BINNS, HENRY WILLIAM	15, Soho Square, W.1.
2934	A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1900	*BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN LAURENCE	Oakhill House, Oakhill, Bath.
2569	A. Oct. 1893 F. Apr. 1895	*BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Brynasaph, St. Asaph, Flintshire.
1320	A. Dec. 1886 F. Nov. 1889	*BIRCH, WALTER DE HOGHTON..	Hoghton Estate Office, Walton-le-D Preston, Lancashire.
1636	Nov. 1888	BIRD, JAMES BINFIELD	Kingswood, Sandown, Isle of Wi
1154	May 1884	BIRD, WALTER	24, Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington
1351	A. Jan. 1887 F. Feb. 1889	BIRKETT, TOM	Foxton House, Penrith, Cumberlan
6130	Oct. 1911	*BISCOE, FRANCIS EDWIN	2, College Road, Harrow-on-the-H Middlesex.
1794	May 1890	BISHOP, CHARLES.. .. .	99, Bath Road, Swindon, Wilts.
2754	Sep. 1895	BLACKLEY, TRAVERS ROBERT ..	Drumbar, Cavan, Ireland.
3455	Feb. 1899	BLAIR, ALEXANDER	9, Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.
7453	Oct. 1914	BLAIR, THOMAS	Hoprig Mains, Gladsmuir, Hadd tonshire.
3290	A. Oct. 1897 F. June 1898	*BLAKE, EDWIN HOLMES, C.B.E.	116, Streathbourne Road, Upp Tooting, S.W.17.
1262	Mar. 1885	BLAKE, FREDERICK	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, E
4632	A. Oct. 1905 F. July 1909	*BLAKE, REGINALD LAPHORPE	46, Commercial Road, Portsmout
883	Feb. 1883	BLAKE, WILLIAM JOHN	45, High Street, Croydon, Surrey
2170	Nov. 1891	BLETSON, HENRY HOPKINSON ..	Thrapston, Northamptonshire.
4138	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1912	*BLISS, FRANCIS GEORGE	106, Cheapside, E.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Mar. 1891	BLIZARD, JOHN HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Dec. 1919 Oct. 1914	*BLOIS, BASIL FREDERIC BLOOMER, JOSIAH	194, Wymering Mansions, W.9. 19, Priory Street, Dudley, Worcester-shire.
Feb. 1915 A. Oct. 1895 F. July 1905	BLOSSE, HENRY LYNCH *BLOUNT, EDWARD, LIEUT.-COL., C.B.E.	Worcester Chambers, Swansea. Howard de Walden Estate Office, 23, Queen Anne Street, W.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1910	*BLUNT, FRANCIS EDWARD	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
Oct. 1920	BOCKING, THOMAS GEORGE	13, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Sep. 1905	*BODDINGTON, PERCY EDGAR	Inland Revenue, 51, Queen Street, Exeter.
A. Nov. 1890 F. Aug. 1893	*BODY, ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Princess Square, Plymouth, Devon, and 48, Corn Street, Bristol.
Feb. 1874	BOLAM, CHARLES GODFREY	Dunchurch, Rugby, Warwickshire, and 1, Great George Street, S.W.
Dec. 1875	BOLDEN, JOHN LEONARD, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>), C.V.O.	28, Lansdowne Road, Holland Park, W.
A. Oct. 1910 F. May 1917	*BOLTON, FRANK HOLMES	"Eversley," Whaley Bridge, Cheshire.
Oct. 1909	BOLTON, SAMUEL H., CAPT.	95, Malone Avenue, Belfast.
May 1869	BOND, ERASMUS	Beachy Down, Edensor Road, East-bourne.
Oct. 1899	*BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM	34, Mapperley Road, Nottingham.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1895	*BOOTH, GILBERT WILLIAM	45 and 46, Chandos St., Charing Cross, W.C.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Mar. 1920	*BOOTH, HERBERT	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Huddersfield.
Nov. 1916	BORROWES, EUSTACE	49, Rathdown Road, Dublin.
A. Nov. 1890 F. June 1891	*BOULTING, FREDERICK EDWARD	182, Oxford Street, W.
A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1906	*BOURCHIER, CLAUD J... ..	Estate Office, Monasterevan, Co. Kildare.
May 1890	BOURNE, ROBERT ELLIOTT	Elwell, Totnes, Devon.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Sept. 1917	*BOUSTRED, HENRY NORMAN	Friern Barnet Road, N. (Middlesex), and 122, London Wall, E.C.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Dec. 1902	*BOWDEN, HARRY	Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers, George Street, Plymouth.
A. May 1891 F. Nov. 1899 Apr. 1890	*BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP BOWDITCH, HENRY	Bedford Chambers, Exeter. 103, George Street, Croydon.
A. Oct. 1919 F. July 1920	*BOWEN, ALFRED JOHN	Surveyor's Department, County Hall, Newport, Mon.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7749	Nov. 1918	BOWEN, JOHN, B.E.	County Offices, Dungarvan, Co. W. ford.
7548	Feb. 1915	BOWEN-JONES, WILLIAM THOMAS	Cae Synamon, Carnarvon.
5114	A. Oct. 1907 F. Mar. 1920	*BOWES, CHARLES	Public Trustee Office, Kings W.C.2.
1778	Apr. 1890	BOWLEY, JOHN CROSS.	St. Tudno, Mountney Road, E bourne.
1685	Jan. 1890	BOYD, JOHN JERMYN.	Heath View, Weybridge, Surrey, Estate Offices, Hamilton Place,
7461	Nov. 1916	BOYTON, SIR JAMES	6, Vere Street, W.
1325	Nov. 1886	BRACKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM . .	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, K
1884	A. Nov. 1890 F. May 1892	*BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY. .	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, K
3202	A. Oct. 1897 F. Apr. 1902	*BRACKETT, WILLIAM NEWBEGIN	Market Place, Retford, Nottingham
5115	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1920	*BRADLEY, BENJAMIN	High Hurstwood, near Uckf Sussex.
3513	A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1912	*§BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE . .	County Surveyor, Newland Ho Lincoln.
7671	Nov. 1916	*BRADSHAW, HUBERT	28A, Manor Road, Bradford.
1524	A. Dec. 1888 F. Nov. 1893	*BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED, M.B.E.	17, Warren Street, Stockport, Ches and 42, John Dalton St., Manches
7706	Oct. 1917	BRAGGE, GEORGE STEPHENSON	13, Grove Avenue, Moseley, Birming
7561	Oct. 1915	BRAIN, SIR FRANCIS WILLIAM THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	Huntworth, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
3963	A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1911	*BRAMLEY, FRANCIS HERBERT . .	The White Building, Fitzalan Squ Sheffield.
4857	A. Feb. 1916 F. Feb. 1919	*BRAY, JOHN SANDERS.	The Hall, South Brent, Devon.
1441	Jan. 1888	BREACH, BENJAMIN F'ANSON. . .	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
3964	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1909	*BREALEY, REGINALD WOODHOUSE	Burns Croft, Leek, Staffordshire.
2795	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*BRENT, THOMAS	Messrs. Chesterton and Sons, Norl Manor Estate Office, London R Norbury, S.W., and 8, Norb Crescent, Norbury, S.W. (Su Committee.)
5606	Oct. 1909	*BRESSEY, CHARLES HERBERT, LT.-COL., O.B.E., Chev. Leg. Hon.	Roads Dept., Ministry of Transp Whitehall, S.W.1.
6484	A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1918	*†BRIANT, BERNARD	200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
1921	Jan. 1891	BRIANT, ROBERT.	200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
5376	Oct. 1908	*BRICKWELL, ALFRED JAMES, C.B.E.	Surveyor's Office, Great Northern R way, King's Cross, N.
2758	Sep. 1895	BRIDGE, HENRY POWELL	Racket Hall, Roscrea, Tipperary.
8102	Oct. 1920	BRIDGES, EDWARD JAMES, LT.-COL., O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. . .	12, Wilton Road, Salisbury.
1370	Feb. 1887	BRIDGFORD, ERNEST JAMES . .	65, King Street, Manchester.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1904	*BRIGGS, ARTHUR.. . . .	Dearnlea, Langley Road, Prestwich, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Dec. 1919	*BRIGHTEN, CLAUDE WILLIAM, O.B.E.	H.Q. Eastern Command, 16, Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, W.2.
A. Oct. 1896 F. Feb. 1900	*BRIGHTON, GEORGE LAWRENCE	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Jan. 1896	*BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN..	18, Bathwick Hill, Bath, and Chippenham, Wiltshire.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Mar. 1899	*BRINSLEY, HERBERT GEORGE WILLIAM, M.C.	Harris & Saltoun Estates, Dominica, B.W.I.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Sep. 1919	*BROAD, GORDON LESLIE, CAPT., O.B.E., M.C., A.R.I.B.A.	Cedar Cottage, Stangrove Road, Edenbridge, Kent.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1909	*BROADBENT, WILLIAM .. .	Hopwood, Horsforth, near Leeds.
Sep. 1895	BROADLEY, EDWARD BARRY, MAJOR	73, South Mall, Cork.
Nov. 1891	BROCKLEBANK, JOHN .. .	58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, Lancashire, and Todmorden, Yorkshire.
A. Feb. 1913 F. June 1919	*BROCKLEHURST, RICHARD GREAVES	Raymond House, 32, Theobald's Road, W.C.
Nov. 1891	BRODRICK, FREDERICK STEAD ..	York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1909	*BROOK, HARRY	District Valuer's Office, 39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1917	*BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE	The Corner Cottage, Sevenoaks.
Mar. 1891	BROOKS, CHARLES WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A.	Vernon House, Sicilian Avenue, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1897	*BROOKS, JOHN McMULLEN.. .	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Mar. 1899	*BROOKS, PHILIP FULLER .. .	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Nov. 1890	BROSTER, ROBERT BUCK .. .	Craven Bank Chambers, North Street, Keighley, Yorkshire.
A. May 1891 F. May 1893	*BROWN, ALEXANDER BURNETT..	Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Mar. 1903	*BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN .. .	83, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.
Feb. 1889	BROWN, CHARLES	Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.
Oct. 1913	BROWN, CLARENCE	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
Feb. 1915	BROWN, EDWARD OTTO FORSTER	706-7, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Nov. 1918	BROWN, FRANCIS DANIEL.. .	65, Bath Street, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1919	*BROWN, FRANK	407, Kingsland Road, N.E.
Nov. 1888	BROWN, FRANK JOHN.. . . .	Tring, Herts.
Oct. 1912	*BROWN, GEORGE THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.	51, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, Durham.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Jan. 1899	*BROWN, GEORGE TURVILLE ..	11, Little College St., Westminster, S.W.

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6543	A. Oct. 1912 F. Sept. 1917	*BROWN, JAMES	11, Melrose Gardens, Kelvins Glasgow.
5887	A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1920	*BROWN, NORMAN ERNEST ..	6, Hanover Square, W.1.
5094	Oct. 1907	*BROWN, REGINALD, M.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	Osterley, Longford Avenue, South Middlesex, and 21, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.
7488	Oct. 1914	BROWN, WESTGARTH FORSTER..	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
2061	May 1891	BROWN, WILLIAM	63, John Street, Glasgow.
1313	May 1886	BROWN, WILLIAM BLUMFIELD..	104, High Holborn, W.C.
4379	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1911	*BROWN, WILLIAM ERNEST.. ..	39, Pepper Street, Chester.
3967	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1904	*BROWN, WILLIAM HENRY.. ..	19, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.
2761	Sep. 1895	BROWNE, ERNEST H.	Brookfield, Tullamore, King's County
1142	A. Apr. 1884 F. Apr. 1890	BROWNE, FLINT	30, Watling Street, E.C.
4638	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1915	*BROWNE, HUGH GILLESPIE ..	49 & 50, Parliament Street, S.W.
3945	Oct. 1902	BRUNICARDI, DOMINIC N.	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin
7973	Oct. 1919	BRUTON, HENRY TEW	Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester.
3651	A. Oct. 1900 F. Sept. 1917	*BRUZAUD, GEORGE JOSEPH ..	Highfield End, West Byfleet, Surrey
6482	Oct. 1912	*BRYDEN, CHARLES JOHN BAXTER	Afton, Milngavie, Dumbartonshire
6546	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1913	*BUCKINGHAM, CLAUDE SOMERSET	11A, Prince of Wales Road, Norwiche
270	Dec. 1871	BUCKLAND, FRANK BOWRY ..	Windsor, Berks.
1684	Jan. 1890	BUCKLAND, HENRY DUNEAU ..	4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., Windsor, Berks.
2136	A. May 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD..	4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., Windsor, Berks.
2182	Nov. 1891	BULL, WALTER	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
4922	A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1917	*BULLER, FRANCIS CHARLES ..	The Estates Office, Electric Railways House, Westminster, S.W.
5121	A. Oct. 1907 F. July 1919	*BULTEEL, WALTER GORDON ..	Charlestown, St. Austell.
7637	A. Oct. 1915 F. Dec. 1918	*BURCH, ARTHUR EDWIN	Earl of Wilton's Estate Office, Street, Weymouth.
4330	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1915	*BURCH, HERBERT	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
4641	A. Oct. 1905 F. Dec. 1911	*BURGE, JAMES THOMAS	Bombay Improvement Trust, Bombay
3203	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1900	*BURGESS, HENRY HERBERT PHILIP	c/o United Kingdom Provident Institution, 196, Strand, W.C.
2764	Sep. 1895	BURKE, HENRY ANTHONY.. ..	Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Wick managh.
6439	Feb. 1912	BURKE, MARTIN JOSEPH.. ..	H.M. Office of Works, Dublin.
2765	Sep. 1895	BURKE, WILLIAM CREAGHE ..	Cloonee, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
4925	A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1911	*†BURKETT-SMITH, CECIL SYDNEY	31, St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Kensington, W.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1900 June 1914	*BURMAN, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield.
May 1890	BURMESTER, JOHN WILLIAM STANLEY, F.R.I.B.A.	13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1905 Jan. 1912	*BURN, SIR JOSEPH, K.B.E. ..	Prudential Assurance Company, 142, Holborn Bars, E.C.
Nov. 1891	BURNET, FRANK	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
Dec. 1881	BURNETT, SIR DAVID, BART. ..	9 & 10, Fenchurch Street, E.C.4.
Oct. 1902 Sep. 1904	*BURNETT, JOHN	The Manor House, Snarestone, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
Oct. 1905 Apr. 1903	*BURNETT, LESLIE TREW	9 & 10, Fenchurch Street, E.C.4.
Oct. 1904 Dec. 1919	*Burr, FREDERICK MALCOLM ..	2, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.
Oct. 1900 Dec. 1901	*†Burr, HARRY	Willington, Bedford.
Oct. 1905 Apr. 1903	*Burr, THOMAS ARNOLD	Byron House, 85, Fleet Street, E.C.
Oct. 1898 Jun. 1904	*BURROUGHES, CHARLES FITZPAT- RICK	Ketton Cottage, Stamford, Lincs.
Feb. 1875	BURROUGHES, THOMAS HENRY ..	
Dec. 1886 Jan. 1890	*BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN	41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent, and 20, Hanover Square, W.1.
Oct. 1905 June 1919	*BURT, JOHN THOMAS	Central Chambers, 7, Pocklington Walk, Leicester.
Dec. 1884	BURTENSHAW, ALBERT	Hailsham, Sussex.
Oct. 1898 July 1901	*BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING ..	Hailsham, Sussex.
Oct. 1907 Oct. 1916	*BURTENSHAW, ARTHUR HOWARD	"Arley," Tenterden, Kent.
Oct. 1895 Jan. 1897	*BURTON, AMOS, A.M.I.C.E. ...	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.
Oct. 1898 Sep. 1902	*BURTON, REGINALD ROBERT ..	London County Council, New County Hall, S.E.1.
Oct. 1909	BURY, JOSHUA	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1910 Dec. 1918	*\$BUSS, HAROLD GEORGE	Housing Dept., Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.1.
Oct. 1894 Nov. 1899	*BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST	28, Broad Street, Wokingham, Berkshire.
Oct. 1897 May 1900	*BUTLER, CHARLES	Union Offices, Queen Street South, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
Nov. 1891	CABLE, JAMES M., A.R.I.B.A. ..	19, Trinity Rise, Tulse Hill, S.W.2.
Dec. 1889	CÆSAR, CHARLES EDWARD	105, Tooley Street, Southwark, S.E.
Oct. 1911 June 1919	*CALLINAN, PATRICK	59, Addison Gardens, W.14.
Feb. 1908	CAMERON, ANGUS	Seafield Estates Office, Elgin, N.B.
Oct. 1895 Dec. 1896	*CAMPBELL, HUGH BRUCE	Heyford Hills, Weedon, Northants.
Feb. 1903 Sep. 1904	*CANCH, THOMAS RICHARD	Park View, Forres, N.B.
Oct. 1902 Dec. 1904	*CANDY, WALTER EMMANUEL ..	Encombe, Wareham, Dorset.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

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6131	Oct. 1911	*CANTLAY, ROBERT WILLIAM ..	22, Finsbury Square, E.C.
7750	Nov. 1918	CARBURY, JOHN	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
7988	Oct. 1919	*SCARLTON, HARRY WESTON ..	Lubenham, Market Harborough.
6184	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1920	*CARNEGIE, JOHN WILLIAM PERCY	Estate Office, Chertsey Road, By Surrey.
6185	A. Oct. 1911 F. Apr. 1916	*CARPENTER, ALFRED JOSEPH ..	89, Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne S.E.
5416	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1920	*CARR, CHARLES WATSON ..	32, The Avenue, Eastbourne, Su
7663	Nov. 1916	CARROLL, JAMES	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
2769	Sep. 1895	CARSON, WILLIAM B.	Broomfield, Malahide, Co. Dubli
5127	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1919	*CARSWELL, ARTHUR GEMMELL ..	Capesthorpe, Chelford, Cheshire.
7751	Nov. 1918	CARTER, THOMAS HENRY	Estate Office, Castletown, Moun Queen's County.
2943	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1898	*CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT ..	Council Office, Wilmslow, Cheshi
2188	Nov. 1891	CARTWRIGHT, JOSHUA, M.I.C.E. ..	Albion Place, Bury, Lancashire.
7087	A. Oct. 1913 F. Oct. 1920	*CASTLE, MALCOLM ARTHUR ..	Bridge Auction Mart, Great mouth, Norfolk.
4930	A. Oct. 1906 F. Sep. 1919	*CATON, EDMUND PERCY	Sunnyside, Avondale Road, Sussex.
1480	Apr. 1888	CAVE, THOMAS NEWMAN	Horton, Northamptonshire.
1886	Nov. 1890	CHALK, HENRY PHILIP	Linton, Cambridgeshire.
3155	A. Feb. 1897 F. June 1899	*CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR RADDON	Whitegates, Enville, near Stourb Worcestershire.
2660	A. Oct. 1894 F. Feb. 1896	*SCHAMBERS, SIR THEODORE GERVASE, K.B.E.	8, North Street, Westminster, S.
5007	A. Feb. 1907 F. Apr. 1916	*CHAMBERS, WADDELOW NIX ..	c/o Messrs. Hobbs & Chan Faringdon, Berks.
2770	Sep. 1895	CHAMBRÉ, C. B. M.	Northland Row, Dungannon, Co. T
3971	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1920	*CHAMPERNOWNE, AMYAS WALTER	Sidbury Manor Estate Office, Si Sidmouth, Devon.
7795	A. Nov. 1918 F. Oct. 1920	*CHAMPION, BRYAN ARTHUR ..	Spital Street, Dartford, Kent.
4609	Oct. 1905	*CHAMPION, PHILIP	Neville Lodge, West Malling, K.
3972	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*CHANDLER, JOHN	Valuer's Office, 1, Alexandra Finsbury Park, N.
5640	A. Oct. 1909 F. Mar. 1920	*CHAPMAN, ARTHUR HENRY ..	Metropolitan Water Board, Place, Finsbury Pavement,
5641	A. Oct. 1909 F. Dec. 1910	*SCHAPMAN, CHARLES ALBERT ..	101, Connaught Road, Roath Cardiff.
3147	Feb. 1897	CHAPMAN, GEORGE JAMES, MAJOR, O.B.E.	R.E. Office, Bushmead Avenue ford.
4882	Oct. 1906	CHAPPELL, FRANK RICHARDSON	H.M. Office of Works, King Street, Westminster, S.W., an Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud C (Middlesex).
5277	Oct. 1908	*CHARLES, ARTHUR	Noseley Estate, Billesdon, Leice

Date of Election and of transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1913 Oct. 1920	*CHARLES, RICHARD DUDLEY STAFFORD	Stonegrove Cottage, Edgware, Middlesex.
May 1890	CHARLES, RICHARD STAFFORD ..	Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, E.C.
Jan. 1896 Nov. 1901	*†CHART, CHRISTOPHER	Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.
Mar. 1890	CHART, ROBERT MASTERS	The Vestry Hall, Mitcham, Surrey.
Oct. 1898 Nov. 1901	*CHATELL, FRANCIS LORiot ..	Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent.
Oct. 1912	CHATTERTON, ABRAHAM	Kilgarron, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
Oct. 1910	*CHEEKE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, MAJOR	28, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
Dec. 1888 Oct. 1910	CHENEY, EDWIN JOHN, C.B., M.A., M.R.A.C.	Office of Works, 23, Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.1.
Oct. 1900 Dec. 1904	*CHESTERTON, SIDNEY JAMES, M.B.E.	116, Kensington High Street, W.
Mar. 1890	CHESTERTON, SIDNEY RAWLINS..	116, Kensington High Street, W.
Oct. 1915	*CHEVERTON, ALFRED DOUGLAS	26A, Portsmouth Road, Woolston, Southampton.
Nov. 1891	CHEW, HENRY VICTOR	25, Portland Place, Kemp Town, Brighton.
Oct. 1899 Oct. 1900	*CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT	Estate Office, Badminton, Glos.
Feb. 1890	CHILD, FRED	65 and 66, Chancery Lane, W.C., and 1, Station Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1896	CHILD, HENRY JOHN, LT.-COL. ..	c/o C.R.E., Dunkirk, B.E.F., France.
Oct. 1914	CHILDE, HENRY SLADE	Wakefield, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1911 Sep. 1919	*CHILTON, ERNEST ALFRED ..	Molesey House, Uckfield, Sussex.
Feb. 1884 June 1891	CHRISTY, ARCHIBALD ERNEST ..	12, Great St. Helens, E.C.
Nov. 1916	CIMA, GERALD JOSEPH	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
Oct. 1910 Oct. 1911	*CLARK, ALFRED HENRY	4, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
Oct. 1905 Apr. 1920	*§CLARK, DUNCAN WALTER ..	St. Runwalds, 3, West Stockwell Street, Colchester.
Feb. 1907 July 1918	*CLARK, HENRY DENTON, CAPT.	1, Stanley Place, Chester.
Feb. 1892	CLARK, JOHN McCLARE (Vice-President)	Haltwhistle & Hexham, Northumberland.
Oct. 1898 July 1905	*CLARK, NATHANIEL	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O., Co. Durham.
Jan. 1882	CLARK, SAMUEL	8, New Cavendish Street, W.
Oct. 1904 Feb. 1919	*CLARKE, ALFRED HOWARD ..	11, High Street, Crawley, Sussex.
May 1890	CLARKE, CHRISTOPHER	Charlcot, Bedale, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1900 July 1901	*CLARKE, ERNEST SEYMOUR ..	21, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2.
Mar. 1891	CLARKE, GEORGE ERNEST ..	31, The Mall, Southgate, N.14 (Middlesex).
Dec. 1883 Nov. 1889	CLARKE, PERCY HENRY	21, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5132	A. Oct. 1907 F. July 1918	*CLARKE, ROBERT, CAPT. . . .	2, Castle Grove, The Park, Nottingham
1924	Jan. 1891	CLARKE, STANLEY CHATFEILD . .	102, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.2.
1837	Nov. 1890	CLARKSON, WILLIAM	87, East India Dock Road, E.14.
3210	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1900	*CLARKSON, WILLIAM, JUN... .	9 and 10, Fenchurch Street, E.C., High Street, Poplar, E., and 9, kyrie Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Es
4389	A. Oct. 1904 F. May 1910	*CLAY, WILLIAM HENRY CHRISTY, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.	Estate Office, Midland Railway, De
5593	Oct. 1909	CLAYTON, JOHN GRAVES	32, Nassau Street, Dublin.
6195	A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1914	*CLEGG, HERBERT	100, Clarence Road, Derby.
4148	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1911	*SCLEMENTS, CYRIL JOHN	19, Watson Avenue, Mansfield, No
1122	A. Mar. 1884 F. Jan. 1889	CLIFTON, WILLIAM EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.	7, East India Avenue, Leaden Street, E.C.
78	A. July 1868 F. May 1875	CLUTTON, JOHN HENRY	5, Great College Street, Westmin Abbey, S.W.
221	A. Jan. 1870 F. Dec. 1875	CLUTTON, RALPH WILLIAM	Hartswood, Reigate, Surrey.
5646	A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1920	*COADE, CECIL JAMES	118, Southampton Row, Rus Square, W.C.
1285	A. Dec. 1885 F. May 1894	*COALES, HERBERT GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E.	Local Board Offices, Market Harbor
6483	Oct. 1912	*COATES, FREDERICK ERNEST	5, The Craiglands, Sunderland, Dur
4302	A. Feb. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*COATES, LAURENCE CALVERT	Windsor House, 83, Kingsway, W.
4140	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1907	*COATES, PERCY BREVITT	Fairholme, North Curry, Taunton.
3973	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1908	*COBB, HENRY FREDERICK, LT.-COL., O.B.E.	61 and 62, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W and Cathedral Chambers, Roche
713	Jan. 1882	COBB, HERBERT MANSFIELD (Member of Council), C.B.E.	Cathedral Chambers, Rochester, and 61 & 62, Lincoln's Inn Fi W.C.
3807	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1907	*COBB, ROBERT	"Watlynge," near Rochester, Ke
3861	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES	15, Thornhill Terrace, Sunder Durham.
3808	A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1914	*COCKS, JOHN FREDERICK	Hertford.
2196	Nov. 1891	COCKS, SAMUEL ROGER	5, St. Thomas' St., Ryde, Isle of W
5647	A. Oct. 1909 F. Dec. 1919	*COLE, CHARLES PHILIPS	Four Corners, Tring, Herts.
3365	A. Oct. 1898	COLE, FRANCIS JOSEPH, M.B.E... .	Director of Works, Departm Admiralty, S.W.
4601	F. Oct. 1905		
3976	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1908	*COLE, HERBERT COVINGTON, COLONEL, C.B.E.	35, Cromwell Road, South Kensin S.W.5.
3810	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1911	*COLES, JAMES HATCH... . . .	7, New Road, Chatham, Kent.
1839	Nov. 1890	COLES, SAMUEL HOOD COWPER	Parsonage Farm House, East Can Lambourn, Berks.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1910	*COLES, WALTER GEORGE	Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 29, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
A. Feb. 1882 F. Feb. 1884	COLGATE, THOMAS	Meeching Court House, Newhaven, Sussex.
. May 1884 F. Oct. 1911	*COLLIER, ARTHUR CHARLES	20, The Close, Norwich.
Oct. 1910	*COLLIER, HENRY HEWETT	69, Fleet Street, E.C.
A. Dec. 1887 F. Feb. 1891	COLLINGHAM, JOHN CYRIL LEES	6, Mount Street, W.
Oct. 1909	COLLINS, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	"Rossbeigh," Cavendish Road, Sutton.
A. Oct. 1912 F. July 1919	*COLLINS, LEONARD KEYTE ..	1, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
A. Dec. 1882 F. Jan. 1891	COLLINS, MARCUS E.	61, Old Broad Street, E.C.
May 1891	COMMINS, FREDERICK JAMES ..	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
Jan. 1891	CONDER, ALFRED, F.R.I.B.A. ..	1, Queen Street Place, E.C.
Oct. 1907	CONNOR, GEORGE HARRY ADAMS	Estates Office, Longniddry, N.B.
Oct. 1908	CONSTABLE, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	Traquair Estate Office, Innerleithen, N.B.
Oct. 1919	*CONWAY, EDWARD JOHN	120, Upper Shirley Avenue, Southampton.
Oct. 1904	*COOK, FREDERIC WILLIAM	London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1902	*COOPE, SAMUEL	65, Bolton Road, Farnworth, Lancashire.
Oct. 1902	*COOPER, ARTHUR JOHN	8, Paddinswick Road, Ravenscourt Park, W.6.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1907	*COOPER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS ..	7 and 9, Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
A. Oct. 1901 F. July 1905	*COOPER, HARRY THOMAS	106, George Street, Portman Square, W.1.
Jan. 1891	COOPER, JOHN ROBERT	35, Old Jewry, E.C., and Queen's Lodge, West End Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.
Sep. 1895	COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR, M.A. (Oxon).	"Germaines," Chesham, Bucks.
A. Jan. 1891 F. Jan. 1895	*COPE, HENRY JAMES	7, Guildford Place, Russell Square, W.C.
Mar. 1889	CORBETT, EDWIN WORTLEY MONTAGU	Bute Estate Office, Castle St., Cardiff.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1905	*CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE, M.A. (Cantab.)	26, Range Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
A. Nov. 1891 F. May 1892	*CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
Feb. 1889	CORDEROY, GEORGE (Member of Council)	43, Westbourne Grove, Middlesbrough, Yorks.
Oct. 1915	*COSTELLO, JOSEPH	Scottish Buildings, 28, Baldwin Street, Bristol, and 17, Old Queen Street, S.W.
Oct. 1898	*COTTERELL, ALBERT PLAYER ISAAC, M.I.C.E.	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth, Herts.
A. Apr. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	COUCHMAN, HENRY BOTELER ..	

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
6202	A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1916	*COUGHLAN, PATRICK	King Street, Mitchelstown, Co. Cor
6133	Oct. 1911	*COULSON, RICHARD	St. James' Gate, Dublin.
556	Jan. 1880	COVERDALE, FREDERICK JOHN ..	Ingatestone Hall, Essex.
728	Feb. 1882	COVERDALE, HENRY	The Duke of Norfolk's Estates Off Sheffield, Yorkshire.
5423	A. Oct. 1908 F. Mar. 1920	*SCOWELL, NORMAN, M.C. (<i>Chair- man of Junior Meetings</i>)	District Valuer's Office, Brom House, High Street, Bromley, K
3214	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1900	*COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND ..	81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Ken
5844	Oct. 1910	*COX, ARTHUR LAURENCE, A.M.I.C.E., M.S.A.	"Naden Works," Soho Hill, Birmi ham.
7000	Oct. 1913	*COX, ARTHUR STANLEY	16, Queen Victoria Street, Reading
1732	Feb. 1890	COX, EDWARD SAMUEL (<i>Member of Council</i>)	3, New Street, York.
3087	A. Oct. 1896 F. May 1900	*COX, WALTER THEODORE ..	Holmbury, Bower Mount Ro Maidstone.
6206	A. Oct. 1911 F. Sep. 1919	*COY, FREDERICK WILLIAM FOSTER	10, Albert Mansions, Albert Bri Road, S.W.11.
7672	Nov. 1916	*CRABB, HENRY RALPH	Public Offices, Enfield, Middlesex.
3977	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1910	*CRABTREE, PERCY	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue Huddersfield.
6134	Oct. 1911	*CRACKNELL, JOHN GIBSON	41, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W
3525	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1907	*CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN	Cayley Estate Office, Colwyn B Denbighshire.
3526	A. Oct. 1899 F. Sep. 1903	*CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY ..	c/o Mrs. Nicholls, 39, Balfour Ro Ilford.
3204	Nov. 1891	CRANFIELD, WILLIAM BATHGATE	6, Poultry, E.C.
7116	A. Oct. 1913 F. Dec. 1918	*CRAWFORD, ANDREW RENNIE, LIC.R.J.B.A.	Land Valuation Office, 249, Geo Street, Glasgow.
961	A. May 1883 F. Nov. 1888	CRAWTER, JOHN	White House, Claygate, Surrey.
5138	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1919	*CREASEY, JOHN ROGERS, JUN. ..	District Valuer's Office, 1, Lewis Hill, S.E.
3215	A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1899	*CRESWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS, CAPT., LIC.R.I.B.A.	5, St. George's Road, Palmers Gr N. (Middlesex).
2455	A. Nov. 1891 F. Jan. 1896	*CRIER, JOHN THOMAS	64, Corder Road, Ipswich.
6424	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1909	*CRISP, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, toria Road, Malvern, Worcesters
5425	A. Oct. 1908 F. Juiv 1920	*CROFT, CHRISTOPHER	The Elms, Dallington, Northamp
608	A. Feb. 1881 F. Feb. 1900	CROFTS, EWAN NEVILE	Caythorpe, Grantham, Lincolnshire
3310	A. Feb. 1898 F. July 1902	*CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE	26, Redcliffe Square, S.W.10.
731	Feb. 1882	CRONK, FRANK	Kent House, 1B, King Street, James' Square, S.W., and Seveno
871	Jan. 1883	CRONK, WILLIAM HENRY	Sevenoaks, Kent.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1908 F. July 1916	*CROOK, FELIX	17, Hooley Range, Heaton Moor, Stockport, Cheshire.
A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1910	*CROPPER, RICHARD BLAYLOCK	5, St. Petersgate, Stockport, Cheshire.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1920	*CROSHER, WILLIAM SAMUEL, M.B.E.	Hains. Hampstead Way, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.
A. May 1891 F. May 1898	*CROSS, ARNOLD CHARLES MARTIN	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1903	*CROSS, ARTHUR GEORGE	28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Mar. 1890	CROSS, WILLIAM HASLAM	77, King Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1920	*CROSSLEY, FREDERICK	Estate Office, Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley, Lancs.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1914	*CROW, FREDERICK LEWIS, JUN.	c/o Messrs. Crow, Dorking, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1909	*CROZIER, HARRY WILLIAM ..	Netherlow, London Road, Hertford.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1913	*CRUMP, EDWARD HAROLD ..	Parklands, Tyn-dall's Park Road, Bristol.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1915	*CRUMP, HAROLD	Quarndon, 8, Ashbourne Avenue, Golder's Green, N.W., (Middlesex).
Nov. 1891	CRUWYS, ROBERT	51, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1911	*CULE, EDWARD IVOR	6A, The Temple, Dale Street, Liverpool.
A. Feb. 1901 F. May 1909	*CULLEN, FELIX VICTOR	82, Mortimer Street, W.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Apl. 1920	*CULLIFORD, LEONARD ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A.	3, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1913	*CULVER, HERBERT GEORGE ..	46, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1899	*CULVERHOUSE, CECIL GOLDAR FEARN	23, Gloucester Place, Brighton
A. Oct. 1913 F. Sep. 1919	*CULVERWELL, GEORGE LANE ..	14, Marker Place, Chippenham.
Jan. 1891	CUMBERLAND, EDWARD ANTHONY	Luton and Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1908	*CUNDY, HENRY I.	Oakhurst, Forest Rise, Walthamstow, E. 17. (Essex.)
Feb. 1899	CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT	65, Morningside Drive, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1911	*CURRIE, ARTHUR LORIMER ..	192, Leclard Road, Langside, Glasgow.
Dec. 1880	CURTIS, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Woodlands, Brockenhurst, Hants.
A. Mar. 1895 F. May 1898	*CUTHBERT WILLIAMS, HENRY ..	Dudley House, The Steyne, Bognor, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1913 F. Sep. 1919	*CUTLACK, WILLIAM AUSTIN ..	11, Palace Grove, Bromley, Kent.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*CUTLER, GEORGE ALFRED ..	6, Welbeck Court, Addison Bridge, Kensington.
A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1905	*DADD, CHARLES JOHN THOMAS ..	Architects' Department, L.C.C., Spring Gardens, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4399	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1909	*DADSON, REGINALD THORNTON	2, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1
6587	A. Oct. 1912 F. Sept. 1917	*DAKERS, EDWARD JOHN WILLIAM	Blairard, Fotheringham Road, A.N.B.
3930	A. Feb. 1902 F. Feb. 1909	*DALGLIESH, CHRISTOPHER	1, Victoria Square, Reading.
4663	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1914	*DAMPNEY, CYRIL JOHN	38, Midhurst Avenue, East Finchley, (Middlesex).
3218	A. Oct. 1897 F. Feb. 1901	*DANGERFIELD, THOMAS SAMUEL	19 and 20, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
3816	A. Oct. 1901 F. Jan. 1909	*§DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY ..	Head Gate, Colchester.
732	Feb. 1882	DANN, HENRY	Dartford, Kent.
3531	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*DANN, HENRY, JUN.	3, Spital Street, Dartford, Kent.
4664	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1915	*§DANNATT, PERCY BOOTHROYD, A.R.I.B.A.	47, Westcombe Park Road, S.E.3.
1666	A. Dec. 1889 F. Apr. 1891	*DARCH, JOHN	55, West Side, Wandsworth Common,
907	A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1891	DASH, ROLAND ASHFORD	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and shott, Surrey.
3669	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*DAUBNEY, CHARLES ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	District Surveyor, Bermondsey, Ba Chambers, Tower Bridge, Bermon sey, S.E.
4401	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1912	*DAVEY, JOHN	30, Glenshiel Road, Eltham, S.E.
848	A. Dec. 1882 F. Nov. 1890	DAVID, EDMUND USSHER	4, Park Place, Cardiff, Glamorgansh
3978	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1920	*DAVID, LEWIS WOOLLEY, B.A. (Cantab.)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Str Cardiff.
3670	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1905	* DAVIDGE, WILLIAM ROBERT, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A.	63, Lewisham Park, S.E.
3460	Feb. 1899	DAVIDSON, CHARLES	Terrace Buildings, Paisley, Renfrews
3176	Oct. 1897	DAVIDSON, JAMES INGLIS (Vice-President)	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Mi thian.
6136	Oct. 1911	*DAVIE, ALEXANDER	7, Herries Road, Pollokshields, Glasg
2575	A. Oct. 1893 F. Mar. 1896	*§DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE ..	Hafdre, Llanwrtyd Wells, Breckno shire.
2512	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1894	*DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS	33, Park Place, Cardiff.
5145	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1912	*DAVIES, HAROLD CLIFFE	97, Mount Road, Higher Tranm Birkenhead, Cheshire.
5378	Oct. 1908	*DAVIES, HORACE FRANCIS, A.R.I.B.A.	6, Stanley Place, Chester.
300	Feb. 1873	DAVIES, JOHN MORGAN	Froodvale, Llanwrda, South Wales.
4402	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1908	*DAVIES, JOHN NICHOLLS	96, Ashen Grove, Wimbledon P Surrey.
7125	A. Oct. 1913 F. June 1919	*DAVIES, JOHN SIMON	56, Morfa Street, Bridgend.
3532	A. Oct. 1899 F. Mch. 1920	*DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM SAT- TERLEY HUMPHREYS	District Valuer's Office, 1, Chris Street, Swansea.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1919 Nov. 1891	*DAVIES, RHYS WILTSHIRE.. .. DAVIS, ALFRED THOMAS, MAJOR, M.I.C.E.	37, Regent Circus, Swindon. Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1919	*DAVIS, ARTHUR HENRY	19, Hanover Square, W.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Dec. 1919	*DAVSON, ALAN WARBURTON	42, Lansdowne Crescent, Holland Park, W.11.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Apr. 1919	*DAW, HERBERT WARWICK.. ..	98, Cheapside, E.C.
Feb. 1883	DAW, WILLIAM HERBERT	98, Cheapside, E.C.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1920	*DAWES, GEORGE FRANCIS WILLIAM	74, Cheapside, E.C.2.
Oct. 1907	*DAWSON, CHARLES FORD	Public Offices, Barking.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1900	*DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE	19, Priory Row, Coventry, Warwickshire.
A. Oct. 1907 F. July 1919	*DAWSON, HENRY WALKER.. ..	Union Offices, Parson's Lane, Bury, Lancs.
Oct. 1911	*DAWSON, ROBERT ALEXANDER	The Farm, Gordon Castle, Fochabers.
Dec. 1889	DAY, GEORGE CARLETON	Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1887	*DAY, WILLIAM	High Street, Maidstone, Kent.
Oct. 1914	*DAYKIN, HARRY	"Elmsley," Trowle, Trowbridge, Wilts.
Nov. 1916	DEACON, MAURICE	Chase Cliffe, Whatstandwell, near Matlock.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1911	*DEACON, STANLEY MARCUS	Grasmere, Red Down Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.
Jan. 1882	DEACON, THOMAS MARK	32, Craven Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
A. Oct. 1911 F. Mar. 1920	*DEAN, WILLIAM	42, Radford Road, Coventry.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Jan. 1899	*DEBENHAM, FREDERIC KERSEY	25 and 27, Oxford Street, W.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1918	*DE LA QUINTANA, CARLOS YGNACIO ELIAS	7, Belgrave Road, S.W.1.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Mar. 1903	*DELVES, ROBERT HARVEY AD- DINGTON	City Improvement Trust, Bombay.
A. Dec. 1883 F. Oct. 1891	DEMETRIADI, THOMAS MARSDEN	Valuation Office, 32, John William Street, Huddersfield.
A. Dec. 1889 F. Jan. 1894	*DENDY, WILLIAM COOPER.. ..	Borough Engineer's Department, Lam- beth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.
Jan. 1891	DENNISON, JOHN W., F.R.I.B.A.	28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1918	*DENSHAM, JOHN BOON	The Warren, Higher Drive, Purley, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1903	*DENTON, WILLIAM	Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Shef- field.
A. Oct. 1909 F. July 1920	*DIBDIN, ROBERT JOHN	Ridge Cottage, Woldingham, Surrey.
Sep. 1895	DICKINSON, CHARLES, B.A. (Dublin)	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
Oct. 1912	DICKINSON, HAROLD	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1908 F. May 1917	*DICKSON, ALFRED ERIC, CAPT..	30, Winckley Square, Preston, Lancs.

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1228	A. Dec. 1884 F. May 1885	*DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR ..	Estate Office, Overstone Park, Northampton.
2663	A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1897	*DINWIDDY, DONALD	54, Parliament Street, S.W., and Greenwich, S.E.
884	Feb. 1883	DINWIDDY, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.	St. Margarets-at-Cliffe, Dover.
5435	A. Oct. 1908 F. Feb. 1919	*DIXON, ISAAC	7, Pla'tsville Road, Mossley Road, Liverpool.
5655	A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1919	*DIXON, MYLES	20, Castle Street, Liverpool.
7713	Oct. 1917	*DOLAMORE, FREDERICK PERCY..	Borough Surveyor, Municipal Office, Bournemouth.
1136	Apr. 1884	DOLL, CHARLES FITZROY, F.R.I.B.A.	5, Southampton St., Bloomsbury, W.
2217	Nov. 1891	DOLLAR, PETER, A.R.I.B.A....	Craig's Court House, Charing Cross, S.W.
1415	A. Dec. 1887 F. Dec. 1891	*DONE, JOHN JAMES	Cricklewood, N.W. (Middlesex).
2218	Nov. 1891	DORNING, ARTHUR HARRY ..	Holmleigh, Bowdon, Cheshire.
5332	Feb. 1908	DOUGLAS, ARTHUR HUGH ..	Eden House, Malton, Yorkshire.
6138	Oct. 1911	*DOUGLAS, JAMES WIGHTMAN, D.S.O.	Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.
493	Jan. 1878	DOWNING, FREDERICK	12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1997	Mar. 1891	DOWNING, HENRY PHILIP BURKE, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.	12, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W., and Avalon, Wiltshire, Road, Merton, S.W. (Surrey).
1336	A. Dec. 1886 F. Nov. 1888	*DREW, HENRY ALBAN	24, East Southernhay, Exeter.
1095	A. Feb. 1884 F. Jan. 1889	DREW, JOHN GOULD, B.A. (<i>Oxon</i>)	24, East Southernhay, Exeter.
5659	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1912	*DREW, STANLEY THOMAS ..	2, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
2220	Nov. 1891	DREWEATT, THOMAS	Newbury, Berkshire.
3984	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1903	*DRIVER, ARTHUR CHARLES ..	7, Charles Street, St. James' Square, S.W.
8099	Oct. 1920	DRON, ROBERT WILSON ..	11, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
7673	Nov. 1916	*DROVER, WILLIAM HENRY ..	36, Thornbury Avenue, Southampton.
3985	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1910	*DROWER, EDMUND GILBERT ..	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
4845	Feb. 1906	DROWER, JOHN EDMUND, C.B.E.	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
5845	Oct. 1910	*DRUMMOND, BERTRAM, A.R.I.B.A.	54, Alfred Terrace, Fleetwood, Lancashire.
7642	Nov. 1916	DRUMMOND, FRANCIS DUDLEY W. COL.	Carmarthen.
3986	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1906	*‡DUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER	Farnham Common, Slough, Bucks.
4667	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1913	*DUCKWORTH, WALTER EDMUND	The Mart, Bridgwater, Somerset.
1692	A. Jan. 1890 F. Dec. 1893	*DUDLEY, EDGAR	Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.
1802	May 1890	DUKE, EDWARD	Dorchester.
1779	Apr. 1890	DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE ..	81, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.
2221	Nov. 1891	DUNCAN, JAMES MORISON ..	40 and 42, Queen Victoria Street, E.

	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
6	A. Oct. 1899	*DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY ..	57, King Street, Manchester.
5	F. Oct. 1900	*DUNN, EDWARD JONATHAN ..	Valuation Office, Midland Bank Chambers, Albert Road, Middlesbrough.
1	Oct. 1912		
1	Jan. 1891	DUNN, SIR WILLIAM HENRY, BART.	11, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
3	A. Oct. 1906	*†DUNSMORE, GILBERT	1, Garthorne Road, Honor Oak Park, S.E.
3	F. Jan. 1909		
9	A. Oct. 1905	*DURBRIDGE, ERNEST	Duke Street, Manchester Square, W.
8	F. Oct. 1907	DURLACHER, ALEXANDER PERCY, M.I.C.E.	15, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, E.C.
2	Nov. 1891	DYBALL, HARVEY	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1	A. Oct. 1898	*DYER, FREDERICK BURFIELD ..	Valuation Office, 25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
2	F. June 1904		
2	Apr. 1882	DYER, WILLIAM JOHN	17, Montpelier Row, Blackheath, S.E.3.
7	Nov. 1916	DYKE, BERNARD FRANK	H.M. Dockyard, Malta.
4	A. Oct. 1906	*DYKINS, PHILIP LLEWELLYN ..	Pendré, Holywell, Flintshire.
4	F. Dec. 1911		
3	A. Oct. 1910	*§EACHUS, CHARLES ALFRED EEDS	Valuation Office, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
2	F. Nov. 1912		
2	A. Oct. 1908	*EAMES, HENRY PARSLOE	Borough Architect's Dept., Town Hall, Newport, Mon.
5	F. Dec. 1919		
5	A. Oct. 1900	*EARLE, JOHN WILFRID	6, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
3	F. Jan. 1908		
3	Nov. 1891	EARLE, THOMAS ALGERNON, LT COL.	90, King Street, Manchester.
7	A. Oct. 1893	*§EASON, EDWARD WILLIAM ..	192, Bishopsgate, E.C.
0	F. Feb. 1897	*§EASTER, WILLIAM	Wiggenhall St. German, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
1	A. Oct. 1896		
1	F. June 1900	*EASTMAN, ARCHIBALD GAREY ..	31, Walbrook, E.C.
5	A. Oct. 1911	*EASTMAN, EDWARD GEORGE, CAPT., O.B.E.	1, Victoria Square, Reading.
7	F. Dec. 1920	ECKERSLEY, FRANK, O.B.E. ..	9, Kenilworth Avenue, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
9	Nov. 1918		
9	Oct. 1908	*EDGE, FREDERIC JAMES, M.I.C.E.	38, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
4	Sep. 1895	EDGEWORTH, THOS. NEWCOMEN	Cherbury, Booterstown, Co. Dublin.
9	A. Oct. 1893	*EDMONDS, JOHN	Estate Office, Powis Castle, Welshpool, Mont.
6	F. Jan. 1896		
6	Oct. 1910	*EDMONDS, JOHN NITCHELL ..	Wood Farm, Malvern Wells, Worcester-shire, and Worcester Chambers, Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
2	Oct. 1920	*EDWARDS, DAVID	Guildhall, Bath.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7714	Oct. 1917	*EDWARDS, RICHARD	Cefnynmaes, Oswestry, Salop.
5920	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1913	EDWARDS, SIDNEY ALBERT ..	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
639	Dec. 1881	EGERTON, HUBERT DECIMUS ..	11, Little College Street, S.W.1.
988	Dec. 1883	EGGAR, JAMES ALFRED	74, Castle Street, Farnham, Surrey.
2949	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1896	*EGGINTON, DENYS	150, Friar Street, Reading.
7758	Nov. 1918	*EGINTON, ARTHUR THOMAS ..	County Offices, Preston, Lancs.
4583	A. Feb. 1905 F. June 1919	*EILOART, FERDINAND ROBERT ..	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
530	A. Jan. 1879 F. Dec. 1883	EILOART, FREDERICK EDWARD ..	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
2227	Nov. 1891	ELFORD, JOHN	Eastlea, Wimborne Road, Poole, Dor.
3987	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1920	*ELGAR, CHARLES JOHN	Crockshard, Wingham, near Dover Kent.
1886	A. Nov. 1890 F. Feb. 1892	ELGOOD, FRANK MINSHULL, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.	98, Wimpole Street, W.
7568	Oct. 1915	*ELIAS, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	3, Cook Street, Liverpool.
1401	Dec. 1887	ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	The Auction Mart, Andover, Hants.
2514	A. Nov. 1892 F. Mar. 1896	*ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
3223	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1901	*ELLIS, ALFRED CAVE	57, Chancery Lane, W.C.
3373	A. Oct. 1898 F. Jan. 1902	*ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON ..	39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
2785	Sep. 1895	ELLIS, ERNEST FRANCIS LESLIE	St. Austin's, Inch, Co. Wexford.
1887	A. Nov. 1890 F. May 1894	*ELLIS, FRANCIS	Bast House, Walmersley, Lancash.
2065	May 1891	ELLIS, FREDERICK	141, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park,
1530	A. Dec. 1888 F. May 1890	*ELLIS, HERBERT MOATES, CAPT., M.C.	Butterhill House, Dorking.
1365	A. Jan. 1887 F. Feb. 1891	*ELLIS, RALPH STAPLES	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
885	Feb. 1883	ELLIS, RICHARD ADAM	45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
3091	A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1904	*ELPHICK, GEORGE PELHAM ..	Inland Revenue, 6, King's Building Chester.
5444	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1915	*ELSWORTHY, JOHN GORDON ..	17, Ardilaun Road, Highbury, N.
3060	Oct. 1896	ELTON, HERBERT AVERILL, LIEUT.-COL., O.B.E.	41, Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, W.
6231	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1913	*ELTON, PERCIE ION, A.R.I.B.A.	District Surveyor, 85, High Str Wandsworth, S.W.18.
667	A. Dec. 1881 F. Dec. 1890	ELWELL, WILLIAM HENRY ..	3, Abingdon Gardens, Kensington, S.
7490	Oct. 1914	EMBLETON, HENRY CAWOOD ..	Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.
3305	Feb. 1898	EMERY, ARTHUR JAMES, LIEUT.-COL.	
4674	A. Oct. 1905 F. Sep. 1919	*EMERY, DOUGLAS WADE	District Valuer's Office, 39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
5155	A. Oct. 1907 F. Jan. 1912	*ENTWISTLE, CHARLES CAR- RUTHERS	10, Norfolk Street, Manchester.
6232	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1920	*ENTWISTLE, JOSEPH	Greenmount, Milner Road, Anson Lytham, Lancs.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Nov. 1891	EVANS, ARTHUR OWEN	Dale Fort, Dale, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire.
Oct. 1915	*EVANS, BENJAMIN EDWARD	42, Stepney Street, Llanelly, S. Wales.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Dec. 1912	*EVANS, BERTIE GRAHAM	Dalmuir House, Gresham Road, Oxted, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*EVANS, DAVID	Valuer's Office, 10 & 12, Market Street, Carnarvon.
A. Feb. 1909 F. Mar. 1920	*EVANS, EDWARD ARTHUR, B.SC., A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor's Office, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Dec. 1912	*EVANS, EDWIN DUDLEY	253, Lavender Hill, Clapham Junction, S.W.11.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1909	*EVANS, ERNEST SYDNEY	District Valuer (Bucks), Amersham Hill, High Wycombe, Bucks.
A. Feb. 1911 F. July 1911	*EVANS, MONTAGU, CAPT., M.C. ..	Sudbrooke Lodge, Sudbrooke Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*EVANS, SAMUEL	County Offices, Mold, Flintshire.
Nov. 1891	EVANS, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E. ..	New Walk, Beverley, Yorkshire.
A. Feb. 1874 F. Nov. 1876	EVANS, WILLIAM ERNEST ..	School Gardens, Shrewsbury.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Feb. 1901	*EVE, CHARLES GERALD	Lonsdale Chambers, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
A. Dec. 1887 F. May 1891	*EVE, SIR HERBERT TRISTRAM, K.B.E.	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford, and 45, Parliament Street, S.W.
Oct. 1899	*EVE, WILLIAM HAROLD	10, Union Court, E.C.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1900	*EVERINGTON, JOHN	Forster Estate Office, 31, Bromley Road, Catford, S.E.
A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1905	*EVERY-CLAYTON, REGINALD ARTHUR ERIC	County Land Agent, County Hall, Newport, Mon.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1895	*EVES, FRANCIS GEORGE BERTRAM	54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
A. Jan. 1889 F. Nov. 1892	*EVES, WILLIAM LIONEL	54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
Oct. 1901	*EWING, GUY BEAUMONT	Cole Allen, Edenbridge, Kent.
A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*EYLES, CHARLES HENRY	Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.1.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Sep. 1904	*FAGG, EDWIN WILLIAM	15, Glebe Road, Barnes, S.W. (Surrey).
Oct. 1920	*FAGG, WILLIAM COURTNEY ..	37, Walbrook, E.C.
A. Oct. 1896 F. Nov. 1901	*FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD	Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan, Lancashire.
Dec. 1888	FAIR, JAMES STRETTON	Estate Offices, Lytham, Lancashire.
A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1906	*FAIRCHILD, EDWARD JAMES ..	10, St. John's Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Jan. 1891	FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM	Leigh, Lancashire, and 60, King Street, Manchester.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5445	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1911	*FAIRMINER, WILLIAM JAMES ..	Ye Homestead, 40, Hallswelle Road, Golder's Green, N.W. (Middlesex)
1558	Mar. 1890	FALCON, MICHAEL	Horstead House, Norwich.
2951	A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1899	*FARMER, HUGH CECIL	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
2234	Nov. 1891	FARNAN, HENRY RICHARD ..	41, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
3225	A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1905	*FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ..	The Council Offices, Sidcup U.D. Sidcup, Kent.
2787	Sep. 1895	FARRELL, EDWARD FRANCIS, LT.-COLONEL	Walterstown, Moynalty, Kells, Co. M.
4947	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1907	*FARRER, FREDERICK ROBERT ..	2, Coleman Street, E.C.
2002	Mar. 1891	FARRER, JOHN	Oulton, near Leeds, Yorkshire.
5157	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1918	*FARRER, JOHN CAMPLIN	2, Coleman Street, E.C.
7744	Nov. 1918	FAULDS, WILLIAM CLARK	133, Great Hamilton Street, Glasgow
5923	A. Oct. 1910 F. July 1916	*FAYERMAN, ALEXANDER GEORGE PERCY, MAJOR	57, The Parade, Leamington, Warwickshire.
4680	A. Oct. 1905 F. Feb. 1919	*FELTHAM, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	12, St. Michael's Road, Maidstone.
4544	Oct. 1904	*FENTON, ADAM DOUGLAS	Maristow Estate Office, Roborough Devon.
5024	A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1920	*FENTON, CHARLES ALFRED ..	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin
7557	Oct. 1915	FENWICK, CHARLES RICHARD, M.I.C.E.	26, Park Row, Leeds.
6486	Oct. 1912	*FERGUSON, JAMES, MAJOR ..	H.Q. Irish Command, Parkgate, Dublin
974	Nov. 1883	FERRIS, GEORGE	Milton Manor, Pewsey, Wilts.
831	Dec. 1882	FIDDIAN, WILLIAM	7, Church Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
3374	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1907	*FIELD, CHARLES ROLAND	54, Borough High Street, S.E.
297	Jan. 1873	FIELD, FRANCIS HAYWARD ..	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
7739	Nov. 1918	FIELDER, CHARLES LAVINGTON ..	Lands Branch. Civil Engineer in Charge, Dept., Admiralty, S.W.1.
2517	A. Nov. 1892 F. May 1896	*FINN, FRED	Queen Street, Deal, Kent.
2456	A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD ..	Hillside, St. Mark's Hill, Surrey.
6633	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*FINN-KELCEY, HUBERT FRANCIS	Estate Office, Lyminge, Folkestone, Kent.
5448	A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1910	*FIRTH, HARRISS	Valuation Department, 25, Windmill Square, Preston.
927	A. Apr. 1883 F. Jan. 1889	FISHER, CHARLES BROWNING, C.B.E.	Market Harborough, Leicestershire
6139	Oct. 1911	*FISHER, GATHORNE JOHN ..	Briarlea, Penygam, Pontypool, Monmouthshire.
4682	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1906	*FISHER, THOMAS GEORGE ..	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, 174, Soho Hill, Birmingham.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS-	Address.
A. Oct. 1904	*FITCH, SIDNEY	72, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
F. Apr. 1920	*FITT, HARRY CHARLES	21, Craven Avenue, Ealing, W. (Middlesex).
A. Oct. 1893		
F. Mar. 1896		
Sep. 1895	FITZGERALD, PETER DAVID ..	Estate Office, Adare, Co. Limerick.
Nov. 1916	FITZHERBERT, BERTRAM RICHARD EDWARD	Emo Park, Portarlington.
A. Oct. 1903	*FLATT, JOHN ALEXANDER ..	Valuation and Rating Department, Guildhall, E.C.
F. Apr. 1914		
Oct. 1899	*FLETCHER, SIR BANISTER FLIGHT, F.R.I.B.A.	29, New Bridge Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1903	*FLEURET, ALFRED HARMAN ..	22, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
F. Apr. 1911		
A. Oct. 1908	*FLINT, WILLIAM FIELDER ..	Eastnor, Cassiobury Park Avenue, Watford, Herts.
F. June 1914		
A. Feb. 1882	FLINT, WILLIAM HURST	11, Searle St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
F. June 1891		
A. Oct. 1910	*FLOYD, ARTHUR NOEL	Messrs. Dixon & Floyd, 83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
F. Feb. 1919		
A. Nov. 1918	*FOOT, HAROLD JOHN	15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincs.
F. Ju y 1919		
A. Oct. 1912	*FOOT, WILLOUGHBY VICTOR ..	43, London Road, Ipswich.
F. Apr. 1919	FORBES, ARTHUR	Earls Vale, Cavan, Ireland.
Sep. 1895	FORBES, CHARLES MANSFELDT ..	14, New Street, York.
May 1891		
Oct. 1914	*FORD, ANDREW	7, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne, Sussex
Nov. 1891	FORD, LAWTON ROBERT	60, Haymarket, S.W.
A. Oct. 1906	*FORD, RICHARD DICKINS	
F. Feb. 1918	LANCELOT	155, Old Kent Road, S.E.
Oct. 1914	FORESTIER - WALKER, CHARLES EVELYN	31, Charles Street, Cardiff.
Dec. 1879	FORSHAW, EDWARD	Hanley, Staffordshire, and Springfields Stramshall, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.
Oct. 1907	*FORSHAW, WILLIAM	Valuation Office, Howard Place, Hanley, Staffordshire.
Feb. 1915	FORSTER, THOMAS EMERSON ..	3, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. June 1896	*FOSTER, EDWARD CHARLES ..	54, Pall Mall, S.W.
F. Dec. 1919		
A. Oct. 1898	*FOSTER, HENRY HELM	Bank Chambers, 169, Balham High Road, S.W.12.
F. Dec. 1914		
A. Oct. 1909	*§FOSTER, HENRY OSWALD	Valuation Office, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
F. Apr. 1919		
A. Nov. 1892	*FOSTER, JAMES HERBERT FURMEDGE	The Rolle Estate Office, Exmouth, Devon.
F. Nov. 1895		
A. Oct. 1901	*FOSTER, WILLIAM ARTHUR, A.M.I.C.E.	200, Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancs.
F. Oct. 1915		
A. Oct. 1908	*FOSTER, WILLIAM FREDERICK ..	268, Tottenham Court Road, W.
F. Nov. 1912		
A. Oct. 1899	*FOWLER, ALFRED CHARLES	
F. Dec. 1904	STANLEY	74, Cheapside, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3990	A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1913	*FOWLER, CYRIL JAMES	67, Elms Road, S.W.4.
686	Jan. 1882	FOWLER, FREDERICK	St. James' Street, Sheffield.
6468	Oct. 1912	FOWLER, GEORGE H.	Estate Office, Kells.
1806	May 1890	FOWLER, GERARD EDMUND ..	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo St Birmingham.
1780	Apr. 1890	FOWLER, REGINALD WILLIAM ..	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
1403	Dec. 1887	FOWLER, RICHARD	118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
2240	Nov. 1891	FOWLER, WILLIAM	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
2732	A. Mar. 1895 F. June 1911	*FOX, CHARLES EDWARD	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorksh.
7823	A. Nov. 1918 F. Apr. 1920	*FOX, CHARLES HORACE, LT.- COL., O.B.E., B.SC.	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorksh.
2241	Nov. 1891	FOX, CHARLES JAMES	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorksh.
1845	Nov. 1890	FOX, EDWIN	Ballard's Lodge, North Finchley, M. (Middlesex).
3680	A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1902	*FOX, ERNEST	52, Poole Road, Westbourne, Bou mouth, Hampshire.
2669	A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1899	*FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL ..	Grove Hill, Barnstaple, Devon.
4422	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1909	*FOX, SIDNEY JOSEPH	Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement
3681	A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1904	*FOX, WILLIAM	44 and 48, Old Christchurch R. Bournemouth, Hampshire.
1645	Jan. 1889	FRANCIS, GEORGE FUTVOYE ..	20, Thurleigh Road, S.W.12.
3831	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1906	*FRANCIS, JOHN, MAJOR, D.S.O. .	The Mount, Carmarthen.
1760	Mar. 1890	FRANCIS, LEON ALBERT	Vernon House, Bloomsbury Squ W.C.1.
6242	A. Oct. 1911 F. Apr. 1919	*FRANCIS, REGINALD HERBERT ..	13, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
3931	A. Feb. 1902 F. Mar. 1920	*FRANCIS, RONALD GARNHAM	65, Rock Road, Cambridge.
6123	Oct. 1911	FRANK, SIR HOWARD, BT., K.C.B.	Caxton House West, S.W.1.
4952	A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1913	*FRANK, THOMAS PEIRSON, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer and Surveyor, M unicipal Buildings, Plymouth.
1808	May 1890	FRANKLIN, ARTHUR THOMAS ..	25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
2457	A. Nov. 1891 F. Feb. 1895	*FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BELGROVE	33, King Street, Luton, Beds.
2792	Sep. 1895	FRANKS, HARRY (<i>Member of Council</i>)	Woodbrook, Mountrath, Queen's Co
2793	Sep. 1895	FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY ..	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's Co
5335	Feb. 1908	FRASER, GEORGE JOHN JAMES HAMILTON GORDON	7, Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh.
1967	A. Jan. 1891 F. Dec. 1894	*FRASER, WILLIAM	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
5931	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1920	*FREEMAN, DUDLEY SEARLE ..	Waterlake, Chiddingstone, Kent.
1114	A. Feb. 1884 F. Apr. 1890	FREEMAN, SYDNEY	Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and 28, Q Street, Cheapside, E.C.
6640	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1914	*FREMANTLE, PERCY WARWICK ..	Cranbrook, Woodside Road, N Malden, Surrey.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1911	*FRENCH, CECIL GEORGE, MAJOR	50, Prince's Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N. (Middlesex).
Sep. 1895	FREND, HENRY	Crinkle House, Birr, King's County.
Nov. 1916	FREW, DAVID LANDALE	45, Hope Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1910	*FREW, GORDON THOMSON	216, West George Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 190 ..	*†FREYBERG, HERBERT, M.S.A. ..	8, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.
Feb. 1902	FRITCHLEY, EDWIN WOLLASTON	6, Sirdar's Palace, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.
Oct. 189 ..	*FRY, JOSEPH HARRY	64, Craven Park, Willesden, N.W. (Middlesex).
A. Oct. 1913 F. July 1920	*FULLER, ERNEST BENJAMIN ..	Prudential Chambers, Victoria Street, Grimsby, Lincs.
A. Mar. 1884 F. Apr. 1 ..91 Oct. 1910	FULLER, THOMAS ALFRED ..	The College, All Saints', Derby.
	*FULTON, EDWIN ALEXANDER, B.SC. (<i>Edin.</i>)	14, Finkle Street, Kendal.
A. Oct. 1 ..95 F. Sep. 1905	*FUNNELL, HORACE FREDERICK ..	16, Martindale, East Sheen, S.W. (Surrey).
A. Oct. 1 ..97 F. Jan. 1901	*FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS ..	Penmyarth, Crickhowell, South Wales.
Jan. 1876	GAIRDNER, EDWARD JAMES ..	Effingham House, Arundel St., Strand, W.C., and Albany House, Avenue Road, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.
Mar. 1891	GALE, ERNEST SEWELL	15, New Bridge Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Mar. 1920	*GALE, HAROLD JAMES	Market Place, Wallingford, Berkshire.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*GALE, HARRY	High Street, Egham, Surrey.
Feb. 1882	GALE, JOSEPH JOHN	Market Place, Wallingford, Berks.
Oct. 1914	GALLETLY, WILLIAM HALDANE ..	3, Castle Road, Sandal, Wakefield.
Feb. 1890	GAMBLE, SIDNEY GOMPERTZ, A.M.I.C.E.	16, Queen Anne's Gardens, Bedford Park, W.4. (Middlesex).
.. Oct. 189 .. Nov. 1 ..99	*GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN ..	16, Crane's Drive, Surbiton, Surrey.
Nov. 1892	*GARDNER, GILBERT	Crawley, Sussex.
Mar. 1 ..95 Oct. 1 ..03 Apr. 1916	*GARNHAM, EDWIN ALFRED VICKERY	The Elms, Pinner Road, Pinner, Middlesex.
Nov. 1890 Oct. 1907	*GARRARD, ARTHUR NORMAN (<i>Hon. Secretary</i>)	4 and 5, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.
Nov. 1891	GARRARD, NORTON BURROUGHS	Hoxne, near Diss (Suffolk).
Oct. 1920	GARBIOCH, JOHN T.	Croyard, Beauly, Inverness.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2247	Nov. 1891	GARROOD, THOMAS WILLIAM M.	324 & 326, Regent Street, W., Badgers Mount, Knockholt, Kent
7551	Feb. 1915	GARTON, WALTER T.	c/o Campbell & Son, 17, Mawdslay Street, Bolton.
5595	Oct. 1909	GARVEY, GEORGE BLOOMFIELD, M.E.	21, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
2800	Sep. 1895	GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT	Estate Office, Birr.
1810	May 1890	GATE, ALFRED JOSEPH	35A, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
3540	A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*GATE, HENRY ARTHUR ARMYTAGE	35A, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
688	Jan. 1882	GATER, CALEB WILLIAM	The Grange, Winterbourne Dauntsey, Salisbury.
4955	A. Oct. 1906 F. Apl. 1915	*GAWITH, HARRISON	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
7516	Oct. 1914	GEDDES, CHARLES DAVID	21, Young Street, Edinburgh.
7002	Oct. 1913	*GEEN, WALTER, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)..	57, Waterloo Road, S.E.
2248	Nov. 1891	GELDER, SIR WILLIAM ALFRED, F.R.I.B.A.	120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
7649	Nov. 1916	GEMMELL, JOHN	10, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh
3541	A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1905	*GENGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN. . .	District Valuer's Office, Tudor House, St. Albans, Herts.
3521	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*GERMAN, GEORGE	Rawdon Terrace, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
7493	Oct. 1914	GERMAN, GEORGE JOSEPH.. . .	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
2070	May 1891	GERMAN, HARRY.. . . .	The Hall, Donisthorpe, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Loughborough.
887	Feb. 1883	GERMAN, JOHN	Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Leicestershire.
1294	A. Jan. 1886 F. Nov. 1890	*GIBBON, WM. JACOMB, A.R.I.B.A.	Wootton Heath, New Milton, Hampshire.
4693	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1912	*GIBSON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM	17, Onslow Gardens, Wallingford, Surrey.
1668	A. Dec. 1889 F. May 1893	*GIDDY, OSMAN HORTON	11A, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, London.
5452	A. Oct. 1908 F. Apr. 1919	*GIFFORD, EGMONT AUGUSTUS . .	107, Victoria Street, S.W.
4464	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1909	*GILBERT-LODGE, EDWARD MOR- TON	Villa v. Ville, Appollo Bunder, Bombay.
3462	Feb. 1899	GILCHRIST, JOHN	81, Hope Street, Glasgow.
6140	Oct. 1911	*GILLER, CHARLES FREDERICK . .	14, Dean Stanley Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
7171	A. Oct. 1913 F. Nov. 1916	*GILLER, GEORGE SAMUEL, M.B.E.	District Valuer's Office, County Buildings, College Court, Gloucester.
6934	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1920	*GILLETT, EDWARD BAILEY . . .	4 & 5, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.1.
1466	Mar. 1888	GILPIN-BROWN, WILLIAM DUNDAS	Wicksted, Blackdown, Leamington, Warwickshire
5075	Feb. 1907	GILRUTH, WILLIAM	H.M. Office of Works, National Provincial Bank Chambers, John Street, Liverpool.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1909	*GIMSON, ALLEN	16, Woodridings Avenue, Hatch End, Middlesex, and c/o District Valuer 111/113, Great Portland Street, W.
Oct. 1912	*GIRLING, ROBERT JAMES ..	Felix Chambers, Felixstowe, Suffolk.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1908	*GLASIER, EDWARD BROUGHAM..	Grafton House, 12 and 13, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.
A. Feb. 1912 F. Dec. 1920	*GLEDHILL, SIDNEY VERITY ..	75, Brightwell Avenue, Westcliff, Essex.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1909	*GLEED, PERCIVAL FRANCIS ..	8 and 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon St., E.C.
Jan. 1890	GLEED, RICHARD CUMMINGS ..	8 and 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon St., E.C.
Oct. 1908	GLEN, JAMES	Ashfield, Park Place, Stirling.
Sep. 1895	GLOSTER, THOMAS EDWARD ..	Collon, Co. Louth.
A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1898	*GLOVER, HENRY ALEXANDER ..	18, Riggingdale Road, Streatham, S.W.
Oct. 1905	GOADBY, FRANCIS HUBERT, A.M.I.C.E.	Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham, Kent.
A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1900	*GOADBY, HOWARD	17, Crossington Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*GODDING, FRANK HORATIO ..	40, Hans Place, S.W.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Feb. 1909	*GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET ..	Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hants.
Nov. 1916	GOOD, THOMAS MORGAN	21, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1905	*GOODBODY, FREDK. ALLEN STURGE	11, Orchard Street, Bristol.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1909	*GOODCHILD, RALPH HARRY ..	57, London Street, Norwich.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1909	*GOODCHILD, WALTER CHARLES..	6, Lawrence Lane, Cheapside, E.C.
Oct. 1906	GOODING, WILLIAM ALFRED ..	Arndilly, York Road, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1904	*GOODMAN, ALFRED	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
Jan. 1889	GOODWYN, LEONARD WILLIAM..	20, Portman Street, Portman Square, W.
Feb. 1902	*GORDON, ALEXANDER.. .. .	97, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Oct. 1908	GORDON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM ROBERT	Queensgate, Inverness.
Oct. 1920	GORMAN, JAMES	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Oct. 1920	*GOSLING, JOHN HENRY CHARLES	Town Hall, Portsmouth.
Nov. 1891	GOTT, CHARLES HENRY, M.I.C.E.	Superintending Valuer, Manor Row, Bradford, Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Nov. 1914	*GOTT, RALPH EDGAR	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
A. Feb. 1897 F. May 1897	*GOULDING, ARTHUR	41, Moorgate Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1914	*GOWING, CHARLES TOWLER ..	17, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
A. Oct. 1910 F. July 1920	*GRACE, EDWARD NATHANIEL	Kendalls Building Estate Office, Radlett, Herts.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1915	*†GRAHAM, HENRY CECIL	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
6994	Oct. 1913	GRAHAM, MUNGO MACDOUGAL	21, Bath Street, Glasgow.
7172	A. Oct. 1913 F. Sept. 1917	*GRANT, HERBERT MITCHELL, CAPT.	"Bengarth," Blairgowrie, Perthshire.
827	A. Dec. 1882 F. Jan. 1885	GRANT, JAMES	Glandwr, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
8229	A. Oct. 1897 F. Mar. 1909	*GRAY, HORACE NORMAN	334, Commercial Road, E.
5676	A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1910	*GRAY, JOHN	Coningsby Place, Alloa, N.B.
5676	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*GRAY, JOHN VINCENT	1, Lewisham Hill, S.E.13.
7494	Oct. 1914	GREAVES, PERCY CHRISTIAN	Wakefield, Yorkshire.
7480	Oct. 1914	GREEN, ALBERT THOMAS	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
3096	A. Oct. 1896 F. July 1907	*GREEN, ARTHUR EDWARD	57, London Road, Southampton.
2141	A. May 1891 F. May 1897	*GREEN, EDMUND HORACE	
2584	A. Oct. 1893 F. May 1897	*GREEN, FREDERICK ALGERNON	93, Cannon Street, E.C.
1012	A. Dec. 1883 F. Oct. 1913	GREEN, JAMES HENRY TOWNSEND	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
5677	A. Oct. 1909 F. Nov. 1912	*GREENAWAY, JOSEPH REGINALD	11, Friar Street, Reading.
3150	Feb. 1897	GREGORY, ALFRED, COL., O.B.E.	24, Cosbycote Avenue, Herne Bay, S.E.24.
2955	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1896	*GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST	106, Lord Street, Southport.
1087	Feb. 1884	GRELLIER, HARLEY MAIR	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., Epsom, Surrey.
5168	A. Oct. 1907 F. July 1919	*GREY, GEORGE WILLIS	48, Cranbourne Street, W.C.
2673	A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1896	*GRIFFIN, ALFRED	47, South Street, Greenwich, S.E.
2073	May 1891	GRIFFIN, HAROLD	54, High Street, Battersea, S.W., and 22, Water Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C.3.
5678	A. Oct. 1909 F. Dec. 1920	*GRIFFIN, HAROLD, JUN.	54, High Street, Battersea, S.W., 22, Water Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C.3.
5679	A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1920	*GRIFFITH, FRANK STANLEY	17, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
1736	Feb. 1890	GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM	Gelley-Wernen Estate, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.
7495	Oct. 1914	GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM THOMAS	Uplands, Tygwyn Road, Penarth, Cardiff.
5459	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1910	*GRIMWOOD, ARTHUR	Valuation Dept., I.R., 52, Bridge Street, Walsall, Staffs.
6668	A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1920	*GRIMWOOD, HERBERT GEORGE, CAPT.	c/o Consulting Architect, P.W. Government of Bombay, Bombay.
3379	A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1901	*GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD	Manor House Farm, Brampton, Huntingdon.
5169	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1910	*GROVE, ALBERT	1, Parkfield Terrace, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address
A. Feb. 1890 F. Jan. 1893	*GROVER, ARTHUR	18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Jan. 1898	*GROVER, PHILIP GORDON	4, Abbotsford Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1909	*GROVES, ARNOLD TUDOR	125, High Holborn, W.C.
A. Oct. 1919	GUILD, JAMES LYON	71, George Street, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1904	GUINNESS, HOWARD RUNDELL..	16, College Green, Dublin.
Oct. 1920	GUNSON, ERNEST	10, Marsden Street, Manchester.
A. Jan. 1889 F. May 1900	*GUNTER, JAMES	Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshire.
A. Oct. 1919 F. Oct. 1920	*GURNEY, FREDERICK GEORGE	20, Lewisham Road, Dartmouth Park, N.W.5.
A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1919	*HACKETT, WILLIAM JENNENS M.B.E.	25, Coquet Terrace, N. Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1914	*HADDEN, HARRY HAROLD ..	Public Trustee's Office, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
A. Dec. 1889 F. Aug. 1893	*HADLEY, FRANK.. .. .	Valuation Department, 54, Bridge Street, Walsall, and Woodcote, Stonnall, Staffs.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1896	*HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK ..	7, Friar Lane, Leicester.
A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1910	*HALE, HARRY BARNES	6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.
Nov. 1891	HALE, RAYMOND HENRY	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1910	HALL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
A. May 1884 F. Oct. 1914	HALL, CHARLES PELL.. .. .	Park Farm Office, Woburn, Beds.
Oct. 1904	HALL, DAVID	69, South Mall, Cork.
May 1881	HALL, ERNEST	56, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1910	*HALL, FRANCIS SAMUEL	8, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1897	*HALL, JOHN HERBERT	1, Cooper Street, Manchester, and "Mill House," Mobberley, near Knutsford, Cheshire.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1912	HALL, JOHN SEBASTIAN	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Dec. 1920	*HALL, RODERICK GLENDINNING	84, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1912	*HALL, VERNON MANNING	22, The Avenue, Bedford Park, W. (Middlesex).
A. Jan. 1886 F. June 1891	*\$HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY	College Hill, Shrewsbury.
May 1884	HALLETT, WILLIAM BROWN ..	Streathley View, Goring-on-Thames, Oxon.
A. Apr. 1889 F. Dec. 1891	*HALL-JONES, FREDERICK	Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., S.W., and 35, The Broadway, Ealing, W. (Middlesex).
A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1920	*HAMILL, JOHN, B.A.	7, Amersham Hill, High Wycombe, Bucks.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
6141	Oct. 1911	*HAMILTON, CHARLES	Laurieston, Falkirk, N.B.
2804	Sep. 1895	HAMILTON, EDWARD CHETWOOD, MAJOR	Woodstock Estate Offices, Inistigo Co. Kilkenny.
8105	Oct. 1920	HAMILTON, JAMES ALEXANDER FREDERICK HENRY, MAJOR	Headquarters, Scottish Comm. Edinburgh.
5337	Feb. 1908	HAMILTON, JOHN COCHRANE . .	53, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
6444	Oct. 1912	*HAMILTON, THOMAS WELSH . .	Mansion House, Greenock.
5685	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1919	*HAMLYN, JOHN ARTHUR	43, Manville Road, Tooting Bec, S.
5849	Oct. 1910	*HAMMOND, FREDERIC SNOWDEN	46, Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.
2266	Nov. 1891	HANSON, JOHN HENRY, M.I.C.E. (<i>Past-President</i>)	11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield Yorkshire.
642	Dec. 1881	HARDCASTLE, FREDERICK HENRY APPLETON, A.R.I.B.A. (<i>Member of Council</i>)	197, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
6266	A. Oct. 1911 F. Mar. 1920	*HARDIE, EBENEZER ROBERT . .	9, Sunbury Avenue, Newcastle-Tyne.
4431	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*HARDING, CHARLES REGINALD, MAJOR	Surrey County Council Small Holdings Dept., 86, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.
5686	A. Oct. 1909 F. July 1920	*HARDY, ERNEST CARLISLE . .	5, Gainsborough Road, Bedford P.W.4 (Middlesex).
1482	Apr. 1888	HARDY, RICHARD THOMAS ASH . .	Land Agency and Estate Offices, Ca Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire
8115	Oct. 1920	*HARFIELD, ALFRED GEORGE	"Wellesley," Cavendish Avenue, Finchley, N.3 (Middlesex).
4610	Oct. 1905	*HARGRAVE, WILLIAM HARRISON, A.M.I.C.E. (<i>Ireland</i>)	68, Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Dublin.
5687	A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1910	*HARKNESS, JOHN	Dryburgh, Racecourse Road, Ayr, M.
4182	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*HARLAND, HENRY CHAPMAN . .	28, Cranbourne Terrace, Stockton-Tees.
2007	Mar. 1891	HARLE, JOHN JOSEPH	Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield, Gloucester.
5174	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1913	*HARMER, ERNEST FREDERICK . .	Gresham Villa, Mansion Road, Southampton.
614	A. Feb. 1881	HARPER, SIR EDGAR JOSIAH . .	Valuation Office, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
4320	F. Oct. 1904	HARRIS, ARNOLD ELSMERE . .	117, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
4846	Feb. 1906	*HARRIS, EDWARD CHARLES . .	39, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
4705	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1913	*HARRISON, CHARLES	179, Horninglow Street, Burton-on-Trent.
8189	Oct. 1897	*HARRISON, CHARLES	179, Horninglow Street, Burton-on-Trent.
6680	A. Oct. 1912 F. Sept. 1917	*HARRISON, FRANK FOX	51, Lower Hall Lane, Walsall, Staff.
2125	Oct. 1903	*HARRISON, FREDERICK	4, Belgrave Square, Nottingham.
4676	A. Oct. 1894 F. Apr. 1901	*HARRISON, GEORGE JOHN ROBERTSON	Valuer's Office, 20, Princes Square, Plymouth.
8232	A. Oct. 1897 F. Dec. 1899	*HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD . .	Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Feb. 1899	HART, JOHN	Cowie Mains, Stonehaven, Kincardine shire.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1911	*HARTFREE, GEORGE BERTRAM..	Municipal Offices, Bridge Street Godalming, Surrey.
Mar. 1895	HARTLEY, HENRY (<i>Member of Council</i>)	Bristowe Chambers, 8, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
Sep. 1895	HARVEY, JAMES GEO. MOREWOOD	Northern Bank Buildings, Londonderry.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1920	*HASKINS, FREDERICK CYRIL. MAJOR	Kenmore, Thrale Road, Streatham, Park, S.W.
A. Jan. 1889 F. Oct. 1891	HASKINS, WILLIAM ALBION ..	2, Tanfield Court, Temple, E.C.
May 1873	HASLAM, DRYLAND	Warren House, Caversham, near Reading.
A. Dec. 1889 F. Aug. 1893	*HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN. .. .	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
A. May 1883 F. Apr. 1889	*HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD ..	Green Hill Park, New Barnet, Herts.
Oct. 1914	HASSAM, ARTHUR	Newcastle, Staffs.
Oct. 1920	*HATHAWAY, PERCY WILLIAM ..	City Architect, Municipal Offices, Calcutta.
Oct. 1909	HATTE, WILLIAM MUNDAY .. .	32, Nassau Street, Dublin, and Charleville, Co. Cork.
A. Oct. 1901 F. July 1920	*HAWKE, ROLAND WELSTEAD, CAPT.	Bona Vista, Hoveton St. John, Norwich.
Nov. 1891	HAWKER, HARRY EDWIN .. .	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth, Hants.
A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1912	*HAWKINS, EDWARD ROBINSON..	The Old Rectory, Southacre, King's Lynn.
A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1903	*HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER..	Downham Market, Norfolk.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1914	*HAY, PERCY GILBERT	Totland, Clifton Road, Wallington, Surrey.
Oct. 1919	*§ HAYDON, REGINALD ERNEST ..	466, Oxford Street, W.1.
A. Oct. 1913 F. Apr. 1920	*HAYNES, ALGERNON RICHARD	Cooney Court, Brigg, Lincs.
Dec. 1888	HAYNES, HENRY	Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.
A. Oct. 1912 F. July 1920	*HAYWARD, FRANK	39 and 40, Temple St., Birmingham.
A. Jan. 1891 F. Apr. 1894	*HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE, COLONEL	Market Square, Dover, Kent.
Dec. 1881	HAYWARD, HENRY	Dover, Kent.
A. Oct. 1897 F. June 1900	*HAYWARD, THOMAS WILLIAM ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E..	38, Nightingale Lane, S.W.12.
A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1914	*HAYWOOD, CHARLES SPENCER..	Higher Mount, 240, Burnley Road, Accrington, Lanes.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Apr. 1919	*HEAD, HAROLD GEORGE	40, Baker Street, W.
A. Dec. 1889 F. May 1891	*§ HEAD, JOHN GEORGE	40, Baker Street, W.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Apr. 1901	*HEALING, OSWALD JUDD .. .	21, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1904	HEARD, RICHARD	Ballintubber, Carrigtwohill, Co. Cork.

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3384	A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1903	*HEATH, HENRY CUBITT	142. Grange Road, Bermondsey, S.
3998	A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1910	*HEATH, JOHN LIONEL	137. Worples Road, Wimbledon, S.W. (Surrey).
7759	Nov. 1918	*HEATHCOTE, ERNEST GRIGG, F.R.I.B.A.	110, Cannon Street, E.C.4.
692	Jan. 1882	HEATON, GEORGE HERBERT ..	Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Sta
617	Apr. 1881	HEBBLETHWAITE, LOUIS	Custom House Buildings, Whitefriars Hull, Yorkshire.
2842	A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1920	*HEBDEN, FRANCIS RADCLIFFE	Valuers' Dept., Inland Revenue, Clifden Road, Twickenham, M dsex.
8047	A. June 1896 F. Sep. 1902	*HEMPHILL, CHARLES GEORGE CATHCART, MAJOR	11, Ely Place, Dublin.
5850	Oct. 1910	*HENDRY, ROBERT	Southcroft, Thornliebank, near Glas
4865	A. Feb. 1906 F. Dec. 1919	*HENNELL, CHARLES MURRAY ..	19, Russell Square, W.C.1, and Kenilworth Court, Putney, S.W.
4187	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1904	*HENNIKER, FREDERICK SIBERT..	Adelphi Terrace House, Adelphi, W
7105	A. Oct. 1913 F. July 1920	*HEPPER, EDWARD RAYMOND	Woodcote, Wood Lane, Heading Leeds.
4713	A. Oct. 1905 F. Dec. 1920	*HEPWORTH, ERNEST ALFRED	75, Princess Street, Manchester.
4714	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1914	*HEPWORTH, HERBERT RAIKES, A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor's Office, Wakefi Yorkshire.
1219	Dec. 1884	HERBERT, ALLAN	The Market Place, Andover, Hants
8039	June 1896	*HERN, SAMUEL	93, St. Mary Street, Cardiff, Glamorg shire.
1435	Jan. 1888	HESKETT, WILLIAM JAMES	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle.
2679	A. Oct. 1894 F. Dec. 1895	*HEWARD, ERNEST JAMES	Sycamores, Walton-cum-Felixsto Suffolk.
7497	Oct. 1914	HEWITT, CHARLES RICHARD ..	122, London Road, Derby.
4440	A. Oct. 1904 F. Mar. 1920	*HEWITT, FRANK	Karachi, The Drive, Coulsdon, Sur and 4, Lancaster Place, Strand, V
4715	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*HEWITT, FRANK	R.D.C. Offices, Kiveton Park, r Sheffield.
7197	A. Oct. 1913 F. Oct. 1920	*HEWLITT, HORACE JAMES ..	High Road, Weald Village, Harro Middlesex.
5181	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1908	*HEWS, THOMAS GREENSLADE ..	8, Clarendon Road, Sketty, Glamor shire.
2808	Sep. 1895	HEWSON, GEORGE RAWDON MAURICE, CAPT.	Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
4107	Feb. 1903	*HIBBERT, JOSEPH VICTOR.. ..	77, Croydon Road, Anerley, S (Surrey).
2077	May 1891	HICKSON, STEPHEN WESTBY ..	Telephone Buildings, 31, Queen Vict Street, E.C.
1065	Jan. 1884	HIGGINS, FREDERIC	Alford, Lincolnshire.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Dec. 1889 F. May 1891	*HIGGINS, GEORGE	12, Finchley Rd., St. John's Wood, N.W.
A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1909	*HILL, GEORGE FINLAY BURD ..	18, Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey.
Mar. 1886	HILL, WILLIAM BURROUGH ..	93, Above Bar, Southampton, Hants.
A. Jan. 1886 F. Mar. 1890	HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Chelmsford.
A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1905	*HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT ..	Urban District Council Office, Barry, Glamorganshire.
May 1891	HINCKS, HENRY THORP	Keyham, near Leicester.
Oct. 1912	HINDE, WILLIAM HENN, M.I.C.E.	Selston, Greystones, Co. Wicklow.
Nov. 1891	HINDS, HENRY	57, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Sep. 1919	*HINE, ERNEST DARYLL	12A, Waterloo Place, S.W.1.
A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1912	*HINES, ERNEST OWEN	340, Norwich Road, Ipswich.
Oct. 1912	*HINES, HERBERT	46, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1910	*HINKS, HENRY	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*HINTON, HERBERT ARTHUR ..	5, Crouch Hill, N. (Middlesex).
A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1919	*HINXMAN, ROLAND	Kitnocks, St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
Apr. 1890	HIPPISLEY, WILLIAM JOHN ..	Northam House, Wells, Somerset.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1910	*§HOARE, ARTHUR JOHN	District Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.
Mar. 1890	HOBBS, JOHN	Estate Office, Ashford, Kent.
A. Oct. 1911 F. Apr. 1920	*HOBBS, WILLIAM BEDO	The Home Farm, Sneeth, Kent.
Oct. 1914	*HOBDAY, WILLIAM HERBERT ..	196, Upper Clapton Road, E.5.
May 1891	HOBGEN, THOMAS CECIL	41, East Street, Chichester, Sussex.
Feb. 1883	HOBSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	79, Coleman Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1918	*HOBSON, REGINALD BERESFORD	54/55, London Wall, E.C.
Oct. 1909	HODGES, ARTHUR POOL	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
A. Oct. 1913 F. July 1920	*HODGKINSON, NORMAN JOSEPH	11, Benet Street, Cambridge.
Oct. 1904	HODGSON, HARRY MOORE	25, Bedford Row, W.C.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Dec. 1914	*HODSON, LAURENCE SCRIVENER	Opposite Great Northern Railway Station, Palmers Green, N. (Middlesex).
May 1891	HOGGARTH, ARTHUR	Kendal, Westmorland.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*HOGGARTH, LAWRENCE STEELE	St. Abbs, Kendal, Westmorland.
A. Oct. 1904 F. May 1910	*HOGWOOD, DOUGLAS CLARENCE	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
A. Oct. 1907 F. July 1919	*HOLDFORTH, HAROLD, O.B.E. ..	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Feb. 1897	*HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE	Bicester, Oxfordshire.
A. Feb. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	HOLLAND, THOMAS JAMES, JUN.	Station Road, Kennett, Cambs.
A. Oct. 1911 F. Sep. 1919	*HOLLIS, ARTHUR	Pool-in-Wharfedale, Leeds.
Nov. 1891	HOLMAN, GEORGE EDWARD	6, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1912	HOLMES, EDWARD	16, St. James' Street, Sheffield.

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6714	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1920	*HOLMES, EDWARD MARSHALL, CAPT., M.C.	16, St. James Street, Sheffield.
3845	A. Oct. 1901 F. July 1907	*HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE	33, Paternoster Row, E.C.
2281	Nov. 1891	HOMAN, FRANKLIN GEORGE	178, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
1595	A. Feb. 1899 F. May 1897	*HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN	178, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
4003	A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1913	*HOME, PHILIP WOOLLATT	63, Weston Park, Crouch End, (Middlesex).
4446	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1914	*HONEY, ROBERT LLEWELLYN	Town Hall, Chatham.
1741	Feb. 1890	HONEYBALL, FRED. THOMAS	Deal, Kent.
3846	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1903	*HOOD, HERBERT CHARLES	8, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
3040	June 1896	*HOOD, WALTER RICHARD	8, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
987	Dec. 1883	HOOD-DANIEL, HARRY AUGUSTUS	2 & 4, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
4969	A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1919	*HOOKEY, REGINALD EDWARD	120, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.
3547	A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN	The College, All Saints', Derby.
3697	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1908	*HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT	10, High Street, Marlborough, Wilts.
6437	C.F. Oct. '14 F. Nov. 1918	HOOPER, AUGUSTUS SHELTON	Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.1.
1446	A. Jan. 1888 F. Jan. 1896	*HOOPER, CECIL HENRY	South Eastern Agricultural College, Maidstone, Kent.
2864	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1899	*†HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED	Haslemere, Beaufort Road, Reigate, Surrey.
5189	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1920	*HOOPER, HAROLD THOMAS	16, Osborne Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
4447	A. Oct. 1904 F. Mar. 1920	*HOOPER, STANLEY	Bryngwili, Knoll Avenue, Swansea.
3847	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1909	*HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
2282	Nov. 1891	HOPKINSON, ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E. . . .	15, Agur Street, Bury.
6716	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1915	*HOPWOOD, EDWIN RUSSELL	3, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire.
2010	Mar. 1891	HORNE, EDMUND	High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex.
794	Apr. 1882	*HORNE, W. EDGAR, M.P. (Past-President)	110, Mount Street, W.1.
5967	A. Oct. 1910 F. Sep. 1919	*HORNOR, BASSETT FARDELL, D.S.O.	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.
1391	May 1887	HORNOR, CHARLES JARED	32, Prince of Wales' Road, Norwich.
1391	May 1887	HORNOR, FRANCIS	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.
5370	Oct. 1905	HORSBRUGH, CHARLES EDWARD	Blairquitosh, Blanefield, Glasgow.
7003	Oct. 1913	*HORSER, COTTERELL WALTER	65, Cleveland Road, South Woodford, N.E. (Essex).
1826	May 1890	HORSEY, FREDERICK JOHN TERRY	11, Billiter Square, E.C.
1761	Mar. 1890	HORSFALL, RICHARD EDGAR	22A, Commercial St., Halifax, Yorks.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1905	*† HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER..	Williton, Somerset.
A. Oct. 1901 F. July 1902	*HOSKINS, MARCUS	Woodlands, Beaconsfield Road, Chatswood W., Sydney, New South Wales.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1911	*HOUGHTON, JOHN GOLDSMITH ..	24, Queen's Road, Richmond Hill, Surrey.
Feb. 1889	HOVENDEN, HENRY EDWARD ..	Silverbirch, Inglemere Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1920	*HOVENDEN, JACK REGINALD	12, Stonehills Mansions, Streatham Hill, S.W.16.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1912	*HOW, HERBERT	58, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
A. Feb. 1904 F. June 1919	*HOWARD, EDMUND	Howard & Partners, 58, Pall Mall, S.W.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1920	*HOWE, CLARENCE SHAW THORNTON	21, Bond Street, Leeds.
A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1919	*HOWE, THOMAS THORNTON ..	Olive Mount, Bramley Hill, Kirkstall, Yorks.
Oct. 1917	*HOWES, FRANCIS TIPPETT.. ..	White House, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
Oct. 1911	*HOWES, WILLIAM TROTMAN, M.B.E.	21, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1906	*HOWLAND, ARTHUR FRANK ..	6, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
A. Feb. 1869 F. Mar. 1883	HUBBERSTY, HENRY ALFRED ..	Buxton, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1909	HUGGARD, WILLIAM	Clounalour, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1911	*HUGGINS, ERNEST GEORGE ..	8, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
Oct. 1912	HUGHES, GEORGE, MAJOR, R.M.E.	Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department, Admiralty, S.W.
A. Nov. 1918 F. Oct. 1920	*§HUGHES, THOMAS HAROLD, CAPT., F.R.G.S.	239, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Mar. 1889	HUGMAN, CHARLES EADY	9, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
A. Oct. 1911 F. Sept. 1917	*HUME, JOHN.. .. .	30, Eastfield, Joppa, Edinburgh.
May 1891	HUMPHREYS, JOHN HENRY ..	Castle House, Usk, Monmouthshire.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1910	*HUNNINGS, ARTHUR	Rating Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.
Oct. 1906	*HUNT, FRANK WILLIAM	9, Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, S.W.
Nov. 1891	HUNT, FRED. WM. H., F.R.I.B.A.	20, King Street, Portman Square, W.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1902	*HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER ..	Estate Office, Holme Lacy, Herefordshire.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1919	*HUNT, HERBERT CHARLES ..	70, King Edward's Grove, Teddington, Middlesex.
Oct. 1911	*HUNT, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	26, Bedford Row, W.C., and Ryecroft, Park Road, Watford, Herts.
Oct. 1914	*HUNTER, JAMES DOUGLAS.. ..	39, Great Marlborough Street, W.
Oct. 1912	HUNTLEY, FREDERICK ARTHUR, Lic.R.I.B.A.	c/o Miss V. Huntley, 1, Victoria Terrace, Bridlington, Yorks.
Nov. 1891	HURRELL, JOHN WEYMOUTH ..	17, Stretford Road, Manchester.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4005	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1910	*HUSKINSON, ERNEST AMPHLETT, CAPTAIN, M.C.	Epperstone, near Nottingham.
1016	A. Dec. 1883 F. Jan. 1891	HUSKINSON, THOMAS WILLIAM..	Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.
5365	Oct. 1908	HUSON, ERNEST WILLIAM.. . .	131 Dorchester Road, Weymouth.
6723	A. Oct. 1912 F. Apr. 1916	*HUSSEY, SYDNEY	c/o A. J. Burrows, Ashford, Kent.
5699	A. Oct. 1909 F. Jan. 1911	*HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM ARTHUR..	The Hollies, Sutton Coldfield, Warw shire.
5610	Oct. 1909	*HUTCHINS, JAMES BUSHELL . .	
6124	Oct. 1911	HUTCHISON, WILLIAM HENRY . .	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Pl Dublin.
5971	A. Oct. 1910 F. Mar. 1920	*IBBETSON, THOMAS HENRY . .	Valuation Office, Lincoln's Inn Fic W.C.
3853	A. Oct. 1901 F. Dec. 1910	*INGRAM, CECIL WALTER	Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley, 1 Princes Street, Edinburgh.
4195	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*INGRAM, JAMES FRANCIS	26, Victoria Street, Grimsby, Linc shire.
305	A. Feb. 1873 F. Jan. 1882	INGRAM, WALTER FEILDE	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes, Susse
834	Dec. 1882	INMAN, MARSHALL NISBET.. . .	7, Bedford Row, W.C.
2291	Nov. 1891	IRELAND, EDWIN BENJAMIN . .	Guestwick, East Dereham, Norfolk
7552	Feb. 1915	JACKSON, JOHN HAROLD	18, Booth Street, Manchester.
4611	Oct 1905	*JACKSON, ROBERT	District Commissioners' Office, Mi try of Agriculture, Prudential B ings, Dale Street, Liverpool.
1404	Dec. 1887	JACKSON, WILLIAM TRESS.. . .	117, High Street, Sittingbourne, Ke
5381	Oct. 1908	*JACOB, LOUIS, A.R.I.B.A. . . .	39, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
2293	Nov. 1891	JAMES, CHRISTIAN HUGH	Rudchester, Wylam-on-Tyne, North berland.
4853	Feb. 1906	JAMES, FREDERICK JOHN, M.B.E.	1, Rusham Road, Wandsworth Comm S.W.
6490	Oct. 1912	*JAMES, GEORGE CHARLES	Rating Department, Guildhall, E.C.
4731	A. Oct. 1905 F Nov. 1909	*JAMES, GEORGE ERNEST	London Housing Board (Region Wellington House, Buckingha Gate, S.W.1.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1905	JAMES, MERTON JOHN	53, L xley Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.18.
Sep. 1895	JAMESON, ROBT. WILLIAM.. ..	Campfield House, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1913	*JAQUES, THOMAS ARNOLD	
A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1899	*JARMAIN, WILLIAM	Alandale, Hatch End, Middlesex.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1898	*JARMAN, FRANK WILMOT	90, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Oct. 1919	JARVIE, WILLIAM	Bothwell Collieries, Bothwell, N.B.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1914	JARVIS, LAWRENCE ALFRED	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Jan. 1886	JEANS, MARK	Marlborough, Wilts.
Oct. 1910	*JEFFERIES, HENRY CHARLES, O.B.E... ..	8, Madrid Road, Barnes, S.W. (Surrey).
A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1914	*JEFFERY, FRANCIS WILSON	Star Castle, St. Mary's, Scilly (Cornwall).
A. Oct. 1893 F. Nov. 1895	*JEFFREE, SYDNEY	82, Harleyford Road, Vauxhall.
A. Oct. 1895 F. May 1897	*JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE	Trewirgie, Redruth, Cornwall.
Oct. 1911	*JENKINS, ALBERT DAVID	Surveyor's Office, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
A. Oct. 1910 F. June 1914	*JENKINS, CHARLES HERBERT BLEWITT	3, Orchard Street, Neath, Glam.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1914	*JENKINS, HAROLD JOHN.	4, College Street, Swansea.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Dec. 1903	*JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES.. ..	Town Hall, Portsmouth.
Oct. 1906	*JENKINS, WILLIAM DAVID	Housing Architect, Town Hall, Aberdare, S. Wales.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1920	*JENKINS, WILLIAM LIONEL	Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
A. Feb. 1897 F. Mar. 1899	*JENKINSON, WILLIAM ERIC LEIGH	15, New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
Feb. 1882	JENKINSON, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE	15, New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1897	*JENNER, WILLIAM	6, Glunan Gate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
A. June 1896 F. June 1900	*JENNINGS, FITZ-LAURENCE PERCIVAL DUDLEY	137, Park Road, N.W.
Mar. 1891	JENNINGS, WILLIAM JOSEPH	4, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.
F. June 1919	*JESSUP, DAVID POOLEY	Inland Revenue, County Chambers, Northampton.
A. Oct. 1911 F. Mar. 1920	*JEWELL, ARTHUR EDWARD	National Oil Refineries, Ltd., Skewen, Neath, Glam.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Mar. 1920	*JOHNSON, ARTHUR WILLIAM	District Valuer's Office, 23, Victoria Avenue, Horrogate.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1896	*JOHNSON, BERNARD MARR (Member of Council)	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5197	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1914	JOHNSON, CLIFFORD NOEL	19, Priory Street, Dudley, Worcestershire.
3239	A. Oct. 1897 F. June 1910	*JOHNSON, HARRY LABRON	22, Ellera Park Road, Lisca Cheshire.
963	A. May 1883 F. Jan. 1885	*JOHNSON, HENRY	34 and 36, Gresham Street, E.C.
4847	Feb. 1906	JOHNSON, HENRY JAMES	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
3392	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1903	*JOHNSTON, REGINALD	133-136, High Holborn, W.C.
6734	A. Oct. 1912 F. July 1917	*JOHNSTON, ROBERT WILLIAM, MAJOR	211, Union Street, Aberdeen.
4011	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1904	*JOHNSTONE, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC	39, Merville Avenue, Kingstown, Dublin.
3466	Feb. 1899	JOHNSTONE, JAMES	Mereworth, Prestwick, Ayresshire.
6145	Oct. 1911	*JOHNSTONE, JOHN THOMAS	Hillside, Bletchingley, Surrey.
3702	A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1908	*JONAS, HAROLD DRIVER, O.B.E.	7, Charles Street, St. James' Square, S.
1463	A. Feb. 1888 F. May 1891	*JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL, C.B.E.	8, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S. and 27, Market Hill, Cambridge.
195	A. Apr. 1869 F. Feb. 1878	JONAS, HENRY	7, Charles Street, St. James' Square, S.
4012	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1909	*JONAS, ROBERT COLLIER	7, Charles Street, St. James' Square, S.
4013	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1905	*JONES, ARTHUR ERNEST	Gladstone Villa, Victoria Road, Newcastle, Staffs.
7570	Oct. 1915	*JONES, DAVID JOHN	Hill Crest, Amersham Hill, High Wycombe.
7498	Oct. 1914	JONES, EDWARD LLOYD	Plas-Isa, Rhosymedre, Ruabon, Merionethshire.
3103	A. Oct. 1896 F. Dec. 1898	*JONES, ERNEST JOEL	199, Maida Vale, W.
1703	Jan. 1890	JONES, FRANCIS WILLIAM	2, Frewin Court, Corn Market St., Oxford.
5200	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1913	*JONES, FRANK CECIL	Frewin Court, Corn Market St., Oxford.
964	A. May 1883 F. Nov. 1886	*JONES, HENRY ARTHUR	3 and 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.
1849	Nov. 1890	JONES, ISAAC M., M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Chester.
3393	A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1908	*JONES, JOHN ARTHUR	C.E. in C's Dept., H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth.
4736	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1907	*JONES, JOHN FOX	13, John Street, Bedford Row, W.
4014	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1909	*JONES, JOHN RICE	24, Bridge Street, Newport, Mon.
5480	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1919	*JONES, MONTAGUE WILLIAM	Frewin Court, Corn Market St., Oxford.
3394	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1912	*JONES, PERCY EVERLEY	5, Little George Street, Westminster, S.W.
673	A. Dec. 1881 F. May 1891	JONES, THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	5, Little George Street, Westminster, S.W.
541	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1911	*JONES, URWICK MEREDITH	Warwick Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

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Nov. 1918	JONES, WILLIAM CAMPBELL ..	Skinner's Hall, Dowgate Hill, E.C.3.
Mar. 1891	JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD ..	Anglesey Estate Office, Graig, Llanfair-pwll, Anglesey.
Nov. 1891	JOSELAND, CHARLES	Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcestershire.
Mar. 1888	JOSEPH, DELISSA, F.R.I.B.A. ..	38, Coleman Street, Bank, E.C.
Nov. 1916	*§JUKES, LOUIS WILLIAM	12, Landguard Road, Southampton.
Oct. 1902	*†JULL, ROBERT CHARLES	1, Cumberland Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
Nov. 1912		
Oct. 1900	*KAYE, HERBERT	122, Westgate, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
July 1912		
Oct. 1912	KEANE, CHARLES OWEN	Hermitage, Ennis, Co. Clare.
Oct. 1906	KEARNS, ROBERT MATTHEW ..	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1895	*KEAY, WILLIAM	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
July 1917		
Feb. 1901	*KELLY, JOHN GEORGE	Roseneath, Totley Rise, Sheffield.
Sep. 1895	KELLY, RICHARD HENRY	21, The Mall, Waterford.
Oct. 1906	*KELLY, SYDNEY APPLETON ..	136, The Albany, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.
Nov. 1908		
Oct. 1906	*KENDZIOR, FRANK FELIX	Arun House, Horsham, Sussex.
June 1914		
Oct. 1911	*KENNARD, LAURENCE	12, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.
Feb. 1919	KENNEDY, MICHAEL A.	Kinkella, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
Oct. 1909		
Oct. 1908	*KENNEDY, PERCY EDWARD ..	16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough.
Sep. 1919	*KENNEDY, RICHARD PERCIVAL ..	193, Ladbroke Grove, W.10.
Nov. 1918		
May 1884	KENT, GEORGE EDWARD	"Normanhurst," Cavendish Road, Southsea, Hants.
Oct. 1913	*KENT, GEORGE NATHANIEL ..	521, Barking Road, Plaistow, E.
Nov. 1891	KENWRICK, GEORGE	3, Vere Mansions, Westbourne Gardens, W.2.
Oct. 1897	*KERR, JOHN MURRAY	Inland Revenue, London City & Midland Bank Chambers, High Street, Lincoln.
Apr. 1901		
Nov. 1916	KERR, J. SCOTT	Sunvale House, Kilfinane, Co. Limerick.
Oct. 1898	*KERRUISH, WILLIAM MALBY ..	21, Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Apr. 1889	KERSEY, ALEX. H., F.R.I.B.A. ..	21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
Oct. 1919	*KERSLAKE, THOMAS HENRY ..	Estate Office, Cockington, Torquay.
Nov. 1890	KIDWELL, JOHN	St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, Kent.
Oct. 1894	*KILLICK, ANTHONY EDWARD ..	Valuation Office, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
Sep. 1903		

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7005	Oct. 1913	*KING, FRANCIS HOLDEN	Estate Office, Foxholes, Rochdale, Lancs.
873	Jan. 1883	KING, FRANK HULME	Horsham, Sussex.
3493	A. Feb. 1899 F. Sep. 1903	*KIRBY, FRANCIS JOSEPH	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
3021	A. Jan. 1896 F. Nov. 1900	*KIRK, JOHN WRIGHT	30, Stockwell Road, S.W.
5382	Oct. 1908	*KIRKBY, REGINALD GUY, F.R.I.B.A.	17, Rosebery Crescent, Jesmond. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3298	Feb. 1898	KIRKWOOD, CHARLES	61, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
5710	A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1920	*KIRKWOOD, NORMAN FRASER	Oriel Chambers, Water Street, Liverpool.
5600	Oct. 1909	KIRWAN, DENIS BIRMINGHAM ..	Dalgin, Tuam, Co. Galway.
5711	A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1920	*KISCH, AUGUSTUS MAITLAND ..	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
4982	A. Apr. 1906 F. Oct. 1914	*KISLINGBURY, ARTHUR VERNON	46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
3707	A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1919	*KNIBB, FREDERICK CHARLES, O.B.E.	112, West Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
2487	Feb. 1892	KNIGHT, EDGAR WALSH	94, Bow Road, E.
4301	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1907	*KNIGHT, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	38, Parliament Street, S.W.
2530	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1901	*KNIGHT, GEORGE EDWARD ..	3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
3063	Oct. 1896	KNIGHT, HENRY ST. JOHN, MAJOR (STAFF OFFICER) ..	15, Wilbury Gardens, Hove, Sussex.
2556	A. Oct. 1899 F. Sep. 1904	*KNOWLES, GEORGE POTTER, M.B.E., B.Sc. (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E.	39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
853	A. Dec. 1882 F. Dec. 1889	KNOWLES, HENRY	Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester.
4983	A. Oct. 1906 F. Dec. 1911	*KNOWLES, JOSEPH BERTRAM ..	106, Lansdowne Road, Holland Park, W.11.
5611	Oct. 1909	*KNOWLES, LESLIE S.	3, Tudor Street, Blackfriars, E.C.4.
5208	A. Oct. 1907 F. Mar. 1920	*KNUBLEY, MILES PONSONBY ..	Steeple Ashton Vicarage, Trowbridge, Wiltshire.
6303	A. Oct. 1911 F. Sep. 1919	*LAIRD, DANIEL MACLELLAND ..	36, West Street, Gateshead. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
7604	A. Oct. 1915 F. Dec. 1919	*LAKE, BERNARD	10, St. Alkmunds Square, Shrewsbury.
2971	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1899	*LAKE, CUTHBERT	9, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. and Hatch End, Middlesex.
2857	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*LAKE, RALPH JULIAN	Heage House, Crouch Hill, N. (Middlesex).
2972	A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1896	*LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
4017	A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1910	*LAMBERT, ARTHUR JOHN	36, Hindes Road, Harrow.

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Oct. 1907 Dec. 1918	*LAMBERT, ARTHUR PEPLOE ..	Trenton, St. Barnabas Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1912 Nov. 1913	*LAMBERT, EDWIN EMMANUEL ..	12, Adderley Grove, Clapham Common, S.W.
Oct. 1907 Oct. 1914	*LAMBERT, EDWIN HANS ..	Merriecote, Brenchley, Kent.
Oct. 1903 Oct. 1914	*LAMBERT, GEORGE ARROW ..	R.E. Office, The Barracks, Winchester.
Jan. 1889 Dec. 1891	*LAMBERT, GODFREY CHARLES ..	8, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
Oct. 1893 Oct. 1899	*LANCASTER, JOHN ROY ..	Crown Court, Cheapside, E.C.
Oct. 1905 Apl. 1915	*LANCASTER, SIDNEY JAMES ..	Rates Office, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
Oct. 1907 Jan. 1912	*LANDER, SIDNEY MONTEM, M.B.E.	Valuer's Office, 3 Sansome Place, Worcester.
May 1891	LANE, ERNEST LACAN ..	81, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth, Hants.
Oct. 1903 Apr. 1913	*LANG, AUGUSTUS BERNARD DASHWOOD ..	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Oct. 1913	*LANGFORD, EDWARD THOMAS ..	The Sand House, Arley, near Bewdley, Worcestershire.
Oct. 1913 July 1920	*LANGLEY, FRANK CURTIS ..	Tower House, Crawley Down, Sussex.
Oct. 1901 May 1905	*LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK	Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and 28, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Oct. 1900 June 1915	*LANHAM, LAURENCE, O.B.E. ..	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
Oct. 1899 Oct. 1913	*LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS ..	21, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
Mar. 1891	LATTER, HUGH ROBINSON ..	The Town Hall, Bromley, Kent.
Nov. 1916	*LAW, WILLIAM HEELIS ..	51, North John Street, Liverpool.
Feb. 1914 Mar. 1920	*LAWRANCE, JOHN BIDWELL ..	30, Priestgate, Peterborough.
Oct. 1905 Apl. 1915	*LAWRANCE, JOHN, JUN. ..	33, Pattison Road, N.W.2.
May 1891	LAWRANCE, WALTER ..	13, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
Jan. 1891	LAWRENCE, ARTHUR ..	Great Marlow, Bucks.
Oct. 1902 Dec. 1910	*LAWRENCE, CHARLES PHILLIPS ..	Carlton House, Botcherby, Carlisle.
Oct. 1901 Oct. 1907	*LAWRENCE, JOHN, N.D.A. ..	Messrs. Crawter, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.
Dec. 1883 Nov. 1889	LAWRENCE, WILLIAM ROBERT ..	57 and 58, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1903 Sep. 1904	*LEANING, AUBREY RUPERT SIDNEY	Kingsgate House, 115, High Holborn, W.C.
Jan. 1891 Mar. 1895	*LEANING, HENRY JOHN ..	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Oct. 1894 Nov. 1895	*LEANING, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Oct. 1894	*LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT ..	25, Hawke Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

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3244	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1900	*LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT..	21, Burton Crescent, Headingley Leeds.
5574	A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1916	*LEE, ALEXANDER VICTOR	143, High Street, Guildford.
332	Feb. 1874	LEE, FREDERICK.. .. .	Barrington House, Clarence Park Southsea, Hants.
4990	A. Oct. 1906 F. Feb. 1919	*LEE, JOHN PINCKE	Dyffryn, Neath, S. Wales.
1354	A. Jan. 1887 F. Nov. 1893	*LEE, JOHN WILFRID	Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
1090	Feb. 1884	LEE, WILLIAM	143½, High Street, Guildford.
3859	A. Oct. 1901 F. Feb. 1904	*LEE-NORMAN, ALEXANDER HENRY	Corballis, Ardee, Co. Louth.
7553	Feb. 1915	LEECH, ARTHUR HENRY	11, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
2927	Oct. 1895	*LEEDER, ERNEST HOLTHAM (Member of Council)	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
3860	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1906	*LEES, FRANK ARTHUR.. .. .	1, Hitchin Hill Path, Hitchin, Herts.
4604	Oct. 1905	LEEST, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department, Admiralty, S.W.
4332	Oct. 1904	LE FANU, VICTOR CHARLES ..	Estate Office, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
7260	A. Oct. 1913 F. July 1917	LEITH, THOMAS	Comrie Villa, Craigie Road, Perth.
717	Jan. 1882	LEPPER, JOHN HARRAGE	10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.
298	A. Jan. 1873 F. Apr. 1882	LERMIT, ALFRED WILLIAM.. ..	Pontian Besar, Cucob, via Singapore, F.M.S.
4331	Oct. 1904	L'ESTRANGE, HENRY G.	The Estates Office, Sligo.
7500	Oct. 1914	LEWIS, GEORGE ALFRED, LIEUT.-COL., M.A. (Cantab.), C.M.G. ..	Midland Road, Derby.
7571	Oct. 1915	*LEWIS, PENRY ARTHUR	Premier House, 48, Dover Street, W.
7501	Oct. 1914	LEWIS, PERCY WILLIAM	Park Leys, Duffield, Derby, and Midland Road, Derby.
5339	Feb. 1908	LIGHTBODY, FORREST HAY ..	53, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
5492	A. Oct. 1908 F. July 1920	*LIGHTBOWN, ALFRED STUART	General Valuation Office, 6, Place, Dublin.
901	Feb. 1883	LIGHTFOOT, HENRY LE BLANC, M.A. (Oxon)	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
4461	Dec. 1889	LINAKER, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Frodsham, Cheshire.
7264	A. Oct. 1913 F. Oct. 1920	*LINGARD, WILLIAM	Gorsefield, Davenport Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Devonport, Cheshire.
5493	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1914	*LINNEY, JOSEPH FREDERIC ..	c/o W. H. Robinson & Co., 12, Cross Lane, Cross Street, Manchester.
3710	A. Oct. 1900 F. May 1909	*LISNEY, HARRY	The General Valuation Office, 6, Place, Dublin.
1405	Dec. 1887	LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES WILKINSON	Osberton, Worksop, Notts.
2310	Nov. 1891	LITTLE, WILLIAM.. .. .	Hutton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland.
4208	A. Oct. 1903 F. Jan. 1909	*LIVING, ROBERT	Clooneavin, Lynton, N. Devon.

p. o.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
62	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*LLEWELLYN, ARTHUR HENRY ..	Valuation Department, Castle House, Trowbridge, Wilts.
50	Nov. 1916	LLEWELLYN, GEORGE ERNEST ..	Bryngarw, Aberkenfig, Glamorganshire
99	A. Oct. 1878 F. Dec. 1901	*\$LLOYD, DONALD	Messrs. Ellen and Son, Andover, Hants
95	A. Oct. 1908 F. Apr. 1914	*LOCK, CECIL WILLIAM BEST ..	9, Station Road, Watford, Herts.
51	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1914	*LODGE, THOMAS ARTHUR ..	60, Drayton Gardens, S.W.
64	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*LOFTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON ..	Woodcroft, Marton, S.O., and 129, Alber Road, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.
64	A. May 1884 F. June 1891	LOFTS, HENRY FAIRLAM ..	130, Mount St., Grosvenor Square, W.
169	Feb. 1899	LOGAN, JAMES	Coltness, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
965	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1900	*LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL ..	Estate Department, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.
37	Oct. 1910	LONG, LELAND	Civil Engineer's Dept., Admiralty, S.W.
333	Oct. 1904	LONGFIELD, HENRY FOSTER ..	Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork.
191	Oct. 1912	*LONGLEY, HENRY BANKS ..	Surrey Estate Offices, High Street Epsom, Surrey.
162	A. Nov. 1891 F. Mar. 1895	*LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD	The Hollow, Little Longstone, near Bakewell, Derbyshire.
902	A. Oct. 1906 F. Mar. 1920	*\$LORD, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Valuer's Dept., Inland Revenue, 20 South Parade, Doncaster, Yorks
314	Nov. 1891	LORING, JOHN	Doddington, Nantwich, Cheshire.
992	Oct. 1919	LOVEGROVE, GILBERT HENRY, F.R.I.B.A.	374, Old Street, E.C.2.
396	Nov. 1887	LOVEGROVE, HENRY, A.R.I.B.A. ..	18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Kent
314	A. Oct. 1911 F. Apr. 1920	*LUCAS, ARTHUR LITTLEJOHNS. .	23, Budge Row, E.C.
532	A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1897	*LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD, F.R.I.B.A.	Guildhall Chambers, High Street Exeter.
209	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1919	*LUCAS, JOHN CLAY	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
742	Feb. 1890	LUDLOW, WALTER ROBERT, BRIG.-GENERAL, C.B.	19, Temple Street, Birmingham, and Lovelace Hill, Solihull, Warwickshire
934	A. Feb. 1902 F. Oct. 1918	*LUFFINGHAM, WILLIAM JOHN ..	18, Brockley Rise, Forest Hill, S.E.
566	A. Oct. 1899 F. Apr. 1915	*LUKE, JOHN	Town Hall, Manchester.
567	A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1900	*LUKER, DYNELEY	19, Basinghall Street, E.C.
501	Oct. 1909	LYLE, SYDNEY J., CAPT. ..	Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.
512	Oct. 1909	*LYNAM, GEORGE TROTTER. . .	Town Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
377	Nov. 1916	*LYNAM, WILLIAM THOMAS, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, Cudworth, near Barnsley, Yorks.
465	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*LYNDE, WALTER MIGHELLS ..	Public Works Department, Nairobi British East Africa.
569	A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1903	*LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD ..	Black Heath Estate Office, Saxmund ham, Suffolk.
743	Feb. 1890	LYWOOD, EDWIN.	16, Weyhill Road, Andover, Hants.

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6316	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1920	*MACAULAY, JAMES	94, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
7761	Nov. 1918	*MCBEATH, DAVID KEIR	Broxwood, Sandbank, Argyllshire
2315	Nov. 1891	MACCALLUM, ALEXANDER DUNCAN	2, Ethel Terrace, Mount Florio Glasgow.
4334	Oct. 1904	MCCLURE, ROBERT	Estates Office, Glenhazel, Kenmare Kerry.
7752	Nov. 1918	MCCLURE, ROBERT NASH	Estate Office, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
7667	Nov. 1916	MCCONNELL, JOSEPH	37, Royal Avenue, Belfast.
2322	Nov. 1891	MCCRACKEN, WILLIAM	Englesea House, Crewe.
2338	Sep. 1895	MCDONALD, ALLAN, M.A. (<i>Dublin</i>)	Glenarm, Co. Antrim.
1664	A. Dec. 1889 F. Mar. 1895	*§MACDONALD, ARTHUR, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Tring, Herts.
6471	Oct. 1912	MACDONNELL, CHARLES R.A., D.L.	Montore, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
5500	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1911	*MCGHIE, CHARLES	38, Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5340	Feb. 1908	MCHARRIE, STAIR	Rephad, Stranraer, Wigtownshire.
5215	A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1909	*MCILWRAITH, JOHN FORSYTH ..	8, Moorcroft Road, Streatham, S.W.
5819	Feb. 1910	MCINTOSH, RICHARD	Lahore, Punjab, India.
7276	A. Oct. 1913 F. July 1920	*MACKAY, DAVID MEIKLE	189, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
7484	Oct. 1914	McKIE, HENRY BANNERMAN	Freeland, Bishopston, Renfrewshire
6462	Oct. 1912	MACKINTOSH, JOHN	Architects' Department, H.M. Pr Commission for Scotland, Edinburgh
5371	Oct. 1908	MCLAREN, JOHN THOMAS	The Leuchold, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh
5341	Feb. 1908	McMICHAEL, JAMES	1, Argyll Arcade, Glasgow.
7481	Oct. 1914	McMILLAN, JOHN KNOX	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
7983	Oct. 1919	McNAIR, ANDREW THOMSON	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place Dublin.
2928	Oct. 1895	*MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY ..	Derwas, Abergele, Denbighshire.
3476	Feb. 1899	MACPHERSON, WILLIAM	Montrose Estates Office, Catterholme Drymen, Stirlingshire.
6320	A. Oct. 1911 F. Nov. 1917	*MACROBBIE, WILLIAM ALEX- ANDER	102, Deswood Place, Aberdeen.
5094	A. Oct. 1910 F. Sep. 1919	*§McTAGGART, HUGH HARVEY ..	60, Falcon Avenue, Morningside Edinburgh.
5218	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1920	*MADDOCK, GEORGE	10, Harrison Road, Halifax, Yorks.
2317	Nov. 1891	†MADGE, JOHN	Somerset House, Chard, Somerset
4210	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*MADGE, WILFRID	Rating Department, Treasury, S.W.
5713	A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1908	*MAGGS, LEONARD	The Hollies, Walnut Grove, Radcliffe Trent, Nottinghamshire.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1911	*MAKINS, JAMES VINCENT.. ..	30, George Square, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Sept. 1917	MALCOM, JAMES ARCHIE	53, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1904	*MALTBY, CHARLES MIDLAM	40, Knightsbridge, S.W.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Feb. 1918	*MANN, CHARLES	31, Albert Square, Dundee.
Jan. 1869	MANN, CHARLES JOHN.. .. .	10, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
Nov. 1891	MANN, JABEZ, A.M.I.C.E.	2, Tubs Hill, Sevenoaks, Kent.
Apr. 1890	MANN, J. BAGSHAW	12, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.
A. Jan. 1889 F. Feb. 1893	*MANN, ROBERT BAGSHAW.. ..	10, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Feb. 1919	*MARKHAM, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM O'LEARY	Rolls Chambers, 89, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
Oct. 1911	*MARKHAM, FREDERICK WARREN	90, Deansgate, Manchester.
Jan. 1891	MARKS, HYMAN	19, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1909	*MARSDEN, JOHN WILLIAM.. ..	108, Deansgate, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1910	*§MARSH, FREDERICK STEPHEN..	7, Park Avenue, Northampton.
Oct. 1915	MARSH, JOHN WILTON	City Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
Oct. 1915	MARSH, THOMAS ASPINALL	Leaders Buildings, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
A. Nov. 1881 F. Nov. 1884	MARSHALL, LIONEL HASLER	Chippenham, Wilts.
Apr. 1890	MARSHALL, PETER	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
A. Feb. 1894 F. Oct. 1897	*§MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN	Alton, Hants.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Jan. 1912	*MARTIN, HARRISON	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
A. Jan. 1889 F. Jan. 1896	*§MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING	Littleport, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire.
Jan. 1875	MARTIN, HOWARD (<i>Past-President</i>)	27, Chancery Lane, W.C., and South Lawn, Reigate, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1908	*MARTIN, JOHN PATTINSON.. ..	63, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Mar. 1898	*MARTIN, SAMUEL.. .. .	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Lin- coln's Inn Fields, W.C.
A. Dec. 1888 F. July 1892	*†MARTIN, THOMAS, CAPT.	53, Station Road, Ashford, Kent.
A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1919	*MARTIN, VICTOR CALLINGHAM ..	17, Bedford Row, W.C.
Feb. 1889	MARVIN, ALBERT EDWARD.. ..	The Grove, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.
Feb. 1899	MARWICK, THOMAS PURVES	43, York Place, Edinburgh.
A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1919	*MASKELL, REGINALD	3, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
Mar. 1889	MASON, CHARLES.. .. .	Newton House, Queen Street, Louth, Lincolnshire.
A. Dec. 1889 F. June 1908	*MASON, CHARLES WILLIAM HAY- LEY	59, Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1906	*MASON, HERBERT WALTER	The Hutch, Ferndale Road, Banstead, Surrey.
A. Dec. 1885 F. Nov. 1888	*MASSIE, FRANK, M.I.C.E.	Tetley House, Kirkgate, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

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3865	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1913	*MASTERS, WILLIAM HENRY ..	Glencairn, Arthur Road, Southampton.
3715	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*MATHER, JAMES	Ravelston Bank, Blackhall, Midloth.
995	Dec. 1883	MATHEWS, JOSEPH DOUGLASS, F.R.I.B.A.	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
2596	A. Oct. 1893 F. Apr. 1896	*MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
7007	Oct. 1913	*MATHISON, JOSEPH	Langport, Somerset.
6769	A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1919	*MATKIN, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Town Hall, Sunderland, Durham.
3570	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1900	*MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS SAMUEL	15, Soho Square, W.1.
6770	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*†MATTHEWS, MAURICE KERSHAW	77, Tottenham Court Road, W.
2842	Sep. 1895	MAUDE, CHRISTOPHER HUGH ..	Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
5602	Oct. 1909	MAUNSELL, GEORGE EDWARD SCARLETT	Burghclere, Newbury, Berks.
2843	Sep. 1895	MAUNSELL, RICHARD EDWARD ..	4, Kildare Street, Dublin.
3866	A. Oct. 1901 F. Sep. 1902	*MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN ..	Riverside, Great Blakenham, Ipswich.
1356	A. Jan. 1887 F. Jan. 1890	*MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM ..	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
3333	Oct. 1893	*MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD ..	21, Marlborough Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire.
2320	Nov. 1891	MAY, THOMAS HENRY	"Harefield," Marlborough Road, Buxton, Derbyshire.
6001	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1914	*MAY, WILLIAM STOKES	21, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
4212	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1910	*MAYHEW, ROBERT HENRY JEWERS, A.R.I.B.A.	Edmondsbury, Genoa Road, Anerley, S.E. (Surrey).
3571	A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1903	*MEABY, THOMAS JAMES	Canford Estate Office, Wimborne, Dorsetshire.
4032	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1912	*§MEACHER, EDMOND, MAJOR ..	Claims Officer, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
5603	Oct. 1909	MEDCALF, WILLIAM	6, Clare Street, Dublin.
7528	A. Oct. 1914 F. Oct. 1920	*MEDRINGTON, ARTHUR CHARLES PERCY, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>) ..	Oriel Chambers, Water Street, Liverpool.
1949	Jan. 1891	MELLOR, THOMAS HENRY	1, Sillwood Place, Brighton.
1447	A. Jan. 1888 F. Sep. 1902	*†MELROSE, FRANK	37-39, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.
7286	A. Oct. 1913 F. July 1920	*MELVIN, CHARLES JOHN	43, High Street, Teddington, Middlesex.
1379	Mar. 1887	MENZIES, WILLIAM	Golspie, Englefield Green, Surrey.
2696	A. Oct. 1891 F. June 1897	*MERCER, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Estate Office, S.E. Railway, Tooley Street, London Bridge Station, S.E.
1972	A. Jan. 1891 F. Dec. 1894	*MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER	17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.
2099	May 1891	MERRY, THOMAS	Barclay Bank Chambers, St. Giles Square, Northampton.
2646	Oct. 1894	*MESSENGER, HENRY	77, Chancery Lane, W.C.
746	Feb. 1882	MESSENGER, WILLIAM HARRY ..	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Sep. 1919 Dec. 1884	*METCALFE, WILLIAM	Kellingley, Knottingley, Yorkshire.
Feb. 1905 Nov. 1888	*†MICHELMORE, ALFRED MIDDLETON, JAMES MIDDLETON, REGINALD EMPSON, M.I.C.E.	Gate House, Totnes, Devon. Estate Office, Braehead, Kilmarnock. 17, Victoria Street, S.W., and 90, Kensington Park Road, W.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1914 Nov. 1891 Oct. 1896	*MILLAR, ALEXANDER WALKER.. .. MILLAR, WILLIAM GALT *MILLER, JOHN EZRA, A.M.I.C.E. ..	37, Frederick Street, Edinburgh. 1, Arcade Chambers, Reading. 4, Brookside Ter., Sunderland, Durham.
A. May 1891 F. May 1892 Oct. 1914	*MILLER, JOHN JOSEPH, A.R.I.B.A. MILLER, WILLIAM MITCHELL ..	8, Poplar Grove, Hammersmith, W.6. 12, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1903	*MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Dec. 1918 Oct. 1914	*MILLS, DANIEL MILLS, FREDERICK PETER.. ..	3, Sansome Place, Worcester. 47, Linden Road, Gosforth, Newcastle- on-Tyne.
May 1884 Feb. 1886 Nov. 1891	MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING MILLS, WILLIAM EDWARD MILLYARD, JOHN WILLIAM.. ..	51, London Street, Norwich. 57, Hamilton Sq., Birkenhead, Cheshire. Estate Office, Saltmarshe Castle, Brom- yard, Herefordshire.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Mar. 1920 A. Oct. 1906 F. Apl. 1915 A. Feb. 1906 F. Nov. 1913 Oct. 1913	*MILNE, JAMES LOGIE *MILNES, CHARLTON *MIRAMS, ARTHUR EDWARD MITCHELL, GEORGE BENNETT, M.B.E.	89, Corporation Street, Birmingham. 57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead. Poona, Bombay Presidency, India. 148, Union Street, Aberdeen.
A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1892 A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1911 Oct. 1912	*MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN *MITCHELL, HAROLD HASTINGS *MITCHELL, JOSEPH	Broadbridge Place, Horsham, Sussex. Holywell House, Henwick, Worcester. Devonshire Buildings, Carlisle.
A. Feb. 1906 F. Feb. 1918 Feb. 1915	*MITCHELL, SIDNEY MITTON, HENRY EUSTACE.. ..	Valuation Office, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Ormonde Fields, Codnor, Derby.
A. June 1896 F. Nov. 1916	*MOERAN, ARCHIBALD EDWARD.. ..	Portumna Castle, Portumna, Co. Galway.
A. Oct. 1904 F. July 1918	*†MOISER, CYRIL	Valuation Department, 9, Hammett Street, Taunton.
Feb. 1890	MONCKTON, HENRY PERCIVAL, F.R.I.B.A.	32, Walbrook, E.C.
Oct. 1907	*MONSON, EDWARD CHARLES PHILIP, F.R.I.B.A.	Finsbury Pavement House, E.C., and 182, High Street, Acton, W. (Middlesex)
Oct. 1912	MONTGOMERY, HARFORD HUGH	2, Howard Street, Belfast.
Oct. 1919	MONTGOMERY, THOMAS HASSARD, MAJOR, D.S.O.	Glynwood, Athlone.

† Special Forestry Diploma.

‡ Special Rating Diploma.

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4758	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1910	*MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, MAJOR, D.S.O., C.B.E.	2, Howard Street, Belfast.
1576	Feb. 1889	MOORE, ALFRED	7, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 33 End Road, E.
3871	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1919	*MOORE, ARTHUR WILLIAM	61, Malvern Road, Gillingham.
4217	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*MOORE, ERNEST LLEWELLYN	Wellesley House, 7, Mill Lane, W Hampstead, N.W.
1165	A. May 1884 F. May 1888	*MOORE, HAROLD EDWARD	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
6778	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1916	*MOORE, HAROLD ELLIS	39, Denmark Road, Gloucester.
7478	Oct. 1914	MORE, WILLIAM HENRY	Crown Lodge, Harlech, N. Wales.
2331	Nov. 1891	MORGAN, BENJAMIN BRAUFORD	1, Upper King Street, Norwich.
5225	A. Oct. 1907 F. Dec. 1914	*MORGAN, THOMAS EDWIN	75, Chancery Lane, W.C.
7503	Oct. 1914	MORGANS, GODFREY EWART, LT.-COL.	16, Rue de l'abbé de l'épée, Paris
6332	A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1912	*MORLEY, ERIC, A.R.I.B.A.	14, Park Drive, Bradford, Yorks.
3405	A. Oct. 1898 F. Sep. 1919	*MORRIS, ARTHUR	54, St. Peter's Avenue, Cleetholpe, Lincolnshire.
6006	A. Oct. 1910 F. Mar. 1920	*MORRIS, CLIFFORD	Elmhurst, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
1443	Jan. 1888	MORRIS, EDWARD HENRY	Clive Place, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
2538	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1894	*MORRIS, RICHARD PERCIVAL	21, Montserrat Road, Putney, S.W.
7651	Nov. 1916	MORRIS, WILLIAM	77, King Street, Manchester.
2699	A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1899	*MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY	West House, Chirbury, Shropshire.
3671	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1909	*MORRIS-DAVIES, JAMES GEORGE	Hafod Estate Office, Devil's Bury, S.O., Cardiganshire.
7008	Oct. 1913	*MORRISH, WILLIAM JAMES MARMADUKE, F.R.I.B.A.	Wyke Road, Gillingham, Dorset.
3872	A. Oct. 1901 F. Mar. 1909	*MORRISON, IVOR CHARLES	Otterleigh, St. Albans, Herts.
7009	Oct. 1913	*MOTION, SIDNEY HERBERT	23, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
3065	Oct. 1896	MOXON, HERBERT WILLIAM, LT.-COL., O.B.E.	R.E. Office, Abbey Field, Colchester, Essex.
7299	A. Oct. 1913 F. Mar. 1920	*MORTON, WILLIAM DAVID	2, Salisbury Road, Dover.
3575	A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1912	*MUMBY, ELVIN FOWLER	54, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
4219	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*MUNDELL, JOSEPH EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A.	305, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.5.
3325	Oct. 1898	MURDOCH, ROBERT	91, Maxwell Road, Glasgow.
3845	Sep. 1895	MURPHY, JAMES FRASER, MAJOR	Estate Office, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
6473	Oct. 1912	MURPHY, J. H. BURKE	Cultra Lodge, Cultra, Co. Down.
7762	Nov. 1918	*MURRAY, ANDREW	Estate Office, Paultons, Romsey, Hants.
7735	Nov. 1918	MURRAY, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	11, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Feb. 1899	MURRAY, JOHN CAMPBELL.. ..	Pollok Estates Office, 120, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
Feb. 1899	MURRAY, JOSEPH.. ..	Camperdown Estates Office, Dryburgh, Lochee, Forfarshire.
Feb. 1899	MURRAY, WILLIAM WATSON ..	Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1911	*MURRELL, SIDNEY JAMES ..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Oldham, Lancs.
Oct. 1909	MYERS, ALBERT ROBERT	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, Westminster, S.W.
Feb. 1889	NAPIER, HENRY BURROUGHES ..	Ashton Court Estate Office, Long Ashton, Clifton, Bristol (Somerset).
A. Jan. 1869 F. Mar. 1882	NASH, ALFRED JAMES.. ..	Farnham, Surrey.
Oct. 1904	NASH, SIR VINCENT, D.L.	85, George Street, Limerick.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1912	*NAYLOR, JOHN STUART	8, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
Feb. 1879	NEAME, FREDERICK	Macknade, Faversham, Kent.
Apr. 1882	NEATE, ARTHUR WEBB	8, St. Mary's Hill, Newbury, and Hungerford, Berkshire.
Feb. 1906	NEIGHBOUR, WILLIAM FRANCIS..	338-351, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1915	*NEIL, DAVID MAXWELL	13A, Westcliff Park Drive, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
Nov. 1918	NEILL, HUGH	87, Union Street, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1904	*NEILL, JAMES NEILL	38, Park Row, Leeds.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1906	*NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR.. ..	8, Oxford Street, Nottingham.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1908	*NEWBORN, CHARLES REGINALD	6, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Feb. 1890	NEWILL, ROBERT HENRY	The Elms, Little Stretton, Church Stretton, Shropshire.
Dec. 1885	NEWMAN, ARTHUR HARRISON, F.R.I.B.A.	St. Thomas Chambers, 24, Railway Approach, S.E.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1908	*NEWMAN, BERNARD	19, Villiers Road, Southall, W. (Middlesex).
A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1912	*NEWMAN, HENRY ARTHUR, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, Church End, Finchley, N. (Middlesex).
A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1894	*NEWMAN, SAMUEL FRANK.. ..	33 and 34, Savile Row, W.
A. Jan. 1880 F. Apr. 1886	NEWMARCH, HENRY CHARLES ..	17, Bedford Row, W.C.
Nov. 1916	NEWTON, ROBERT	Killymeal, Dungannon.
A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1920	*NICHOLLS, DOUGLAS RICHARD, MAJOR, R.E.	Chard, Somerset.

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3408 4612	A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1905	*NICHOLSON, GUY MURRAY	55 & 56, Chancery Lane, Holb W.C.2.
6334	A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1913	*NICHOLSON, JAMES	77, Hilden Street, Bolton, Lancs.
2340 8100	Nov. 1891 Oct. 1920	NICHOLSON, WILLIAM ABERNETHY NIGHTINGALE, CHARLES FREDERICK	1 and 2, Queen Street, Cheapside, 145, Lichfield Street, Walsall.
1974	A. Jan. 1891 F. Apr. 1901	*NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE ..	Westbrook, Staines.
4185	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1913	*NORMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	83, Kingsway, W.C.2.
5383	Oct. 1908	*NORMAN, HERBERT JOHN ..	Clare Lodge, Southall, Middlesex.
6452	A. Feb. 1912 F. Dec. 1919	*NORMAN, STUART HENRY ..	The Cottage, Old Farnham I Farnham, Surrey.
85	July 1868	NORTH, GEORGE	Lands Improvement Company, 1, O George Street, S.W.
255 698	Feb. 1871 Jan. 1882	NOTLEY, RICHARD ALBERT .. NOTLEY, ROBERT PLEDGE, F.R.I.B.A.	14, Bow Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
2978	A. Oct. 1895 F. May 1898	*NUTTALL, HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E., F.G.S.	The Laurels, Fulwood, Preston, cashire.
3409	A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1904	*NUTTER, JOHN	Thorny Croft, Morecambe, Lancs.
4225	A. Oct. 1903 F. Feb. 1919	*NYE, HAYDN PERCIVAL	Valuation Dept., Inland Rev 25, Gloucester Place, Brighton
2465	A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*OAKLEY, CHRISTOPHER PERCIVAL	Valuation Department, 1, Lewi Hill, S.E.
3020	Mar. 1891	OAKLEY, EDWARD BENJAMIN ..	Hinton Chambers, Bournemouth, H.
1975	A. Jan. 1891 F. Dec. 1892	*OAKLEY, SIR JOHN HUBERT (Past-President)	4 and 5, Charles Street, St. James' Sc S.W.
3577	A. Oct. 1899 F. Apr. 1901	*O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD ..	74, O'Connell Street, Limerick.
7753	Nov. 1918	O'BRIEN, THE HON. EDWARD DONOUGH	Roslevan, Ennis, Co. Clare.
7504	Oct. 1914	O'DONAHUE, THOMAS ALOYSIUS	Valuation Department, 174, Soho Birmingham.
1976	A. Jan. 1891 F. Jan. 1894	*OGDEN, MICHAEL GUY	4, Hill Road, Wimbledon, (Surrey).
3249	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1899	*OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON ..	Market Place, Hayward's Heat Sussex.
4765	A. Oct. 1905 F. Mar. 1920	*OLDFIELD, CLAUDE COURTENAY	51, Park Lane, Norwich.
5005	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1907	*OLDHAM, JAMES	12, Paton Street, Piccadilly, Manche
2342	Nov. 1891	OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett Durham.
1306	Feb. 1886	ORGILL, JOHN BERWICK	75, Onslow Square, South Kensin S.W.7.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1910	*ORPEN, ALFRED	126, Maida Vale, W.
F. Apr. 1916		
A. Oct. 1898	*ORWIN, CHARLES STEWART,	Agricultural Economics Institute, 7,
F. Sep. 1904	HON. M.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.
A. Oct. 1909	*OSBORN, GEORGE	Oakhill House, Parker's Road,
F. Mar. 1920		Sheffield.
A. June 1896	*OSENTON, CHARLES	Leatherhead, Surrey.
F. June 1899		
A. Oct. 1903	*†OSMOND-SMITH, FRANCIS HENRY	
F. Nov. 1909	GEORGE, M.R.A.C.	County Council Offices, Cardiff.
A. Nov. 1892	*OVENDEN, CHARLES	121, Cannon Street, E.C.
F. Jan. 1908		
Oct. 1910	*OVENDEN, HARRY	22, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Feb. 1906	OVERALL, EDMUND	5, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
A. Oct. 1901	*OVERTON, WILLIAM HENRY ..	22, Ship Street, Brighton.
F. June 1908		
A. Oct. 1902	*OWEN, HARRY BERTRAM ..	c/o Owen Blois & Owen, Newcastle,
F. Mar. 1920		Staffs.
A. Feb. 1884	OWEN, THOMAS HENRY RULE ..	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
F. Jan. 1890		
Mar. 1869	OWEN, THOMAS RULE	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
Nov. 1889	OWEN, WILLIAM SCOTT	Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
Oct. 1915	*OXLEY, HAROLD	36, Beatrice Avenue, Norbury, S.W. (Surrey).
Mar. 1891	PAGE, GEORGE FREDERICK	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1894	*†PAGE, STANLEY HATCH, LT.-COL.,	
F. Jan. 1898	C.M.G.	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
A. Nov. 1875	PAIN, COARD SQUAREY	Bebington, Cheshire.
F. Apr. 1881		
A. Oct. 1893	*PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD	5, Vicarage Road, Leamington.
F. June 1897		
A. Oct. 1894	*PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY	The Gables, South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
F. June 1914		
A. Oct. 1903	*PALMER, FREDERICK CHARLES	National Provincial Bank of England,
F. June 1904	RICHARD	Ltd., Building Dept., 15, Bishops-gate, E.C.
A. Feb. 1892	*PALMER, WILLIAM EDWARD KING	
F. July 1901	A.R.I.B.A.	7, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Feb. 1908	PARK, ALEXANDER	175, Hope Street, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1910	*PARKER, ARCHIE MONTGOMERY	46A, Gloucester Road, S.W.
F. July 1920		
A. Jan. 1880	PARKER, THE HON. OSCIL THOMAS	The Grove, Corsham, Wiltshire.
F. Jan. 1888		
Mar. 1887	PARKER, CHARLES ALFRED	49, Russell Square, W.C., and Woodham, Mortimer Place, Maldon, Essex.

† Special Forestry Diploma.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5236	A. Oct. 1907 F. Dec. 1919	*PARKER, CHARLES GOODE	Howarth, Banstead Road, Belmont Sutton, Surrey.
1269	May 1885	PARKER, JOHN, A.M.I.C.E.	Mansion House, Hereford.
5237	A. Oct. 1907 F. Dec. 1920	*PARKER, JOHN	L. & S.W. Rly. Rating Office, Addington Street, Waterloo Station, S.W.
4605	Oct. 1905	PARKER, THOMAS	Director of Works Department, H. Admiralty, S.W.
4044	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*PARKHOUSE, SAMUEL	Ludlow, Highfield Road, Northwood Middlesex.
4045	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1914	*PARKINSON, HERBERT	7, New Road, Chatham, Kent.
8117	Oct. 1920	*PARKINSON, JOSEPH	10, Victoria Street, Liverpool.
3876	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1909	*PARNWELL, SIDNEY ARTHUR	Great Eastern Railway, Liverpool Street E.C.
7976	Oct. 1919	PARR, EUSTACE TOLEFREE	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate S.W.1.
2022	Mar. 1891	PARR, SAMUEL GEORGE	New Broad Street House, E.C.
5007	A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1912	*PARRATT, OSWALD ESTCOTT	White Lodge, Coombe Dingle, near Bristol.
1679	A. Dec. 1889 F. Nov. 1893	*PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN	67, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
4046	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*PARRY, ALBERT EDWARD	36, Endlesham Road, Balham, S.W.
7993	Oct. 1919	*§PARRY, JOHN OWEN	61, College Street, Ammanford, S. Wales.
1422	A. Dec. 1887 F. Mar. 1891	*PARRY, RICHARD, B.SC. (<i>London</i>), A.M.I.C.E.	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
1855	Nov. 1890	PARSONS, FREDERICK CECIL	163, North Street, Brighton.
6801	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*PARSONS, JOHN DOUGLAS	18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
257	A. May 1883 F. Dec. 1888	PARSONS, ROBERT MAURICE PETERS	Misterton, Crewkerne, Somersetshire.
1897	A. Nov. 1890 F. Oct. 1894	*§PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN	Bank Chambers, 39, George Street, Richmond, Surrey, and 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
5745	A. Oct. 1909 F. Apl. 1915	*PASCOE, JOHN BARRON	Cardigan Chambers, 6, College Street Swansea.
3115	A. Oct. 1896 F. Mar. 1899	*PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINS	The Chestnuts, Havelock Road, Addcombe, Croydon.
5740	A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1920	*PATCHING, EDWARD GLENCAIRN	Ministry of Agriculture, Room 72, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
4347	Oct. 1904	*PATERSON, JOHN SALMON	Valuation Department, Blackfriars House, Perth.
3877	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1909	*§PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN	Westminster House, St. Peter's Road Bournemouth.
5515	A. Oct. 190~ F. June 1910	*PAUL, ANDREW	56, Brownlow Road, Bounds Green, (Middlesex).
967	A. May 1883 F. May 1888	*PAULL, ALAN	12, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address
Jan. 1882	PAYNE, FREDERICK	10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.
Oct. 1911	*PAYNTER, E. ERNEST W.,	
Oct. 1918	N.D.A. (Hons.), N.D.D.	The Castle, Exeter.
Oct. 1914	PAYTON, EDMUND	2, Mill Hill Road, Derby, and Crompton's Bank Chambers, Midland Road, Derby.
Oct. 1893	*PEARCE, FRED W.	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Jan. 1898		
Oct. 1911	*PEARCE, HUBERT WILLIE	1, Church Street, Wellington, Salop.
Sep. 1919	*PEARCE, WILLIAM HENRY,	Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Gibraltar.
Feb. 1906	A.M.I.C.E.	
Dec. 1920		
Nov. 1891	PEARD, JOHN GRIGG	North Curry, near Taunton, Somersetshire.
Oct. 1908	*PEARMAN, FRANCIS MAY	District Commissioner's Office, Prudential Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool.
Dec. 1920		
Oct. 1896	*PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHS	Foxhill, Dyott Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
Feb. 1901		
Oct. 1902	*PEARSE, THOMAS WILLIAM	The Green, Modbury, South Devon.
Dec. 1904		
Nov. 1891	PEARSE, WILLIAM	Stoliford, Modbury, Devon.
Oct. 1893	PEARSON, JAMES MONTGOMERIE	51, John Finnie Street, Kilmarnock.
Jan. 1898	*PEARSON, T. HOWARD	Troston, Bury St. Edmund's.
Oct. 1912	*PEARSON, WILLIAM	10, Grange Road, Dudley, Worcester-shire.
June 1919		
Oct. 1898	*PEASE, CHARLES EDWARD	46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
July 1907		
Oct. 1909	*PEAT, FREDERICK JAMES	West View, Evesham Road, Reigate.
Apr. 1920		
Oct. 1897	*PEEBLES, PHILIP	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.,
Sep. 1904		2, Jinkee Road, Shanghai, China.
Nov. 1916	PEEL, EDWARD LAURENCE	5, Great College Street, S.W.
Nov. 1891	PEIRSON, GEORGE BRODRICK	Baldersby, Ripon, Yorkshire.
May 1891	PELLS, ARTHUR	9, London Road, Beccles, Suffolk.
Oct. 1907	*\$PEMBERTON, BASIL CHARLES	18, Errington Road, Colchester.
July 1920		
Oct. 1913	*PENDERED, RICHARD DUDLEY	Redwell, Wellingborough, Northants.
Oct. 1920		
Sep. 1895	PENROSE, JAMES EDWARD, M.V.O.	Estate Office, Lismore Castle, Lismore.
Oct. 1903	*PEPLER, GEORGE LIONEL	Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.
Dec. 1909		
Oct. 1914	PERCY, RICHARD FREDERICK,	
	M.I.M.E.	10, Ebers Road, Nottingham.
Oct. 1920	PERKIN, HERBERT	17, Welldon Crescent, Harrow.
Oct. 1906	*PERKINS, SAMUEL BARCLAY	25, Handen Road, Lee, S.E.
Dec. 1920		
Oct. 1909	*PERKS, HUGH EARL	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
Jan. 1908		
Apr. 1887	PERKS, SYDNEY, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.	The Guildhall, E.C.
Oct. 1913		
Oct. 1899	*PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE	Estate Office, Wentworth Castle,
June 1911		Barnsley, Yorkshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5012	A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1919	*PETER, FRANCIS	Old Cottage, Weybridge, Surrey.
1252	Feb. 1885	*PETO, JAMES WINDER	6, Market Place, Reading.
3881	A. Oct. 1901 F. Dec. 1902	*PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD ..	1, Upper Belgrave Road, Clifton, Bristol.
5838	Oct. 1910	PHIBBS, HARRY, A.R.I.B.A. ..	Severn Buildings, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.
1652	Dec. 1889	PHILLIPS, WILLIAM EDWIN ..	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
4235	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1915	*PHILPOT, CLIFFORD NEEDHAM ..	Priests House, Flixton, Bungay, Suffolk.
6493	Oct. 1912	*PHIPPS, FREDRICK REGINALD ..	Room 90, Ministry of Transport (Roads), 7, Whitehall Gdns., S.W.
1043	Jan. 1884	PICKERING, WILLIAM CLOVES ..	Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire.
7754	Nov. 1918	PIERCE, WILLIAM	Shirley Estate Office, Carrington, Manchester.
7908	A. Nov. 1918 F. Oct. 1920	*PIERPOINT, REGINALD	6, Intra Lodge, Hale, Cheshire.
968	A. May 1883 F. Nov. 1886	*PILDITCH, SIR PHILIP EDWARD, M.P.	Old Bond Street House, 6-8, Old Bond Street, W.
3882	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1910	*PILDITCH, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon.
6815	A. Oct. 1912 F. Mar. 1920	*PILLEY, HERBERT ANTHONY ROSSER	Milton Villa, Herschell Square, Wokingham, Kent.
4236	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1919	*PINCKNEY, HENRY CHRISTOPHER	Wilts County Council, 7, Fore Street, Trowbridge.
1899	A. Nov. 1890 F. July 1901	*PINDER, RICHMOND	49, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
3253	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1900	*PINEGER, JAMES REGINALD ..	Burnham House, Malmesbury, Wiltshire.
1704	Jan. 1890	PINKS, EDWIN CHARLES	Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., S.W.
3119	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1897	*PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLDBORE DIGBY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
3883	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1903	*PINSENT, FRANCIS WINGFIELD HOMFRAY	Inland Revenue, Barclay's Chambers, Plymouth.
3723	A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1919	*PINSON, GILBERT	Cobden Buildings, 67A, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
4770	A. Oct. 1905 F. Jan. 1912	*PITT, JOSEPH HENRY	14, Harvist Road, Brondesbury, Road, N.W. (Middlesex).
3725	A. Oct. 1906 F. Sept. 1917	*PLANT, WILLIAM. A.M.I.C.E. ..	Borough Hall, Stafford.
7763	Nov. 1918	*PLATT, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Town Hall, Saiford, Lancs.
7912	A. Nov. 1918 F. Oct. 1920	*PLATT, JOHN CRAWFURD	18, Wolverton Gardens, W.6
2023	Mar. 1891	POPPE, JOHN	19, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby, Yorkshire.
2359	Nov. 1891	PORTER, JOHN MERRY	Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, North Wales.
5016	A. Oct. 1906 F. Feb. 1906	*PORTER, OLIVER JOHN	Belmont, London Road, Reading, Surrey.
4239	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1920	*PORTER, SYDNEY LAWRENCE	7, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.
6440	Feb. 1912	POTT, WALTER, O.B.E.	Warren Garth, Belmont, Surrey.

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A. Jan. 1891	*POTTER, HERBERT GEORGE ..	47, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.
F. Nov. 1894	*POTTIER, GEORGE LOUIS	Wannock, Downs Court Road, Purley, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1901		
F. Nov. 1907		
Nov. 1891	POTTS, JAMES	Estate Office, Workington, Cumberland.
A. Oct. 1894	*POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD	
F. Oct. 1898	EVERNDEN	Mount Woodlands, Marlborough, Wilts.
Nov. 1890	POWELL, FREDERICK ATKINSON,	344, Kennington Road, S.E., and
	F.R.I.B.A.	Agincourt Square, Monmouth.
A. Dec. 1883	POWELL, HUBERT JOHN	Hill Lodge, Lewes, Sussex.
F. Mar. 1891		
A. Feb. 1874	POWELL, REGINALD HENRY ..	Estate Office, Lewes, Sussex.
F. Nov. 1880		
A. Oct. 1905	*POWER, PERCY TOMES	c/o Gale, Power and Cumberland, Junction Station, Staines, Middlesex.
F. Nov. 1913		
Oct. 1919	POWER-STEELE, WILLIAM	General Valuation Office, 5, Ely Place, Dublin.
A. Nov. 1892	*PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER ..	150, Eastgate, Rochester, and Martin's Bank Chambers, Dartford, Kent.
F. June 1896		
A. Feb. 1900	*PRATT, FRANK PERCY	23, Eastern Road, Romford, Essex.
F. Oct. 1911		
A. Oct. 1907	*PRATT, JERMYN HAROLD	Estate Office, St. Giles, Salisbury.
F. Apr. 1919		
A. Dec. 1888	*PRESTON, SAMUEL DAVID	Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
F. Dec. 1892		
A. Nov. 1892	*PRICE, RICHARD ARNOLD	103, High Street, Clapham, S.W.
F. Nov. 1895		
A. Oct. 1908	*PRICE, ROBERT HENRY, M.R.A.C.	Home Cottage, Richmond Avenue, Bognor, Sussex.
F. Apr. 1919		
Nov. 1918	PRICE, VICTOR THEOPHILUS, B.A.	3, Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
A. Oct. 1904	*PRICKARD, THOMAS FRANCIS	Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
F. May 1909	VAUGHAN	
May 1891	PRIDMORE, ALBERT EDWARD ..	2, Broad Street Buildings, E.C.
Nov. 1890	PRIDMORE, ARTHUR STIRLING ..	44, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
A. Oct. 1902	*†PRITCHARD, HENRY A.	76, Castle Street, Cirencester, and St. Fagan's, Cardiff.
F. Nov. 1908		
A. Oct. 1894	*PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED,	Valuer's Office, 13, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff.
F. Mar. 1899	M.B.E.	
A. Feb. 1900	*PROTHEROE, ALFRED ERNEST ..	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
F. Dec. 1903		
A. Oct. 1911	*PROWSE, ALBERT EDWARD,	
F. Dec. 1918	M.B.E.	Lambton House, Birtley, Co. Durham.
A. Oct. 1903	*PUDDICOMBE, WILLIAM PHIPPEN	Corporation Offices, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.
F. Oct. 1910		
A. Oct. 1894	*PUGH-JONES, DAVID	County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff, and Colchester Avenue, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
F. Oct. 1900		
A. Jan. 1890	*PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT ..	Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland.
F. Feb. 1895		

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Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1080	A. Jan. 1884 F. Jan. 1889	PURCHASE, EDWARD KEYNES ..	20 and 22, Maddox Street, Regent Street, W.
3299	Feb. 1898	PURDIE, ANTHONY	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
5373	Oct. 1908	PURVES, JAMES	Dunskey Estate Office, Portpatrick.
2984	A. Oct. 1895 F. Jan. 1897	*PURVIS, CHARLES JAMES	417, New Cross Road, New Cross, S.E.
3120	A. Oct. 1896 F. Sep. 1903	*PYLE, BENJAMIN THOMAS RICE ..	Haskins, Sawbridgeworth, Herts.
6356	A. Oct. 1911 F. June 1919	*RAE, THOMAS HERDMAN	10, Belle Vue Road, Sunderland.
3727	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY, O.B.E.	72, Victoria Street, S.W.1., Underwood, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
2635	A. Feb. 1894 F. Oct. 1896	*RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Shrewsbury.
4503	A. Oct. 1904 F. July 1913	*RAFFETY, PERCY CHARLES ..	30, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.
1462	Feb. 1888	RAIKES, GEORGE WHITTINGTON, COLONEL	Woodville, Leamington.
5345	Feb. 1908	RALSTON, ANDREW AGNEW, O.B.E.	Philpstoun House, West Lothian.
5346	Feb. 1908	RALSTON, CHARLES WALLACE ..	Dabton, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.
6031	A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1916	*RANDALL, AUGUSTINE ST. GEORGE	District Valuer's Office, Union Street, Coventry.
5759	A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1914	*RANDALL, ERNEST SMITH	Elm House, New Road, Chatham, Kent.
6438	Feb. 1912	RANDALL, JOHN MORGAN	Dunraven Estate Office, Bridgwater, Glamorganshire.
5018	A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1912	*RANDALL, WILLIAM EDWARD RENWELL, JUN.	Holmwood, Manor Road, Chatham.
4056	A. Oct. 1902 F. Feb. 1907	*RANDELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM ..	Frondeg, Langland, Swansea.
7350	A. Oct. 1913 F. Dec. 1917	*RANKIN, HENRY ALEXANDER ..	County Assessor's Office, 92, Cadogan Street, Hamilton, N.B.
7519	Oct. 1914	RANKINE, DAVID	238, West George Street, Glasgow.
4504	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*RAWLENCE, DUNCAN ALFRED ..	3A, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.
902	Feb. 1883	RAWLENCE, ERNEST ALFRED (Member of Council)	St. Andrew's, Churchfield, Salisbury.
5020	A. Oct. 1906 F. Sep. 1919	*RAWLENCE, GEORGE NORMAN ..	c/o Rawlence & Squarey, Salisbury.
3886	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*RAWLENCE, JAMES	Estate Office, Wimborne, Dorsetshire.
1859	Nov. 1890	RAWLINS, HENRY ADAIR, A.R.I.B.A.	46, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
2367	Nov. 1891	RAWLINS, WILLIAM	45, King William Street, E.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Dec. 1915	*RAYMOND, WALTER LESLIE ..	The Estate Office, Golder's Green, N.W. (Middlesex).
Dec. 1888	REA, JOHN MARCUS BEAUMONT..	8, Winckley Street, Preston, and Lytham Lancashire.
A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1903	*READ, FRANCIS CHARLES JENNINGS	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Sep. 1906	*READ, WALTER HERBERT ..	The Avenue, West Ealing, W. (Middlesex).
Nov. 1891	REBBECK, THOMAS WARREN ..	Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hants.
A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*REDFERN, HERBERT WILLIAM..	Lancaster Villa, Carlton Road, Harpenden, Herts.
Nov. 1918	*REES, DAN JOHN ARTHUR, M.I.M.M., M.N.A.C.M.	Valuation Dept., Inland Revenue, Birmingham.
Nov. 1916	REES, ROBERT THOMAS ..	Glandare, Aberdare, Glam.
Oct. 1915	*REES, THOMAS TALIESIN, F.R.I.B.A.	May Buildings, North John Street Liverpool.
Dec. 1880	REES, WILLIAM ANDREW ..	154, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E. (Surrey).
A. Oct. 1913 F. Mar. 1920	*REEVES, CHARLES WESTCOTT	Bramshaw, Uplands Park, Enfield Middlesex.
A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1897	*†REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR ..	Thorney, Ennismore Avenue, Guildford
Oct. 1906	REMNAINT, ARCHIBALD CHARLES	H.M. Office of Works, 3, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1, and 185, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E. (Surrey).
Apr. 1883	RENDELL, ARTHUR STEPHEN ..	Market Terrace, Newton Abbot, Devon
Nov. 1916	*RENNIE, JOSEPH	River View, Errol, Perthshire.
Oct. 1896	*RENTON, GEORGE	3, Princes Square, Harrogate, Yorkshire
A. Apr. 1882 F. Jan. 1890	REX, FRANCIS HERBERT ..	311, Kentish Town Road, N.W.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1913	*REYNOLDS, ARTHUR HUGH ..	Incewood, Lyndhurst Road, Wallasey Cheshire, and 67, Lord Street, Liverpool.
Oct. 1917	RHODES, HENRY	Lane End House, Rotherham, Yorkshire
Oct. 1913	*RHODES, JAMES NORMAN ..	Electra House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1912	*RICE, BENJAMIN LOUIS ..	26, Budge Row, E.C.
A. Oct. 1910 F. June 1919	*RICE, EDWARD	15, Mostyn Road, Brixton Road, S.W.
A. May 1876 F. Dec. 1881	RICH, ROBERT	Didcot, Berks.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1919	*RICHARDS, ARTHUR WALTER TROLLOPE	15, Wontner Road, Balham, S.W.
Mar. 1891	RICHARDS, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Stour Lodge, Wimborne, Dorset.
Oct. 1913	*RICHARDS, JOHN	Llwyndern, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5021	A. Oct. 1906 F. Oct. 1909	*RICHARDS, WALTER	52, Bishop Street, Shrewsbury.
5255	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1909	*†RICHARDS, WALTER ROWE ..	1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.4.
3122	A. Oct. 1896 F. Apr. 1901	*RICHARDSON, ARTHUR BAYLIFFE	4, Honey Lane Market, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1746	Feb. 1890	RICHARDSON, GEORGE	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
5256	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1913	*RICHARDSON, JOHN STOCKS ..	Estate Office, Methley, Leeds.
2466	A. Nov. 1891 F. May 1892	*RICHARDSON, OLIVER ARCHER ..	Sun Fire Office, 60, Charing Cross, S.W.
914	Apr. 1883	RIDDLE, FREDERICK HENRY BRIMBLE	Elston, 38, Stanthorpe Road, Streatham, S.W.
5023	A. Oct. 1906 F. Jan. 1912	*RIDER, SYDNEY FRANKLIN ..	132, Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, W.10.
3585	A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1900	*RIDLEY, PERCY EDWARD	Fire Offices Committee, 65 & 66, Watling Street, E.C.
7563	Oct. 1915	RIGBY, THOMAS H.	Leaders Buildings, King Street, Wigmore, Lancs.
2028	Mar. 1891	RIGDEN, FRANCIS	Salisbury.
5762	A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1920	*RIGGALL, JABEZ ALLAN ..	Dormy Lodge, Drummond Road, Skegness, Lincs.
5763	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*RIGHTON, CHARLES SHIRT	18, Market Street, Marple, Cheshire.
1517	Dec. 1888	RIGHTON, EDWARD GRANTHAM ..	High Street, Evesham, Worcestershire.
4348	Oct. 1904	*RIMMER, JOHN STANISLAUS ..	48, Castle Street, Liverpool.
4060	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1910	*RIPPENGAL, ARTHUR HENRY ..	Brentwood, Essex.
7613	A. Oct. 1915 F. Dec. 1919	*RITCHIE, HUGH VICTOR ORMISTON	Stocken H. 11, Stretton, Oakham.
3482	Feb. 1899	ROBB, WILLIAM JOHNSTON ..	196, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
8106	Oct. 1920	ROBERTON, JAMES	Morebattle Lofts, Kelso.
423	A. Jan. 1876 F. Nov. 1890	ROBERTS, CHARLES QUINCEY ..	17, Bedford Row, W.C.
3728	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1910	*ROBERTS, JOHN, N.D.A.	Maestegfryn, Towyn, Merionethshire.
6978	A. Feb. 1913 F. July 1918	*ROBERTS, JOHN HUBERT, CAPT.	61, Wind Street, Swansea.
4780	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1911	*ROBERTSON, CLEMENT ALBERT ..	75, Chancery Lane, W.C.
5347	Feb. 1908	ROBERTSON, JOHN	Estate Office, Lavington Park, Petworth, Sussex.
6037	A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1919	*ROBERTSON, WILLIAM ANDREW	The Rosary, East Leake, Notts.
754	A. Feb. 1882 F. May 1891	ROBEY, ROBERT	Oaklands, East Tytherley, Romsey, Hants.
2498	A. Feb. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*ROBINS, PHILIP SEYMOUR	12A, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
6838	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1920	*ROBINSON, ALFRED KEON ..	Victoria Chambers, 87, Victoria Street, Grimsby, Lincs.
2375	Nov. 1891	ROBINSON, GEORGE EDWARD ..	7, Tacketts Street, Blackburn, Lancashire.
2467	A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*ROBINSON, HENRY HERBERT ..	37, Bedford Row, W.C.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913 A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1898 A. Oct. 1913 F. July 1920	*ROBINSON, JAMES CHARLES EVITT *ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD *ROBSON, JOHN TEMPLE	Marsh Leys, Kempston, Bedford. Brunswick Lodge, Denton Green, Kent Alnwick U.D.C., Alnwick, Northumberland.
A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1913 Sep. 1895 Feb. 1890	*ROBSON, WALTER ROCHFORD, WILLIAM RODHAM, JOHN	30, Honister Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary. 16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.
A. Oct. 1910 F. June 1914 Oct. 1915 Feb. 1912	*ROFF, HENRY GRIFFITHS *ROGERS, ARTHUR CECIL ROGERS, ARTHUR MECHELEN, MAJOR, S.R.E.S.	1, Cross Street, Barnstaple, Devon. 521, Barking Road, Plaistow, E. (Essex). c/o Cox & Co., Charing Cross, S.W.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910 A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1897	*ROGERS, FREDERIC JAMES *ROGERS, HORACE MORDAUNT ..	Windsor House, 83, Kingsway, W.C.2. 50, Belgrave Road, South Belgravia, S.W.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1913 A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*ROGERS, LEONARD SAMUEL *ROGERS, MONTAGU STANLEY ..	6, Park Lane Mansions, Croydon. 78, Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.
A. Oct. 1915 F. Dec. 1919	*ROGERS, VIVIAN BARRY, MAJOR, D.S.O., M.C.	50, Belgrave Road, Westminster, S.W.1.
A. May 1883 F. Jan. 1889	*§ ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE	Grey Friars, Leicester.
A. Dec. 1886 F. Nov. 1887	*§ RODDS, ALFRED	37, Bedford Row, W.C.
A. Oct. 1896 F. May 1900 Oct. 1913	*§ ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR *ROPER, ROBERT GARWOOD ..	22, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle. 23, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1910 Oct. 1898	*ROSS, PERCY HAVERY *ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL ..	8, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. 190, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1904 May 1891	*ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MESSITER, MAJOR ROYCE, DAVID NEEDHAM	The College, Durham. Oakham, Rutland.
A. Feb. 1908 F. Oct. 1920	*ROYDS, GEORGE FREEMAN ..	Westview, Station Road, Sidcup, Kent.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1908 A. Oct. 1909 F. Sep. 1919	RUAULT, JOHN GUSTAVE PETER *§ RUBENS, HARRY ISAAC	17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury, W.C. 21, Liverpool Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1908 A. Oct. 1910 F. Dec. 1920	*RUDDLE, FREDERICK CHARLES .. *RUDLER, FREDERICK GEORGE	Rates Department, Treasury, S.W. 29, Abingdon Street, S.W.1.
A. May 1883 F. Jan. 1890 A. Oct. 1903 F. May 1917	*RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS *RUSH, ARTHUR LESLIE	Bedford Office, Tavistock, Devon. 65, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
315	A. Dec. 1873 F. Nov. 1875	RUSHWORTH, EDMUND WALTER (<i>Member of Council</i>)	22, Savile Row, W.
6980	A. Feb. 1913 F. Oct. 1914	*RUSSELL, FREDERICK JAMES ..	c/o J. and W. Heathcote, The Ma Derby.
4249	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1913	*RUSSELL, HUMPHREY GLADSTONE	Jewry House, 28, Old Jewry, E.C.
1547	Jan. 1889	RUTHERFORD, JAMES AUGUSTINE	Estate Office, Highclere Park, Newbu
3772	A. Feb. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*RUTLEY, ARTHUR DENNETT ..	Estate Office, Woldingham Stati Surrey.
1818	May 1890	RUTLEY, FRANK	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
4337	Oct. 1904	RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS F. .. .	Rossmally, Westport, Co. Mayo.
2380	Nov. 1891	RYAN, WILLIAM PATRICK (<i>Member of Council</i>)	Morris & Ryan, 52, Haymarket, S.W.1.
466	A. Dec. 1876 F. Nov. 1880	RYDE, ARTHUR LYON (<i>Past-President</i>)	49 and 50, Parliament Street, S.W.
4789	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1918	*RYDE, EDWARD HUMPHREY NOEL	49 and 50, Parliament Street, S.W.
5262	A. Oct. 1907 F. Mar. 1920	*RYLAND, LORENCE	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Finsbury Square, E.C.
1024	A. Dec. 1883 F. Feb. 1910	SABIN, JOSEPH HENRY (<i>Vice- President</i>)	7, Little College Street, Westmin Abbey, S.W.
1233	A. Dec. 1884 F. May 1894	*SADLER, GEORGE WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A.	Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancas Place, W.C.
7365	A. Oct. 1913 F. Feb. 1918	*ST. JOHN, LOUIS FREDERICK, CAPT... .. .	11, St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.
4251	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1912	*SALMON, JOSEPH HAROLD, M.B.E.	Valuer's Department, 5, Lyndh Road, Peckham, S.E.
8118	Oct. 1920	*SALMOND, STEWART	11, Wyatt Park Road, Streatham S.W.2
6494	Oct. 1912	*SALMOND, WILLIAM	6, High Street, Dundee.
1788	Apr. 1890	SAMPLE, CHAS. HERBERT, O.B.E., B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	29, Grainger Street West, Newcas on-Tyne.
1789	Apr. 1890	SAMPLE, WILLIAM COLLINGS ..	Tritlington Hall, Morpeth, Northum land.
6997	Oct. 1913	SAMSON, DAVID THOMAS .. .	Seafield Estates Office, Cullen, Banffs.
8072	A. Oct. 1919 F. Oct. 1920	*SAMSON, HORACE LUCAS ..	County Land Agent, Cross Str Peterborough, Northants.
1384	Mar. 1887	SAMUEL, WILLIAM JOHN .. .	42, Mill Street, Bedford.
6846	A. Oct. 1912 F. Mar. 1920	*SAMUEL, WILLIAM WILFRID, F.G.S.	5, Beechwood Road, Swansea.
2116	May 1891	SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL FORTES- CUE STAPLETON	Mangerton, Melplash, Dorset.
6847	A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1918	*SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL THOMAS, CAPT... .. .	Mangerton, Melplash, Dorset.
3589	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1909	*SANDELL, STANLEY LUNAU ..	816, High Road, Tottenham, M (Middlesex).

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1903	*SANDERS, INGALTON	Midland Bank Chambers, 165, High Street, Southampton.
Sep. 1895	SANDERS, ROBERT MASSY DAWSON	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork, and 29, St. James's Square, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*SANDERSON, WILLIAM WAITE ..	Room 136, Ministry of Munitions, Charing Cross Buildings, Villiers Street, W.C.2, and Kenton Hall, Kenton, Northumberland.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Mar. 1899	*SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY ..	St. James Street, Sheffield.
A. Feb. 1902 F. Dec. 1920	*†SANDS, HUBERT COVELL, Lic.R.I.B.A.	Amhurst, Guibal Road, Lee, S.E.
Oct. 1912	SANDYS, HENRY	Dargle, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
A. Feb. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*SANSOM, WILLIE STANLEY VENN	23, Ireton Road, Colchester.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1912	*SARGANT, FRANK ELLISON ..	90, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*SAUNDERS, ARTHUR PERCIVAL ..	Messrs. Collins & Collins, 37, South Audley Street, W.
A. Jan. 1890 F. Nov. 1892	*SAUNDERS, CHARLES HERBERT ..	150, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.
A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1913	*SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALTER ..	23, Eastern Road, Romford, Essex.
Nov. 1891	SAUNDERS, MARTIN L., A.R.I.B.A.	4, Coleman Street, E.C.
A. Apr. 1884 F. Oct. 1899	*SAUNDERS, SAMUEL BROWN ..	Estate Offices, L. and S.W. Ry., Waterloo Station, S.E.
A. Mar. 1882 F. Mar. 1889	SAVILL, ALFRED	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
A. Nov. 1890 F. Aug. 1893	*SAVILL, SIR EDWIN, O.B.E. (Vice-President)	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
A. Feb. 1905 F. July 1907	*§SAVILL, HENRY NORMAN ..	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1904	*§†SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON ..	59, High Street, Winchester.
Feb. 1898	SAYER, GEORGE WILLIAM, MAJOR, O.B.E.	Royal Engineers' Office, 9, Stanley Place, Chester.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Dec. 1918	*SAYER, HARVEY ROBERT, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.	4, Holles Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1920	*SCARLETT, JOHN WALTER, JUN.	5, Cecil Square, Margate.
A. Nov. 1916 F. Mar. 1920	*§SCHOFIELD, ALFRED ..	Wheatley Hall, Doncaster.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1899	*SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY ..	Bridge House, Long Melford, Suffolk.
Oct. 1917	SCOTT, CRAWFORD ALLEN ..	Estate Office, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire.
Oct. 1915	*SCOTT, JAMES	48, Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1903 F. May 1910	*SCOTT, JOHN	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sep. 1895	SCOTT, JOHN RUSSELL ..	Willsboro', Londonderry.
A. Feb. 1882 F. Mar. 1889	SCRIVEN, CHARLES HERBERT ..	The Wilderness, Hadlow Down, near Uckfield, Sussex.
Oct. 1894	*SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

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3129	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1899	*SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE	Daresbury, Warrington, Lancashire.
5271	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1911	*SEDGWICK, PERCY GEORGE	1, Lewisham Hill, S.E.
3260	A. Oct. 1897 F. Jan. 1902	*SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD	Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
7736	Nov. 1918	SELBY, ERNEST HARRY	Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.
6370	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1913	*SELWYN, WILLIAM INGRAM	Estate Office, Addington Street, Waterloo Station, S.E.
1863	Nov. 1890	SENIOR, HARRY SAMUEL	Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
3130	A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1897	*SEXTON, GEORGE ALEXANDER	Bank Chambers, 42, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
1049	A. Jan. 1884 F. Mar. 1891	SHACKLE, EDWARD NEILD	25, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
8107	Oct. 1920	SHARP, JAMES DANIEL, CAPT.	Headquarters, Scottish Command, Cockburn Street, Edinburgh.
3301	Feb. 1898	SHARP, JOHN GRANT	172, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
5273	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apl. 1915	*SHAW, CHARLES WILLIAM	Church Street Chambers, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.
3261	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1898	*SHEARBURN, HARRY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Munstead, Godalming, Surrey.
7716	Oct. 1917	*SHEFFIELD, NOEL DENNIS	9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.
1819	May 1890	SHELMERDINE, HENRY	Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Estate Department, Manchester.
4795	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*SHEPHARD, JOSEPH ERNEST	274 & 275, Upper Street, Islington, N.
6853	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1917	SHEPHERD, WILLIAM, CAPT.	Valuation Department, Edinburgh, Counties, 53, Hanover Gardens, Edinburgh.
7658	Nov. 1916	SHEPPARD, VIVIAN LEE OSBORNE	The Survey of Egypt, Giza, Egypt.
4625	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1915	*SHERWIN, HENRY EDWARD	7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
706	A. Jan. 1882 F. Dec. 1887	SHERWIN, JOSEPH HENRY	7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
6854	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1920	*SHINER, FREDERIC WALTER	Farley, Palmer's Avenue, Grays, Essex.
4121	Oct. 1903	SHORT, ERNEST WILLIAM GEORGE, LIEUT.-COL., C.B.E.	Poplar Lodge, Siddons Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
5833	A. Feb. 1910 F. July 1920	*SHORT, JOHN RODWELL	9, Ravenslea Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.12.
7373	A. Oct. 1913 F. Dec. 1920	*SHORTALL, JOHN FRANCIS	20, Lower Street, Brigids Road, Drumcondra, Dublin.
7576	Oct. 1915	*SHOWERS, FRANCIS WILLIAM	General Manager's Office, Great Western Railway, Paddington, W.
2988	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1900	*SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY	Staplegrave, Taunton, Somerset.
4126	Oct. 1903	*SILCOCK, EDWARD JOHN, M.I.C.E.	Sanctuary House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W., and 10, Park Row, London.
604	A. Jan. 1881 F. May 1883	*SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL, B.SC. (<i>Lond.</i>)	26, Green Park, Bath.
4850	Feb. 1906	SILVESTER, GEORGE	7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. May 1882 F. Nov. 1889	SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN ..	Basingstoke, Hants, and Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1913	*†SIMMONS, EDGAR JOHN	Station Place, Letchworth, Herts.
A. Nov. 1882 F. Aug. 1891	SIMMONS, SIR W. ANKER, K.B.E.	Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and Basingstoke, Hants.
Feb. 1910	SIMPSON, CECIL JOHN WILLIAM ..	H.M. Office of Works, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
May 1888	SIMPSON, ROBERT THOMAS	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
A. Nov. 1892 F. May 1897	*SKIPPER, HENRY HERBERT, M.B.E.	Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Dept., Archway Block South, Admiralty, S.W.1.
A. June 1896 F. Oct. 1898	*SKRIMSHIRE, SAMUEL	12, Theobalds Road, W.C.1.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1901	*SKUES, CHARLES AYRE MAC- KENZIE	Ye Haven, Hockering Road, Woking, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1914 F. Apr. 1919	*SLADE, ARNOLD	Valuation Department, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Nov. 1891	SLADE, JAMES BENJAMIN	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
Feb. 1910	*SLATER, ERIC ARNOLD	Town Hall, Colchester, Essex.
A. Feb. 1894 F. Feb. 1900	*SLY, JOSEPH TOWNSON	Estate Agency Offices, Rickmansworth, Herts.
A. Oct. 1904 F. July 1920	*SMALL, LEONARD JOHN	Surveyor's Office, Farnborough, near Orpington, Kent.
A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1913	*SMALLEY, WILLIAM	Floraville, 12, Beacon Hill, Camden Road, N.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1911	*SMALLMAN, HENRY RICHARD GEORGE STRONG	8, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Oct. 1911	SMART, JAMES	Quarry House, Aberlady, East Lothian.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Apr. 1916	*SMITH, ALFRED EDWARD	51c, Dawson Street, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1908	*SMITH, ARTHUR TELFORD	15, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1900	*SMITH, CHARLES GORDON	56, Cannon Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1906	*†SMITH, CYRIL HERBERT	Chippenham, Wiltshire.
May 1889	SMITH, EDWARD	Carlton House, 68, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C.
Apr. 1888	SMITH, FRANK	104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Nov. 1891	SMITH, FRANK ADAMS, F.R.I.B.A.	35, New Broad Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1893 F. July 1895	SMITH, FRANK BRAYBROOKE ..	School of Agriculture, Cambridge.
A. Dec. 1888 F. Jan. 1890	*§SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM	Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington, Warwickshire.
Nov. 1891	SMITH, FREDERICK JOHN	21, Portland Street, Southampton.
May 1891	SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED	78, Parchment Street, Winchester.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1920	*SMITH, GEORGE HENRY	1, Worcester Road, Wimbledon, S.W. (Surrey.)
Sep. 1895	SMITH, GEORGE YOUNG	Stradown, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1918	*SMITH, HUBERT GEORGE	Boughton-Monchelsea, Maidstone.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
4264	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1912	*SMITH, HUGH	Auction Land and Estate Office, S. Peter's Road, Broadstairs, Kent.
1487	May 1888	SMITH, JOHN THOMPSON	34, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
5854	Oct. 1910	*SMITH, JONAH WALKER	Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.
2118	May 1891	SMITH, PERCY PYNE CALDECOTT, O.B.E.	Director of Works Department, Admiralty, S.W.
3894	A. Oct. 1901 F. Jan. 1907	*SMITH, QUENTIN CULLEN, R.G.A. (S.R.)	Market Place, N. Walsham, and High Street, Mundesley, Norfolk.
5375	Oct. 1908	SMITH, ROBERT	Cranstoun-Riddell, Ford, Midlothian.
1820	May 1890	SMITH, SIDNEY	Southwater, Horsham, Sussex.
5778	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1915	*SMITH, SIDNEY	Carlton House, 68, Great Queen Street, W.C.
4072	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1908	*SMITH, STANLEY ADDISON, MAJOR	Trinity Buildings, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3265	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1900	*SMITH, SYDNEY ARTHUR	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
5348	Feb. 1908	SMITH, THOMAS	The Castle, Maybole, Ayrshire.
1372	Feb. 1887	SMYTH-RICHARDS, GEORGE COBLEY, O.B.E. (<i>Member of Council</i>)	Estate Office, Castle Hill, near South Molton, Devonshire.
4532	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1912	*SNEATH, FRANK EDGAR	Granville House, 3, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
7619	A. Oct. 1915 F. July 1916	*SOAR, ARTHUR COBDEN	Dilkusha, Park Road, Cheam, Surrey.
7387	A. Oct. 1913 F. Oct. 1915	*SOLOMONS, ERNEST ALBERT ..	1, Gray's Inn Place, W.C.
5279	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1910	*SOUTH, ARTHUR EDWARD.. ..	1, Victoria Road, Darlington.
2991	A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1900	*SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT..	38, The Parade, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.
2607	A. Oct. 1893 F. Nov. 1896	*SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES	Preston Capes, Byfield, Northamptonshire.
6148	Oct. 1911	*SPAIN, JOSEPH	Allanton, East Boldon, S.O., Durham.
4266	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*SPARKE, NORMAN LUSH	c/o Shanghai Land Investment Company, 2, Jin Kee Road, Shanghai, via Siberia.
7524	Oct. 1914	*SPEED, WILLIAM ROBERT SYDNEY	25, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
7746	Nov. 1918	SPEIRS, ARCHIBALD	74, Canning Street, Glasgow.
4584	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*SPENSLEY, JAMES CALVERT ..	L.C.C. Estates Office, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.1.
6869	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1915	*SPICER, ARTHUR CHARLES.. ..	Devonia, Church Walk, Thame, Ditton, Surrey.
5539	A. Oct. 1908 F. Feb. 1919	*SPOONER, HERBERT JOHN	55, Woodcote Road, Wanstead, Essex.
4268	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1914	*SPYER, GEORGE, O.B.E.	321-323, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.
1822	May 1890	SQUAREY, NEWELL WILLIAM PITTS	Bemerton, Salisbury.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Dec. 1885	STACEY, HARRIE.. .. .	Station Road, Redhill, Surrey
Oct. 1905	*STACEY, MICHAEL BEDE	Gresham Buildings, Redhill, Surrey.
Sep. 1919	STALEY, FRANK GEOFFREY, CAPT., R.E.	Roads Department, Ministry of Transport, Whitehall, S.W.1.
Oct. 1917		
Nov. 1891	STALLARD, ALFRED EDWIN ..	West Street, Havant, Hants.
Nov. 1891	STALLARD, WILLIAM	St. John's House, St. John's, Worcester, and Worcester Chambers, Worcester.
Oct. 1912	*STANBRIDGE, ARCHIBALD ROBERT	22, Watery Lane, Merton Park, S.W.19 (Surrey)
Apr. 1920		
Oct. 1895	*STANDEN, ARTHUR CARNEGIE ..	11, Southampton Row, High Holborn, W.C.
Mar. 1899	STANFORD, CHARLES MAURICE ..	23, High Street, Colchester, Essex.
Nov. 1891	*STANFORD, GEORGE	3A, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1, and 102, Wokingham Road, Reading.
Oct. 1897		
July 1907		
May 1891	STANHAM, GEORGE GORDON ..	26 & 27, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
Oct. 1914	STANLEY, HARRY MERRIDEW ..	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Jan. 1888	STANLEY-DODGSON, STANLEY DICKINSON	Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehaven, Cumberland.
Oct. 1898	*STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHULTHEISS, A.M.I.C.E.	3, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
Nov. 1906		
Oct. 1893	*STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN ..	Bridge Chambers, Bideford, North Devon
Oct. 1894		
Oct. 1900	*STEAD, EDWARD JOHN, A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor's Office, Wells, Somerset.
Dec. 1919		
Nov. 1918	STEEL, JAMES	502, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Jan. 1877	STENNING, SIR ALEXANDER ROSE F.R.I.B.A. (<i>Past-President</i>) ..	121, Cannon Street, E.C.
Oct. 1901	*STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
Jan. 1907	STEPHENS, SAMUEL	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
Oct. 1904	STEPHENS, WILLIAM HENRY ..	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
Oct. 1904		
Oct. 1909	*STEVENS, BENJAMIN	20, Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.
June 1919	STEVENS, CHARLES VIVIAN ..	56, Buckingham Gate, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
May 1890		
Feb. 1906	STEVENS, JOHN JAMES	39, Hilton Road, Leeds.
Nov. 1891	STEVENS, JOHN WM., A.R.I.B.A.	16, Godliman Street, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Oct. 1905	*STEVENS, NICHOLAS RICHARD ..	1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
June 1914		
Oct. 1907	*STEVENS, WILLIAM FREDERICK HOOD	7, Hobart Place, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.
July 1919		
Oct. 1913	*STEVENS, WILMOT DRIFFIELD ..	Land Valuation Department, 16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough.
Sep. 1919		
Oct. 1897	STEVENSON, ALLAN	14, Cathcart Street, Ayr, N.B.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
7974	Oct. 1919	STEVENSON, ARTHUR GAVIN ..	Estate Agent, North Eastern Railway, York.
710	A. Jan. 1882 F. Oct. 1915	STEVENSON, FREDERICK JOHN ..	23, Queen Anne Street, W.
4270	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*STEWART, CLIFFORD THOMAS ..	45, Parliament Street, S.W.
2874	Sep. 1895	STEWART, GEORGE FRANCIS (Past-President)	Summerhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
4271	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1914	*STEWART, HARRY S., A.R.I.B.A. . .	Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W. and Bracken Hill, Limpsfield, Surrey.
3736	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM ..	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
7743	Nov. 1918	STEWART, JAMES BUNTING ..	228, Cambridge Street, Glasgow.
8119	Oct. 1920	*STEWART, MARSHALL SOPHOS	28, Fisher Street, Swansea.
7986	Oct. 1919	STEWART, ROBERT HENRY RYNN	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
2121	May 1891	STOCKS, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Town Hall Chambers, Middlewich, Cheshire.
7577	Oct. 1915	*STONE, ARNOLD	P.W.D., Bathurst, Gambia, Africa.
3738	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1920	*†STONE, CYRIL FRANK	Lyngate, Belmont Road, Reigate, Surrey.
5543	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1910	*STONE, EDWARD ALBERT	131, Regent Street, W.1.
3899	A. Oct. 1901 F. Jan. 1912	*STONE, FREDERIC	Estate Office, Elsham, Grimsby, L.
5782	A. Oct. 1909 F. July 1920	*STONE, HENRY WALCOTT ..	Lloyd Bank Chambers, North Street, Taunton, Somersetshire.
3272	A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1907	*STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL..	Orchard House, Crayford, Kent.
654	Dec. 1881	STONER, ALFRED	Blenheim Hotel, Marlborough Place, Brighton.
4075	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1906	*†STOOKE, JOHN EDWIN HELLYAR	2, Palace Yard, Hereford.
3035	June 1896	STOPFORD, THE HON. GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
2399	Nov. 1891	STOPHER, THOMAS	Winchester.
5283	A. Oct. 1907 F. Feb. 1918	*STOPS, HERBERT JACKSON ..	Wood Burcote Court, Towcester.
6495	Oct. 1912	*STORY, PHILIP FRANCIS, LT.-COL., D.S.O.	19, Northampton Square, E.C.1.
4537	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1910	*STRACHAN, CHARLES JOHN ..	62, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3.
2993	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1898	*STROUTS, LEWIS HERBERT ..	23, Oakdale Road, Streatham, S.W.
1105	Feb. 1884	STRUDWICK, HAYWARD JAMES ..	Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
115	A. Dec. 1875 F. June 1891	STRUTT, THE HON. EDWARD GERALD, C.H. (Past-President)	49, Russell Square, W.C. and Whitelands, Hatfield Peverel, Witham, Essex.
6876	A. Oct. 1912 F. Mar. 1920	*STUART, FRANCIS DONALD ..	Valuation Office, 1, Victoria Road, Darlington, Durham.
7756	Nov. 1918	STUDDERT, LOFTUS ADAM ..	Glenwood, Sixmile Bridge, Co. Clare.
1235	A. Dec. 1884 F. Oct. 1911	STURGE, THEODORE	11, Orchard Street, Bristol.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1901	*STURT, CHARLES EDWIN	16, St. Stephen's Gardens, East Twickenham, Middlesex.
Oct. 1912 Dec. 1919	*SUDDARDS, FRANK	Exchange Buildings, Skipton-in-Craven, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	SULLIVAN, WILLIAM C. L.	60, South Mall, Cork.
Oct. 1907 Nov. 1916	*SUMMERFIE D, HORACE	Overdale, Wherwell Road, Guildford.
Oct. 1909 June 1914	*SUTCLIFFE, ALBERT JAMES	10, Victoria Street, Liverpool.
Oct. 1899 Mar. 1904	*SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY	"Carr Field," Suddenham, S.O., Yorkshire.
Oct. 1920	SUTHERLAND, JOHN DONALD	11, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1898 Nov. 1900	*SUTTON, FREDERICK STANLEY ..	9, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., and St. Peter's, Hatch End, Middlesex.
Dec. 1887	SWETENHAM, HENRY	49, North Gate Street, Chester.
Feb. 1892	SWINEY, WILLIAM D.	Moyagh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.
Sep. 1895	SWORDER, HUGH	High Street, Epping, Essex.
Feb. 1885	SWORDER, HUGH	High Street, Epping, Essex.
Oct. 1911 June 1919	*SYKES, WILFRED ELSWORTH ..	The Fuchsias, Cottingham, E. Yorks.
Oct. 1902 Apr. 1908	*SYMMONS, PERCY JAMES	37, Cranhurst Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1906 Mar. 1920	*§SYMONS, GILBERT GEORGE, M.C.	Messrs. Barker, Coppack & Wickham, St. Werburgh's Chambers, Chester.
Oct. 1910 June 1919	*SYMS, REGINALD HARDY, MAJOR	Rosmore, Spring Grove, Isleworth, Middlesex.
Sep. 1895	SYNGE, EDWARD	Estate Office, 11, Leinster Street, Dublin.
Oct. 1903 May 1917	*TAIT, WILLIAM IRONSIDE, CAPT.	The Town Hall, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
Nov. 1918 Dec. 1919	*TALBOT, JOHN HENRY	Needwood House, Laurel House, Fairfield, Liverpool.
Feb. 1898	TANNAHILL, ROBERT DUNLOP ..	Lands Valuation Office, Kilmarnock.
Oct. 1912 Sep. 1919	*TANNER, ARTHUR RALPH	16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
May 1886	TANNER, SIR HENRY, C.B., I.S.O., F.R.I.B.A.	Carlton Chambers, 12, Regent Street, S.W.
Oct. 1901 Apr. 1914	*TANNER, RUDOLPH	74, Erpingham Road, Putney, S.W. 15
Nov. 1918	TAPP, WILLIAM HARRY, CAPT., M.C.	88, Wickham Way, Beckenham, Kent.
Oct. 1907 1913	*TAYLOR, ALFRED CECIL	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Nov. 1891	TAYLOR, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	159, High Street, Putney, S.W.
Oct. 1910 Apr. 1915	*TAYLOR, DAVID HENRY	18, Manor Road, Beckenham.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3067	Oct. 1896	TAYLOR, EDGAR CHARLES, MAJOR	R.E. Office, 87, Birmingham Rd. Lichfield, Staffs.
4079	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1911	*TAYLOR, EDWIN THURLOW ..	Endsleigh, South Drive, St. Anne's Sea.
6072	A. Oct. 1910 F. Dec. 1919	*TAYLOR, FRANK GEOFFREY ..	8, Montague Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
7622	A. Oct. 1915 F. Dec. 1920	*TAYLOR, FREDERIC DENNISON	Melbourne House, Portsmouth Rd. Kingston-on-Thames.
5605	Oct. 1909	TAYLOR, GEORGE	Estate Office, Westport, Co. Mayo
2548	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.	Cathedral Buildings, Dean Street, castle-on-Tyne.
5289	A. Oct. 1907 F. July 1920	*TAYLOR, JOHN HENLEY ..	Ingleside, Golden Manor, Ham W. (Middlesex).
1471	A. Mar. 1888 F. July 1891	TAYLOR, JOHN HERBERT ..	Turners Hill, Sussex.
4276	A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1910	TAYLOR, JOHN JAMES ..	11, Little College Street, Westmin S.W.
1026	A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	TAYLOR, MATTHEW	Northchapel, Petworth, Sussex.
4873	A. Feb. 1906 F. Dec. 1919	*TAYLOR, THOMAS OSBORNE ..	25, Grand Avenue, Muswell Hill (Middlesex).
2407	Nov 1891	TAYLOR, THOMAS WALTERS ..	17, Stretford Road, Manchester,
3740	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1910	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY ..	23, King Street, Nottingham.
6881	A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1920	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM JOHN PALMER	25, Clare Street, Bristol.
6389	A. Oct. 1911 F. Nov. 1916	†§*TAYLOR, WILLIAM LING ..	Division Office V., The Forestry Commission, 35, Belgrave Square, S
4812	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1920	*TEARE, JOSEPH ERNEST ..	17, Farrant Street, Douglas, I
2639	A. Feb. 1894 F. Oct. 1894	*TEE, SAMUEL CLIFFORD ..	50, Moorgate Street, E.C.
2469	A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON ..	69, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, K
3905	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT ..	District Valuer's Office, 18, Bent Hill, Birmingham.
4080	A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1909	*TERRY, ERNEST FAIRCHILD ..	Engamer, 19, St. Matthew's Av Surbiton, Surrey.
3597	A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1912	*§TERRY, FRANK TREACHER ..	107, Victoria Street, S.W.
7509	Oct. 1914	THACKER, SIDNEY LEONARD ..	39, Union Street, Walsall, Staffs.
2610	A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1898	*§THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE, M.B.E.	Huntingdon.
3053	A. June 1896 F. June 1898	*THEOBALD, JOHN MEDOWS ..	96, Gower Street, W.C 1.
5290	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1909	*THIRLAWAY, ROBERT ..	Jesmond Cottage, Winchester Southampton.
7717	Oct. 1917	*THOMAS, ARTHUR LLOYD, M.B.E.	23, Gelliwastad Road, Pontyp S. Wales.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Jan. 1901 Nov. 1918	*THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN HOWELL THOMAS, ERNEST	Inland Revenue, Somerset House, W.C. Room 1010, Archway Block, Admiralty, S.W.1.
Mar. 1890	THOMAS, GLEGGE	Cheshire Lines Committee, Central Station, Liverpool.
A. Oct. 1894 F. July 1901	*THOMAS, ILLTYD	17, Quay Street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire
A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1919	*THOMAS, ROBERT ROGERS.. ..	36, Bryn Road, Swansea.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Oct. 1914	*THOMERSON, ALBERT	9, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Dec. 1882	THOMPSON, ARTHUR EDMUND ..	Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.
A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1919	*THOMPSON, CHARLES WILLIAM WARD, A.R.I.B.A.	Bank Chambers, High Street, Rochester.
Nov. 1918	THOMPSON, CHRISTOPHER	18, Wood Street, Bolton, Lancashire.
Oct. 1911	*THOMPSON, EDWARD HORACE ..	Southernhav. Hook, Surbiton, Surrey.
Nov. 1891	THOMPSON, FRANCIS WILLIAM ..	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton, Lancashire.
Nov. 1918	THOMPSON, FRANK COWBURN ..	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.1.
A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1918	*THOMSON, CHARLTON, MAJOR ..	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1910	*THOMSON, JOHN LORIMER.. ..	Valuer's Department, 31, Albert Square, Dundee.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1913	*THORNE, HARMAN	Civil Works, Basrah, Mesopotamia.
A. Feb. 1904 F. May 1910	*THORNTON, ARTHUR BRUCE ..	Corner House, London Lane, Bromley, Kent.
Oct. 1902	*THORP, ROBERT HAYTON	Land of Green Ginger, Hull.
A. Feb. 1882 F. Nov. 1889	THORPE, CHRISTOPHER	20, Clarence Road, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
May 1891	THORPE, JOHN	Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.
A. Oct. 1894 F. July 1895	*THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE ..	Merton College, Oxford.
A. Feb. 1892 F. Nov. 1900	*THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD ..	Valuer's Office, 8, Southsea Terrace, Portsmouth.
A. Dec. 1880 F. Nov. 1887	THURNALL, JOHN EDWARD	Royston, Herts.
Jan. 1884	THYNNE, GUY HARRY.. .. .	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*THYNNE, REGINALD LAMBERT ..	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
A. Oct. 1910 F. July 1916	*TICKLE, ARTHUR GEORGE WARNHAM, F.R.I.B.A.	Architectural Office, Public Works Dept., Hong Kong.
Feb. 1887	TINDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Wainfleet, S.O., Lincolnshire.
Oct. 1915	*TINKER, HAROLD	23, John William Street, Huddersfield, Yorks.
A. Nov. 1918 F. Mar. 1920	*TINSLAY, THOMAS PERCIVAL	26, Wilfred Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1
A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*TITFORD, HORACE JAMES.. ..	Messrs. Waterer and Dickins, 138, High Street, Bromley, Kent.
Jan. 1885	TODD, WILLIAM HENRY, M.I.C.E.	County Buildings, Hull.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3938	A. Feb. 1902 F. June 1912	*TOMLIN, FRANCIS FERRIER ..	Chase Bank,* Avenue Road, Southgate, N.
1438	Jan. 1888	TOMLINSON, THOMAS H. ..	2, St. James's Street, Derby.
2550	A. Nov. 1892 F. Feb. 1896	*TORY, JOHN EDWARD ..	Valuation Department, 51, Queen Street, Exeter.
447	Apr. 1876	TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD CHRISTOPHER	Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesmere Salop.
2763	A. Mar. 1895 F. Oct. 1898	*TOWNEND, WILLIAM ..	Emerson Chambers, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
6477	Oct. 1912	TOWNSEND, GEORGE C. ..	Cordangan Manor, Tipperary.
2890	Sep. 1895	TOWNSHEND, CHARLES LOFTUS ..	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
2893	Sep. 1895	TOWNSHEND, THOMAS LOFTUS ..	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
6400	A. Oct. 1911 F. Apr. 1914	*TRACY, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	308, Brixton Hill, S.W.
2414	Nov. 1891	TRAFFORD, FREDERICK CHARLES	100, Jermyn Street, St. James's, S.W.
3276	A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1903	*TREHEARNE, ALFRED FREDERICK ALDRIDGE ..	83, Kingsway, W.C.2.
2896	Sep. 1895	TRENCH, ARTHUR ..	32, Nassau Street, Dublin.
7977	Oct. 1919	TRENCH, GILBERT MACHENZIE	Deputy Police Surveyor, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.
3437	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1901	*TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD ..	6, Broad Street Place, E.C.
2415	Nov. 1891	TREPLIN, ERNEST C. ..	20, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.1.
5047	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1914	*TRESIDDER, HENRY EDMUND ..	24, Marlborough Road, Falmouth, Cornwall.
592	A. Dec. 1880 F. Jan. 1891	TROLLOPE, HENRY CHARLES ..	13, Hobart Place, S.W.
1131	A. Mar. 1884 F. Aug. 1891	TRUMPER, JOHN ALFRED ..	27, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2040	Mar. 1891	TUBBS, WALTER BURNELL ..	37, Barbican, E.C.
2470	A. Nov. 1891 F. Jan. 1896	*TUCKETT, PERCIVAL FOX ..	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
4818	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1911	*†TURNER, BENJAMIN GEORGE ..	Wingrove House, Walmer, Kent.
7510	Oct. 1914	TURNER, DAVID NEVILLE ..	26, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
6496	Oct. 1912	*TURNER, FRED WETHERELL ..	32, Cotton End, Warwick.
5297	A. Oct. 1907 F. June 1919	*TURNER, HAROLD ERNEST ..	Union Chambers, Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
3909	A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1919	TURNER, JABEZ TENNYSON ..	Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.
1866	Nov. 1890	TURNER, JOSEPH HARLING, C.B.E.	Portland Estate Offices, Kilmarnock.
1520	Dec. 1888	TURNER, THOMAS WARNER ..	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield, Notts.
6899	A. Oct. 1912 F. Sep. 1919	*TURPIN, WILFRID ..	19, Albury Road, High West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1867	Nov. 1890	TURTON, EDWARD JAMES ..	Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.
4323	Oct. 1904	TURTON, FLETCHER THOMAS ..	Hazel Bank, Huyton, Liverpool.
3337	Oct. 1898	*TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS ..	Market Place, Ampthill, Beds.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4555	A. Oct. 1904 F. Mar. 1920	*VOYCE, JOHN	3, Toleman Avenue, Lower Bebington, Cheshire.
1601	Mar. 1889	WACHER, THOMAS	Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
2748	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1908	*WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE	2, Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
6905	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*WADE-DALTON, WILLIAM LECH- MERE	Saltram Estate Office, 1, Buckland Terrace, Plymouth.
5549	A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1918	*WAGSTAFF, FREDERICK HOWARD	54, Gresham Street, E.C.2.
1618	Apr. 1889	WAGSTAFFE, THOMAS ROGERS..	22, New Park Road, Southbourne, Hants.
1699	A. Jan. 1890 F. Oct. 1910	WAIN, GEORGE SPARROW	Valuer's Office, 72, Clifden Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.
843	Dec. 1882	WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES RAWLIN- SON	Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
1631	Nov. 1889	WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS TAYLOR (<i>Past-President</i>)	13, Union Court, Castle St., Liverpool.
5098	Oct. 1907	*WAKEFORD, ARTHUR JAMES ..	184, Clapham Road, S.W.
2995	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1906	*WALDRAM, PERCY JOHN	Robin's Croft, Second Avenue, Hendon, N.W.4. (Middlesex).
7512	Oct. 1914	WALES, HENRY T.	Prudential Chambers, Castle Street, Swansea.
5050	A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1913	*WALFORD, EDWARD	Fieldcote, East Grinstead, Sussex.
6127	Oct. 1911	WALKER, ALEXANDER, C.B.E. ..	249, George Street, Glasgow.
7425	A. Oct. 1913 F. June 1919	*WALKER, GEORGE DUTTON	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
743	Feb. 1882	WALKER, HERBERT, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	408, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.
4313	A. Feb. 1904 F. Jan. 1909	*WALKER, HOWARD JAMES.. ..	33A, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
4286	A. Oct. 903 F. Oct. 1909	*WALKER, JAMES WILLIAM BOYD	Pahang Para Rubber Syndicate, L. Atbara Estate, Kuantan, Pahang, F.M.S.
3486	Feb. 1899	WALKER, JOHN	74, Bath Street, Glasgow.
1773	Mar. 1890	WALKER, JOSHUA	Bridge Offices, Bridgegate, Retford, Notts.
559	Dec. 1881	WALKER, SAMUEL	22, Moorgate Street, E.C.
6090	A. Oct. 1910 F. Nov. 1916	*WALL, JOHN ERNEST	Oakworth Villa, St. Andrew's Road, Malvern.
3487	Feb. 1899	WALLACE, THOMAS DOUGLAS ..	Callendar Estate Office, Falkirk, N.B.
4823	A. Oct. 1905 F. Sep. 1919	*WALLER, HORACE	7, Amersham Hill, High Wycombe, Bucks.
1208	A. Dec. 1883 F. May 1897	*WALLIS, JOHN DAVID (<i>Member of Council</i>)	57, King Street, Manchester.

List of Members.

p. o.	Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
55	Feb. 1915	WALLWORK, JESSE	Bridgewater Offices, Walkden, Manchester.
03	A. Oct. 1909 F. Dec. 1919	*WALMESLEY-COTHAM, IVAN ..	Leigh Estate Office, 31A, King Street Wigan, Lancs.
85	Mar. 1882	WALMSLEY, ARTHUR THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	Harbour Board Offices, Dover, Kent.
42	Mar. 1891	WALMSLEY, JOSEPH WILLIAM, F.R.I.B.A.	7, King's Terrace, Southsea, Hants.
07	Feb. 1898	WALMSLEY, ARTHUR TINDAL, MAJOR	R.E. Office, Hong Kong.
49	A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1904	*WALSH, FREDERICK LEOPOLD MORFEE, CAPT.	Garrick Chambers, Garrick Street W.C.2.
57	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1920	*WALSH, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Ardenconnel, Fallowcourt Avenue North Finchley, N.12 (Middlesex)
84	Oct. 1908	*WALSH, JOSEPH FREDERICK ..	Museum Chambers, Halifax.
50	A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1902	*WALTER, THOMAS JAMES	Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hampshire
75	Oct. 1919	WALTERS, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN TUDOR, M.P.	4, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn W.C.2.
91	A. Oct. 1910 F. June 1915	*WAPSHOTT, FRANCIS ELLISS ..	Office of Housing Commissioner, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
86	A. Feb. 1913 F. Apr. 1920	*WARD, ALEXANDER HENRY ..	Hewton, Bere Alston, R.S.O., Devon.
07	Dec. 1887	WARD, DANIEL	11, The Crescent, Plymouth.
69	Mar. 1888	WARD, FRANK	Burnville, Tavistock, North Devon.
28	A. Oct. 1915 F. Sep. 1919	*WARD, HARRY BERNARD	Commerce Chambers, 15, Lord Street Liverpool.
11	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1902	*†WARD, HENRY PAYNE	"Burleigh," Reigate Road, Redhill Surrey.
53	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1912	*WARD, REGINALD CHARLES ..	23, Princes Street, Ipswich.
82	Oct. 1914	WARD, WILLIAM JAMES	2, Wellington Place, Belfast
59	Oct. 1915	WARE, WILLIAM	6, Pembroke Terrace, Cardiff.
03	A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*WARMINGTON, HERBERT ANDREW CROMARTIE	1, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W. and Grange Estate Office, Alresford Hampshire.
32	Nov. 1889	WARNER, HENRY	Farringdon, Alton, Hants.
55	Oct. 1910	*WARR, GEORGE WALTER	Town Hall, Southwick, Sussex.
82	A. Oct. 1897	WARWICK, GEORGE ERNEST ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place Dublin.
16	F. Oct. 1902		
58	A. Oct. 1904 F. July 1907	*WATERMAN, BERTIE EDWARD ..	Elm Cottage, Oakfield Lane, Dartford Kent.
14	Mar. 1891	WATERS, EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury.
66	Oct. 1910	*WATERS, FREDERICK EBENEZER	Secretary's Office, General Post Office E.C.
8	A. Feb. 1882 F. Mar. 1887	WATERS, WILLIAM RICEARD ..	c/o Chancellors, Richmond, Surrey.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4824	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*WATKINS, HAROLD ALFRED ..	78, Silver Crescent, Gunnersbury, W (Middlesex).
1101	A. Feb. 1884 F. Mar. 1889	WATKINS, ROBERT ARUNDEL ..	Castle Combe, Chippenham, Wilts.
6412	A. Oct. 1911 F. Mar. 1920	*WATKINSON, HAROLD EDWARD	9, Hemdean Road, Caversham, Reading.
6459	Oct. 1912	WATNEY, ARTHUR GORDON ..	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.
47	June 1868	WATNEY, DANIEL (<i>Past-President</i>)	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.
1957	Jan. 1891	WATNEY, DENDY (<i>Member of Council</i>)	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.
951	A. May 1883 F. Feb. 1887	WATNEY, WALTER DANIEL ..	3, Offa Street, Hereford.
6413	A. Oct. 1911 F. June 1914	*WATSON, CHARLES EDWARD ..	32, The Avenue, Eastbourne, Sussex.
6091	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1914	*WATSON, CHARLES HAVERS ..	366, Streatham High Road, S.W.
3604	A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1905	*WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER ..	The Estate Office, Watlington, Oxford.
4559	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1905	*WATSON, ERNEST	15, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.
2996	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1899	*WATSON, HERBERT JOHN ..	6, Lendal, York.
1236	A. Dec. 1884 F. Sep. 1895	*WATSON, JAMES BRUCE	Petworth, Sussex.
2425	Nov. 1891	WATSON, JOHN, M.B.E.	Cogan Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, Hull.
1290	A. Dec. 1885 F. May 1894	*WATSON, JOHN, M.B.E.	District Valuer's Office, 37, Hall Gate, Doncaster, Yorks.
1456	Feb. 1888	WATT, ALEXANDER	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass, Cumberland.
7579	Oct. 1915	*WATT, JAMES	75, Union Street, Aberdeen.
291	A. Oct. 1908 F. Feb. 1918	*WATTS, ERNEST WILLIAM ..	Assessment Department, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
1658	Dec. 1889	WAY, HENRY JAMES	109, Lower St. James' Street, Newport, Isle of Wight.
5305	A. Oct. 1907 F. July 1919	*WAY, LIONEL HUGH	12, Rockstone Place, Southampton.
4560	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1914	*WAYMOUTH, JOHN KENNERLEY	41, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
3440	A. Oct. 1898 F. Jan. 1904	*WEALL, JOHN GRAHAM	38, High Street, Watford, Hertfordshire.
2562	A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1911	*WEATHERHEAD, DAVID WILKINSON	Lowlands, Utley, Keighley, Yorkshire.
3753	A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1902	*WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD ..	Valuation Office, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
5055	A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1911	*WEBB, CLARENCE ALBERT .. .	110, Cardiff Road, Llandaff, Cardiff.
1725	Feb. 1890	WEBB, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Silver Lane, Purfleet, Surrey.
2605	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*WEBBER, HENRY STANTON .. .	23, Queen St., Maidenhead, Berkshire.
4562	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1906	*WEBBER, WILLIAM HENRY .. .	33, Farnival Street, Holborn, W.C.
6916	A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1919	*WEBSTER, FRANK COUTTS, O.B.E.	Board of Control, 66, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

List of Members.

Ip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
08	A. Nov. 1890 F. Feb. 1897	*WEBSTER, HUGH CALTHROP ..	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
10	Oct. 1917	WEEKES, NORMAN BARNETT ..	Housing Department, Town Hall, Rochdale.
306	A. Oct. 1907 F. June 1919	*SWEETMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES CUMMING	Estate Office, Osberton, Worksop, Notts.
559	Dec. 1889	WELCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30 Western Road, Hove, Sussex.
088	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1910	*WELLS ARTHUR HARVEY	8, Stafford Street, Derby.
806	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1900	*WELLS, FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP	c/o F. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, S.W.1.
553	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1896	*WELLS, SIR WILLIAM HENRY ..	116, Kensington High Street, W.
914	Sep. 1895	WELPLY, JAMES	65, George Street, Limerick.
969	Nov. 1916	WELPLY, WILLIAM NORWOOD ..	Lindville, Ballintemple, Co. Cork.
442	A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1902	*WELSH, HUGH	Avon House, Middleton Road, Salisbury.
152	Feb. 1897	WENBORN, SIDNEY THOMAS, MAJOR	c/o Chief Inspector of Works, R. Services, Whitehall, S.W.1.
913	A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1913	*WEST, ARTHUR SMITH	7, Haywra Crescent, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
515	A. Oct. 1893 F. Sep. 1895	*WEST, CHARLES HENRY EDWARD	7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, W.
307	A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1901	*WEST, HERBERT JAMES	17, York Place, W.1.
744	Feb. 1882	WESTBURY, GEORGE HENRY ..	The Knoll, Andover, Hants.
349	Oct. 1904	*WESTON, FRANCIS, F.S.A.	322, Brixton Road, S.W.
045	Mar. 1891	WETHERALL, HARRY LANCASTER	Bracklyn, Winchfield, Hants.
756	A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1907	*WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES.. ..	Bernere, 31, Rock Road, Cambridge.
39	A. Oct. 1896 F. May 1900	*WHEATLEY, STEPHEN GLADSTONE, MAJOR, R.E.	c/o Chief Engineer, H.Q. 3rd (Labour) Division, Palestine.
94	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1908	*WHEELER, FRANCIS WEST.. ..	1, Sydney Street, Chelsea, S.W.
54	A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1897	*WHEELER, JOHN HENRY WEST..	Inland Revenue, 25, Great George Street, Park Street, Bristol.
57	A. Oct. 1900 F. May 1910	*SWEELDON, MARTIN LOWISH ..	5, Coney Street, York
64	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1913	*WHIDDINGTON, STANLEY DUNFORD	61, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.
99	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1911	*WHINNERAH, WILLIAM	c/o Thos Fair and Son, Estate Offices, Lytham, Lancs
54	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1910	*WHIPP, THOMAS WILLIAM.. ..	15, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough, Yorkshire.
16	A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1897	*WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR ..	8, Leinster Square, Bayswater, W.
20	Oct. 1920	*WHITAKER, FREDERICK ARCHIBALD	25, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
89	A. Oct. 1902 F. Sep. 1919	*WHITAKER, HUGH	Valuation Department, High Bridge, Lincoln.
15	Jan. 1896	WHITE, ARTHUR	99, George Street, Limerick.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3758	A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1904	*WHITE, BENJAMIN WILLIAM ..	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
3498	Nov. 1891	WHITE, JAMES ALEXANDER ..	18, High Street, Dorking, Surrey.
4826	A. Oct. 1905 F. Mar. 1920	*WHITE, JOHN WILLIAM EDDEN	19, Hastings Road, Maidstone.
2916	Sep. 1895	WHITE, RICHARD	Estate Office, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny
6417	A. Oct. 1911 F. June 1915	*WHITE, SAMUEL CYRIL	16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough
2997	A. Oct. 1895 F. Apr. 1908	*WHITE, WALTER ERNEST COATES	Chatwood, Wokefield Green, Mortimore Berkshire.
701	Jan. 1882	WHITELEY, CHARLES PERRY ..	82, Queen Street, E.C.
6924	A. Oct. 1912 F. Feb. 1919	*WHITFIELD, THOMAS WARD ..	39, Roundstone Road, Trowbridge Wilts.
5362	A. Feb. 1908 F. Apr. 1914	*WHITLOCK, FRANCIS JOHN ..	The Mart, Bank Street, Rugby.
2723	A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1896	*\$WHITTAKER, JOHN DRONSFIELD, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall S.W.
3759	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1902	*WHITTEN, GEORGE JACKSON, M.B.E.	28, Braxted Park, Streatham, S.W.
2998	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1900	*WHITTON, PERCY	24, Gandy Street, Exeter.
3915	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1909	*\$WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN, LIEUT.-COL.	Valuation Department, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
4829	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1919	*WIGHTMAN, WILLIAM OSBORNE, LIEUT.-COL.	District Valuer's Office, Reigate Hill Road, Reigate.
3608	A. Oct. 1899 F. Feb. 1904	*WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDEN ..	Winslow, Buckinghamshire.
234	A. Feb. 1870 F. Nov. 1876	WIGRAM, JOHN	South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
3443	A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1899	*WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER ..	Weybourne, Stoke Road, Cobham Surrey.
2492	Feb. 1892	WILBRAHAM, EDWARD SIDNEY ..	Standerwick Court, Frome, Somerset
3151	Oct. 1911	*WILDING, JAMES	Town Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire.
3917	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL ..	Cathedral Chambers, Castle Street, Ca. lisle.
3421	A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1920	*WILKINSON, ANDREW WOOD ..	District Valuer's Office, 9, Hamme Street, Taunton.
3422	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1920	*WILKINSON, PERCY MACDONALD	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
1226	Dec. 1884	WILKINSON, THOMAS	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30, Western Road, Hove, Sussex.
4094	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1913	*WILKS, CLEMENT	16, Gt. James Street, Bedford Row W.C.1.
3610	A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1905	*WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CODRINGTON	Estate Office, Kemble House, Cirencester.
3928	A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1920	*WILLIAMS, CHARLES BERNARD, CAPT., M.C.	Salop House, Oswestry, Shropshire
7718	Oct. 1917	*WILLIAMS, DAVID JOHN	Ty Newydd, Garn Dolbenmaen, Carnarvonshire.
5063	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1912	*WILLIAMS, ERNEST	44, Corn Street, Bristol.

Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
Nov. 1891	WILLIAMS, GERALD GARNONS ..	Ashburnham Estate Office, Burry
		Port, Carmarthen.
A. Feb. 1904	*§ WILLIAMS, HAROLD	43 and 45, High Street, Croydon.
F. May 1910		
A. Oct. 1913	*WILLIAMS, JOSEPH	9, Roath Court Road, Cardiff.
F. Feb. 1919		
A. Oct. 1900	*WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST	
F. Jan. 1908	HAVARD	The Elms, Struet, Brecon.
A. Jan. 1880	WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HERBERT ..	Great Western Railway, Paddington, W.
F. Apr. 1888		
A. Oct. 1893	*WILLIS, EDWARD	Engineer and Surveyor's Department,
F. Feb. 1897		Town Hall, Chiswick, W. (Mid-
		dlesex).
7 Sep. 1895	WILLIS, GILBERT DE LAVAL ..	Leconfield Estates Office, Ennis, Co. Clare
3 Feb. 1889	WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT ..	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
7 A. Apr. 1882	WILLMOT, JOHN (<i>President</i>) ..	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
F. May 1887		
9 Feb. 1908	WILLS, JOHN BROOM	15, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.
8 A. Oct. 1901	*WILSON, EVERARD JOHN ..	Messrs. Tuckett & Son, 2, Basinghall
F. Nov. 1912		Street, E.C.
5 A. Oct. 1898	*WILSON, FREDERICK ROBERT ..	41, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W.
F. Oct. 1899		
Oct. 1915	*WILSON, HENRY MARTYN ..	9, Oaklands Park, Ballsbridge, Dublin
5 A. Oct. 1912	*§ WILSON, JOHN HENRY ..	4, King Street, Blackburn.
F. Feb. 1918		
A. Oct. 1896	*WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD ..	Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane,
F. Jan. 1899		Manchester.
8 A. Oct. 1909	*WILSON, MALCOLM MILLAR ..	8, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
F. Dec 1918		
9 Nov. 1916	WILSON, WILLIAM	Castlemains, Douglas, Lanarkshire.
9 A. Jan. 1888	*WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD ..	Land Valuation Office, 78, King Street,
F. Feb. 1904		Manchester.
1 Oct. 1920	*WILSON, WILLIAM EDWIN ..	The Tannery, Ings Lane, Waltham,
		Lincs.
2 Jan. 1891	WILSON, WILLIAM HENRY ..	5, New Brown Street, Manchester.
9 A. Oct. 1906	*WINDER, FRANCIS ARNOLD ..	Corn Exchange Chambers, Sheffield.
F. July 1912		
3 Jan. 1891	WINTERTON, HARRY JOHN CAM-	St. Mary's Chambers, Lichfield, Stafford-
	PION	shire.
4 Jan. 1891	WINTERTON, WILLIAM MOXON ..	30, High Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staf-
		fordshire.
7 Nov. 1891	WISE, CHARLES DACRES	
1 A. Oct. 1908	*WISE, FREDERICK JOHN ..	Malford House, 17, Hart Street,
F. Apr. 1916		Bloomsbury, W.C.1.
1 A. Oct. 1899	*WITHAM, JAMES BERNARD ..	7, Bennett Road, near Crumpsall
F. Oct. 1911		Manchester.
8 Nov. 1891	WOLLEY, THOMAS JOHN ..	Clungunford Estate Office, Aston-on-
		Clun, Salop.
5 A. Oct. 1898	*WONTNER-SMITH, PERCY ..	Valuers' Office, 29, Romford Road
F. Jan. 1906		Stratford, E. (Essex).

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5061	A. Oct. 1906 F. Mar. 1909	*WOOD, DOUGLAS, A.R.I.B.A. ..	7, Lenton Road, The Park, Nottingham, and Housing Commission Nottingham.
4570	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*WOOD, HAROLD	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby Lin.
4832	Oct. 1912	WOOD, HUGH REGINALD	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
1471	Mar. 1888	WOOD, JOHN DANIEL	6, Mount Street, W.
3317	A. Feb. 1898 F. May 1905	*WOOD, JOHN EDWARD	District Valuer, Greek Street Chamber Park Row, Leeds.
6101	A. Oct. 1910 F. Nov. 1916	*WOOD, LEONARD	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby.
2724	A. Oct. 1894 F. Apr. 1901	*†§ WOOD, LESLIE STUART	East Grinstead, Sussex.
4614	Oct. 1905	*WOODCOCK, ROBERT FRANK ..	50, Queen Street, Exeter.
4572	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1915	*WOODHAMS, JAMES PERCY ..	27, High Street, Battle, Sussex.
3447	A. Oct. 1898 F. Apr. 1901	*WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER BROMHEAD	Cleveragh, Sligo.
2557	A. Nov. 1892 F. Sep. 1895	*WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE	196, High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex.
2132	May 1891	WOODS, THOMAS	4 and 5, Church Parade, Hounslow, Middlesex.
4833	A. Oct. 1905 F. May 1917	*WOODWARD, HENRY GORDON ..	Station Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk.
711	A. Jan. 1882 F. Apr. 1890	WOODWARD, WM., F.R.I.B.A. ..	15, Great James' Street, Bedford Row W.C.1.
3287	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1898	*WOOF, ROBERT STEPHENSON ..	Lowther, Penrith.
7692	A. Oct. 1915 F. Oct. 1920	*WOOLLEY, JOHN STANLEY	The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.
2049	Mar. 1891	WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON	Spursholt, Romsey, Hampshire, and The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.
5811	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*WOOLLEY, MAURICE THEODORE	Rectory Place. Loughborough.
5812	A. Oct. 1909 F. Feb. 1918	*WOOLLEY, REGINALD GEORGE ..	Headquarters, High Street, Portsmouth.
613	Feb. 1881	WOOLLEY, REGINALD SMITH ..	Silver Street, Lincoln, and South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
5813	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1915	*WOOLLEY, RICHARD MELSOME ..	Salisbury.
6428	A. Oct. 1911 F. Apr. 1920	*WOOTTON, THOMAS SYDNEY LEWIS	St. Benet Chambers, 1, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
5315	A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1917	*WORMLEIGHTON, BERNARD JOSEPH	The Town Hall, Loftus, Yorks.
5614	Oct. 1909	*WORRALL, ERNEST	Stretford Council Offices, Old Trafford Lancashire.
7461	A. Oct. 1913 F. Dec. 1920	*WORRALL, JOSEPH RATCLIFFE	28, Northwick Park Road, Harrow Middlesex.
5062	A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1920	*§ WRAIGHT, GEORGE FREDERICK HAROLD	District Valuer's Office, 38, Lambdowne Road, Tottenham, N. (Middlesex).

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Dec. 1881 F. Jan. 1887	WREATHALL, ROBERT T. . . .	8, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.1 and 1, Sudbury Parade, Sudbury, N.W. (Middlesex).
A. Oct. 1903 F. Feb. 1919 Nov. 1891	*WRIGHT, CHARLES LEE WRIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	51, Queen Street, Exeter. 21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.
A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912 Oct. 1904	*WRIGHT, ERNEST HARRY WRIGHT, GEORGE JOHN, MAJOR	9, Thomas Street, Woolwich, Kent. Royal Engineer Office, Town Barracks, Exeter.
Oct. 1906	*WRIGHT, HERBERT ALFRED	35, Pentonville Road, N.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1908	*WRIGHT, ISAAC THOMAS	61, West Bank Road, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.
A. Oct. 1915 F. Mar. 1920	*WRIGHT, SAMUEL WARE	97, Lichfield Road, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.
A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910 Dec. 1872	*WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON WRIGHT, WILLIAM EDWARD	6, Glisson Road, Cambridge. King's Lynn, Norfolk.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1913 Feb. 1890	*WRIGHT, WILLIAM NEWCOME WRIGHTSON, ARTHUR FREDERICK	38, Poultry, Cheapside, E.C.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Dec. 1902 A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1901	*WYATT, ARCHIBALD *WYATT, HERBERT GUY BUCKELL WYATT, OLIVER NEWMAN	East Lodge, Fareham, Hampshire. East Street, Chichester, Sussex. East Street, Chichester, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Nov. 1895	*WYLES, JOHN WALTER	Clevedon, The Drive, Snaresbrook, Essex.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912 Mar. 1884	*WYLEY, HENRY CHARLES WYLEY, HENRY JAMES	Newmarket Buildings, Bridgnorth, Salop. 13, Ombersley Road, Droitwich.
Oct. 1913	*YALE, GEORGE FREDERICK CUNNINGHAM	Estate Office, Pwllheli, N. Wales.
A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1911	*YEATMAN-BIGGS, WILLIAM HUYSHÉ	28, Castle Street, Salisbury, and "Long Hall," Stockton, Cotsford, Wilts.
Nov. 1891	YORK, HENRY	East Barnet Valley Urban District Council, Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.
A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1917 A. Jan. 1881 F. Jan. 1891	*YOUNG, ALEXANDER YOUNG, ANDREW (<i>Past-President</i>)	13, Shandon Street, Edinburgh. 8, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1911	*YOUNG, CHARLES ALEXANDER	51, Coleman Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1913 May 1890 Sep. 1895	*YOUNG, CHARLES EDWARD YOUNG, DOUGLAS YOUNG, GEORGE LAWRENCE	East Street, Barking, Essex. 51, Coleman Street, E.C. Randalstown, Co. Antrim.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
8103	Oct. 1920	YOUNG, HAROLD	Civil Engineer in Chief's Dept., E Dockyard, Rosyth.
5350	Feb. 1908	YOUNG, HENRY STEPHEN MAT- THEWS	Heathfield, Irvine, Ayrshire.
4101	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1910	*YOUNG, HERBERT OSWALD ..	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
7560	Oct. 1915	YOUNG, JAMES	62, Market Street, Bradford, Yorks
3761	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1914	*YOUNG, KENNETH JAMES ..	1, Imperial Buildings, Croydon, Sur
524	A. Dec. 1878 F. Feb. 1891	YOUNG, MORGAN HENRY ..	17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury Sq W.C.
2447	Nov. 1891	YOUNG, OSWALD WILLIAM ..	6, Dale Street, Liverpool.
2448	Nov. 1891	YOUNG, THOMAS	6, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W
5067	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1916	*YOUNG, THOMAS, M.B.E., N.D.A.	Edinburgh and East of Scotland Col of Agriculture, 13, George Squ Edinburgh.
3285	A. Oct. 1897 F. Feb. 1900	*YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN ..	4, Whitehall Place, S W. 1.
7466	A. Oct. 1913 F. Mar. 1920	*YOUNG, WILLIAM GEORGE ..	13, Branksome Road, Wimbles S.W. (Surrey).

Total Number of Fellows, 2,272, carried to Summary, p. 196.

Professional Associates.

e names of those Professional Associates who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus *
 nes of those Professional Associates who have further qualified by Examination for, but have not yet been transferred
 to the Class of Fellows, are distinguished thus †
 mes of those Professional Associates who have gained prizes at the Institution Examinations are distinguished thus §

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*ABBOTT, CLAUDE, M.C. . . .	Bradley Court, Micheldean, Glos.
Oct. 1920	*†ABBOTT, OSCAR LEWIS . . .	14, Carrington Road, Flixton, Man- chester.
Nov. 1918	*ABRAMS, GEORGE HERBERT . .	19, Buckingham Street, W.C.2.
Oct. 1894	*ADAMS, GERALD JAMES FRED- ERICK, CAPT., F.R.G.S.	"Kitsilano," Golf Links Avenue, Felpham, Sussex.
Oct. 1895	*ADAMS, HERBERT	38, Sloane Street, Belgravia, S.W.
Oct. 1904	ADAMS, HUBERT ARTHUR, CAPT. R.A.F.	Horsington House, Grove Road, Woking.
Oct. 1920	*ADAMSON, THOMAS ROBERT . .	27, Grove Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1913	*ADDEY, FREDERICK ARNOLD . .	33A, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End N.8 (Middlesex).
Oct. 1911	*ADDIE, ALAN LESLIE FORRESTER	Sunnythwaite, Prestwick Park, Man- chester.
Nov. 1918	*ADDISON, JOHN PERCIVAL . .	Meadowfield, Brandon Colliery, Durham.
Oct. 1919	*†§ADKIN, BENAIAH COLSON . .	82, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
Oct. 1911	*AINLEY, ERIC EDWIN	78, Birkby Hall Road, Huddersfield.
Oct. 1912	*†AITCHISON, JAMES GRAY . . .	7, York Terrace, Sandyhills, Shettle- ston.
Nov. 1918	*ALDEN, JOHN HENRY	11, Clifton Street, Hornsea, E. Yorks.
Oct. 1908	*†ALDERSON, CHARLES HENRY . .	c/o J. J. Paine and Alderson, Amersham, Bucks.
Oct. 1913	*†ALEXANDER, THOMAS MACKELVIE	c/o Messrs. Woolfall & Eccles, 60, Castle Street, Liverpool.
Oct. 1920	*ALEXANDER, WILLIAM THOMAS RICHARD	32 Victor Road, Teddington, Middle- sex.
Oct. 1912	*ALGAR, STANLEY	6, Haywna Street, Harrogate, Yorks.
Oct. 1914	*†ALLEN, AUBREY JAMES	The Shantie, Evercreech, S.O., Somerset.
Oct. 1901	*ALLEN, FRED TREGARTHEN . .	43, Kingshall Road, Beckenham, Kent.
Oct. 1904	*†ALLEN, HAROLD COLIN	13, Holmdale Road, W. Hampstead, N.
Oct. 1893	*ALLEN, JOHN PARNELL, MAJOR . .	27, St. Bede's, East Bolden, Co. Durham.
Oct. 1905	*ALLEN, OLIVER WYLIE	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
Oct. 1920	*ALLERTON, REGINALD JOHN . .	Springfield Villa, Raglan Street, Lowestoft, Suffolk.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7769	Nov. 1918	*§ALLISON, GEORGE HENRY ..	P. W. D. Raisina, Delhi, India
7019	Oct. 1913	*ALLISON, WILLIAM	9, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.
5860	Oct. 1910	*ALVES, HAROLD NORMAN	27, High Street, Glastonbury, Som.
3952	Oct. 1902	*¶AMIES, HERBERT CHRISTOPHER..	6, Horse Fair, Banbury.
3340	Oct. 1898	*ANDREWS, ARTHUR GEORGE, Lic.R.I.B.A., M.Inst. M. & C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Colchester, Essex.
5387	Oct. 1908	*¶ANDREWS, PERCY CHARLES ..	22, Park Road, East Twickenha
4353	Oct. 1904	*ANDREWS, RONALD SEYMOUR ..	143, Bow Road, E.
3074	Oct. 1896	*ANDREWS, STEPHEN HAMPTON..	28, Limesford Road, Waverley Park
7022	Oct. 1913	*ANDREWS, WILLIAM CHARLES ..	20, Oxenford Street, East Dulwich
6154	Oct. 1911	*ANDREWS, WILLIAM FREDERICK	43, Park Crescent Terrace, Bright
6501	Oct. 1912	*ANNAKIN, ARTHUR BERTIE ..	Cave Holme, West Royd Cres Halifax, Yorks.
6949	Feb. 1913	*ANNS, FRANK	3, Clyde Road, Croydon, Surrey.
7023	Oct. 1913	*ANSELL, DOUGLAS GEORGE ..	11, Brunswick Terrace, Hove.
4892	Oct. 1906	*ANSTEAD, SYDNEY HERBERT ..	Wall End House, East Ham, E.6. (Essex)
6155	Oct. 1911	*APPLETON, EDWARD	4, Park Avenue, Mitcham, Surr
7770	Nov. 1918	*APTHOMAS, ROBERT TIBBOT KERRIS	c/o Messrs. Innes, McDonald & Secondee, Gold Coast, W. A.
8126	Oct. 1920	*¶APTHORPE, HENRY GUY ..	104, Victoria Road, Diss, Norfo
7771	Nov. 1918	*ARBLASTER, EDWARD ALBERT	14, Ethelbert Road, Wimb S.W.19 (Surrey)
4893	Oct. 1906	*ARCHER, HAROLD DE BYRLAY ..	Ridgeway, near Sheffield.
7024	Oct. 1913	*¶ARCHER, HARRY BARTON	17, Poplar Crescent, Earlsdon Av Coventry.
6156	Oct. 1911	*ARCHER, HERBERT HUMBLEY..	6 and 7, Promenade, Southport, I
7772	Nov. 1918	*ARGILE, HAROLD WILMORE ..	Borough Surveyor's Dept., Muni Buildings, Walsall, Staffs.
6502	Oct. 1912	*¶ARMOUR, ANDREW LAMONT, B.SC.	54, Bewick Road, Gateshead, Dur
5388	Oct. 1908	*¶ARMSTRONG, CLIVE HEATH ..	3, Devonshire Place, Jesmond, castle-on-Tyne.
3509	Oct. 1899	*ARMSTRONG, JOHN WM. WILSON	Billet Street Chambers, Taunton.
3622	Feb. 1900	*ARNOLD, ALAN	Westgate Chambers, Winchester.
5615	Oct. 1909	*ARNOLD, ARNOLD KEITH	5, Sloane Square, S.W.
3640	Oct. 1900	*ARNOLD, HARRY HAGON	Victoria Chambers, Bank Pl Norwich.
7025	Oct. 1913	*ARNOLD-FORSTER, JOHN ANTHONY	Hurn Bridge House, Christch Hants.
7026	Oct. 1913	*ARTHUR, THOMAS BEVAN	54, King Street, Carmarthen.
7773	Nov. 1918	*§ASH, CHARLES ANTHONY	8, Friern Barnet Road, New South N.11 (Middlesex).
5864	Oct. 1910	*ASH, FRANCIS EDWARD	56, Cornwall Road, Bishopston Bristol.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1904	*¶ASH, HORACE JAMES, A.R.I.B.A. . .	12, Market Place, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1912	*ASHFORD, HARRY ALBERT. . .	Cathedral Chambers, Rochester, Kent
Oct. 1912	*ASHLEY, REGINALD WALKER . .	13, Bishop Street, Coventry, Warwick.
Oct. 1908	*§ASHTON, ARTHUR	Clifton Chambers, Wood Street, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	*ASHWORTH, TOM SPENCER. . .	Dumers Lane, Radcliffe, Manchester.
Oct. 1919	*¶ASTBURY, CHARLES NORMAN	20, Upton Park, Slough, Bucks.
Oct. 1920	*¶ASTON, ADLARD KYME . .	78, Semilong Road, Northampton.
Oct. 1910	*ATKIN-BERRY, HERBERT COUR- TENAY, D.S.O., M.C.	c/o W. H. Atkin-Berry, 143, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
Oct. 1906	*ATKINSON, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	The Mount, Kirkgate, Knaresborough, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1910	*¶ATKINSON, CLIFFORD GARNETT. .	Deputy Borough Surveyor, Council Offices, Gillingham, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*ATKINSON, FRANCIS CHARLES. .	Woburn Experimental Farm, Aspley Guise, S.O., Beds.
Oct. 1898	*¶ATTLEE, EDWARD GUY . . .	Green Lane, Burbage, Buxton, Derbyshire.
Nov. 1918	*AVERY, JOSEPH ALBERT . . .	151, Minstead Road, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.
Oct. 1910	*AVEY, JOHN WILLIAM, N.D.A	Chawridge Manor Farm, Winkfield, Windsor, Berks.
Oct. 1909	*¶AYLIFFE, WALTER SYDNEY . .	"The Shrubberies," Woodside Green, South Norwood, S.E. (Surrey).
Oct. 1919	*¶AYLING, JOHN	18, Coombe Road, Brighton, Sussex.
Oct. 1909	*AYLMER, GUY	Risby Manor, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
Oct. 1904	*AYNSLEY, DOUGLAS FARRER . .	20, Wolveleigh Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1915	*¶BACK, GEORGE	6/5, Cranworth Gardens, Brixton Road, S.W.
Oct. 1907	*¶†BACON, FRANK	Sydenham Lodge, Tavistock Road, South Woodford, Essex.
Oct. 1906	*¶BAGNALL, EDWARD GEORGE . .	28, Colville Square, W.
Oct. 1913	*BAILEY, ALFRED CECIL . . .	19, Sheldon Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2. (Middlesex).

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5619	Oct. 1909	*BAILEY, ALFRED HORACE.. ..	10, Cornwall Road, Manning Bradford.
8128	Oct. 1920	*BAILEY, VICTOR	88, De Beauvoir Road, Hackney.
6508	Oct. 1912	*BAINES, NOEL	
5105	Oct. 1907	*§ BAINES, WILLIAM HENRY.. ..	Office of Divisional Engineer, Railroad Avenue, Jersey C N.J., U.S.A.
7030	Oct. 1913	*BAKER, ALFRED BARNET	School House, Minsterley, Shropsh
5868	Oct. 1910	*¶ BAKER, ALFRED JAMES	5, Mount Street, W.
6509	Oct. 1912	*¶ BAKER, ERNEST SAMUEL	623, Salisbury House, London W E.C.2.
4357	Oct. 1904	*¶ BAKER, FRANK LESLIE	Government Survey Office, Bad Ceylon.
7997	Oct. 1919	*¶ BAKER, GEORGE WILLIAM	Parklands, Tyndalls Park Road, B
6157	Oct. 1911	*BAKER, HAROLD	Amberley, Gloucestershire.
5620	Oct. 1909	*¶ BAKER, HENRY GEORGE, LIC.R.I.B.A.	20, Lansdowne Road, Aldersho Hampshire.
5621	Oct. 1909	*BAKER, HENRY THOMAS GEORGE	18, Holmwood Villas, Gander G Lane, Sutton, Surrey.
4898	Oct. 1906	*BALCOMB, CECIL AUGUSTUS	278, Christchurch Road, Bournem
5391	Oct. 1908	*¶ BALDEN, JOHN WHITELEY.. ..	Estate Office, Bretton, Wake Yorkshire.
6510	Oct. 1912	*BALDING, CECIL	8, Church Street, Greenwich, S.E
3787	Oct. 1901	*¶ BALDWIN-WISEMAN, WILLIAM RALPH, M.S.C., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E.	6, Heath Mansions, The Gro Hampstead, N.W.
6511	Oct. 1912	*BALL, ERNEST WRIGHT, A.M.I.C.E.	15, Houghton Street, Southport, L
5392	Oct. 1908	*BALL, FRANCIS LEOPOLD	Whittington Chambers, King's I Southsea, Hampshire.
4900	Oct. 1906	*BALLANTINE, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD	"Holmlea," Causeway Lead, Stir
6512	Oct. 1912	*¶ BALLANTYNE, JAMES ROGERSON	2, Montgomerie Terrace, Mount Flo Glasgow.
4622	Oct. 1905	*BALLARD, WILLIAM EDGAR, A.M.I.C.E.	29, Anderton Park Road, Mos Birmingham.
7032	Oct. 1913	*¶ BALLENTINE, DAVID	11, Janefield Place, Dundee
7033	Oct. 1913	*BALLS, JAMES MAYHEW	Braintree, Essex.
4858	Oct. 1904	*BALSTER, STEPHEN	94, Lansdowne Road, Seven B Essex.
5108	Oct. 1907	*¶ BANHAM, EDWARD LONGLEY	69, Wain-a-long Road, Salisbury.
3641	Oct. 1900	*BANKS, EDWARD JOHN STANLEY	101, Bethune Road, Stamford N.16.
5869	Oct. 1910	*BANTON, LUTHER GEORGE	22, Shandon Road, Phibsboro Dublin.
4359	Oct. 1904	*¶ BARBER, HARRY JOHN	West Lynne, Aberlour, Banffshi
7035	Oct. 1913	*¶ BARKER, HENRY ROTHERHAM.. ..	15, Bensham Manor Road, Tho Heath, Surrey.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1901	*BARKER, HERBERT GRAHAM ..	18, Arterberry Road, Wimbledon, S.W. (Surrey).
Oct. 1915	*¶BARKER, HORACE THOMAS SEARLE	c/o Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley and Co., Renfield Street, Glasgow.
Nov. 1916	*¶BARLASS, THOMAS	12, Market Street, Carnarvon.
Oct. 1913	*BARLOW, JAMES	Oak Gate, Unsworth South, Whitefield, Manchester.
Oct. 1906	*BARNARD, DENNIS CHRISTOPHER	Milton Lodge, Harpenden.
Oct. 1904	*BARNHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	Griston, Watton, Norfolk.
Oct. 1920	*¶BARR, ROBERT IRWIN	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
Jan. 1885	*BARRATT, HARRY	Hill View, Corser Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
Oct. 1911	*¶BARRETT, ALLAN	The Avenue, Scholes, nr. Leeds.
Oct. 1913	*BARRON, SIDNEY NORMAN, CAPT., R.E.	13, Emperor's Gate, Cromwell Road, S.W.7.
Oct. 1912	*BARRY, ARTHUR THOMAS	4, Napier Road, Wembley, Middlesex.
Oct. 1920	*¶BARTLETT, REGINALD DOUGLAS	148, Sutton Court Road, Chiswick, W.4. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1906	*BARTLETT, ROBERT DUDLEY ..	Clock House, Ordell Road, Bow, E.
Oct. 1913	*BARTON, JOHN SEDDON	The Old Rectory, Chester.
Oct. 1913	*¶BARTRAM, RONALD	Rent Offices No. 11, A.P.O. S95, B.T. in France.
Oct. 1902	*BASTABLE, JOHN DANIEL	"St. Aubyns," Cheltenham Mount, Harrogate.
Oct. 1920	*¶BATCHELOR, PERCIVAL	14, Blackwellgate, Darlington.
Oct. 1903	*¶BATEMAN, FRANK GRAHAM ..	The Lands Branch, W.O., 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
Nov. 1918	*BATEMAN, WILLIAM HERBERT, CAPT., M.C., A.M.I.C.E.	Beaumont, Calne, Wilts.
Oct. 1906	*¶BATES, ARTHUR ROGER ALBERT	Surveyor's Department, Great Northern Railway, King's Cross, N.
Oct. 1904	*BATES, OSCAR GEORGE	Estate Office, Canwick, Lincoln.
Oct. 1910	*¶BATES, PERCY	15, Bingham Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.
Oct. 1913	*BATES, STACY JAMES	4, Prittlewell Square, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
Oct. 1912	*¶BATH, CECIL ALAN	c/o Buxton Lime Firms Co., Royal Exchange, Spring Gardens, Buxton.
Oct. 1912	*¶BATHURST, FRANK VICTOR ..	55, Dafforne Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
Oct. 1903	*BATSTONE, WALTER WATERFIELD	52, Fore Street, E.C.2.
Oct. 1920	*¶BATY, REGINALD ELPHINSTONE	25, Rectory Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1907	*¶BATZER, ALBERT EDWARD ..	7, Hobart Place, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4904	Oct. 1906	*¶ BAX, WILLIAM MOLYNEUX	"Elmhurst," Rosenthal Road, Catf S.E.
7999	Oct. 1919	* BAXTER, FRANK	5, Elm Park, Great Stanmore, Middl
5399	Oct. 1908	*¶ BAXTER, GEORGE COULSON	1, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E
4905	Oct. 1906	*¶ BAYDEN, EDWARD	45, Parkside, Eltham, S.E.9.
4625	Oct. 1905	*¶ BAYES, JOHN GEORGE	District Valuer's Office, Hig Wycombe, Bucks.
6517	Oct. 1912	* BAYNES, RONALD CHRISTOPHER	27, Lowndes Square, S.W.
3076	Oct. 1896	* BEACH, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM HICKS, MAJOR	Oakley Manor, Basingstoke, Hants
5623	Oct. 1909	* BEALE, DONALD OLAF CHRIS- TOPHER	Uckfield, Sussex.
7776	Nov. 1918	* BEARMAN, HARRY VICTOR	Belvedere, Woodville Road, New Ba Herts.
5624	Oct. 1909	*¶ § BEARN, ARTHUR FREDERICK ..	Cedar Lawn, Wellingborough, No amptonshire.
5872	Oct. 1910	* BEAUMONT, JOHN EDMUND	1, Lansdown Road, Dukes Ave Muswell Hill, N. (Middlesex).
4132	Oct. 1903	* BEAVEN, HOWARD CLIFFORD	Willoughby, Bulwer Road, New net, Herts.
7042	Oct. 1913	* BECK, HERBERT EDGAR, B.A. ..	Springcroft, Lawrence Road, S. Norw S.E.25 (Surrey).
6519	Oct. 1912	*¶ BECKHAM, ARTHUR ARKELL	5, Great College Street, Westmin S.W.
6520	Oct. 1912	*¶ BEDELLS, HERBERT SYDNEY GRAFTON	Toft Lawn, Hornsey Lane, Highgat
7043	Oct. 1913	* BEDINGTON, ALFRED CHRIS- TOPHER	14, Brecknock Road, Knowle, Bri
3347	Oct. 1898	* BEDWELL, ERNEST CHARLES	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
8133	Oct. 1920	* BEE, DAVID	17, Pepper Street, Chester.
7044	Oct. 1913	* BEESTON, PERCIVAL CLEMENT ..	11, King Edward Road, Rom Essex.
5400	Oct. 1908	*¶ BEEVER, ROWLAND	13, The Boulevard, Hull, Yorks.
5625	Oct. 1909	* BEKEN, REGINALD WALTER	213, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, N (Essex).
7777	Nov. 1918	* BELAM, RONALD HENRY	Maes y pyllan, Llanddoget, ne Llanrwst, Denbighshire.
6521	Oct. 1912	* BELCHAM, ALAN SYER	44, Brightwell Avenue, Westclif Sea, Essex.
6164	Oct. 1911	*¶ BELL, CYRIL ROBERT	77, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.4.
8134	Oct. 1920	* BELL, DAVID JAMES	73, Orrell Lane, Aintree, Liverp
5874	Oct. 1910	* BELL, FRANCIS ASKEW	
4906	Oct. 1906	* BELL, HARRY CECIL	Shirley Croft, Grantham.
5626	Oct. 1909	*¶ BELL, WALLACE ALFRED	"Hambleden," Church Road, minge, Kent.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1911	*¶ BELL, WILLIAM JOHN	Morant, Gipsy Lane, Barnes, S.W. (Surrey).
Oct. 1904	*¶ BELLAMY, HARRY	Threlkeld, Woodlands Drive, Harrogate.
Oct. 1912	*¶ BENHAM, MAURICE VICTOR	Land Agency Office, Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Oct. 1904	*¶ BENJAMIN, ASHLEY FLORIAN	
Oct. 1908	*¶ BENNETT, ARTHUR JOHN	15, St. Helen's Crescent, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
Oct. 1911	*¶ BENNETT, ARTHUR THOMAS	Parish Offices, Brownlow Hill, Liverpool.
Oct. 1910	*¶ BENNETT, FRANK WILLIAM	8, Rosehill Road, Swansea.
Feb. 1910	*¶ BENNETT, MAURICE CHRISTMAS	39, Blagrove Street, Reading.
Oct. 1915	*¶ BENNETT, REGINALD HENRY WAPSHOTT	40, Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Oct. 1919	* BENNETT, ROLAND DAY	"Edbrook," Warren Park, Warlingham, Surrey.
Oct. 1911	* BENNETT, WILLIAM THOMAS	16, Asmun's Hill, Golder's Green, N.W. 4 (Middlesex).
Oct. 1907	*¶ BENSON, RALPH FRANCIS	c/o Chief Surveyor, Land Titles Office, Regina, Sask., Canada.
Oct. 1913	* BENTLEY, JOHN	Holmwood, Slade Lane, Levenshulme, Manchester.
Oct. 1905	* BENTON, GERAUD SYDNEY	14, Norfolk Road, Brighton, Sussex.
Oct. 1920	*¶ BERRY, CHARLES EDWARD	Oak Hall, High Stone, Leytonstone, Essex.
Oct. 1913	* BERRY, WILLIAM JAMES, N.D.A.	Assistant Engineer to Government of Bengal, Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta, India.
Oct. 1917	*¶§ BERRY, WILLIAM WELLINGTON	21, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
Oct. 1920	*¶ BERTRAND, WALTER RANDOLPH	8, Young Street, St. George's, Grenada, B.W.I.
Oct. 1920	*¶ BESANT, HUBERT SAXTON	Eastern Command Trade School, Hounslow, Middlesex.
Nov. 1918	* BESCOBY, HARRY BERNARD	Guestling, Hastings, Sussex.
Oct. 1908	* BETTRIDGE, SIDNEY WOODWARD	Ferney, Warlingham, Surrey.
Oct. 1906	*¶ BEVINGTON, ERNEST	116, Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, N. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1898	* BIBBEY, THOMAS	Mersey Buildings, 18, James Street, Liverpool.
Oct. 1920	*¶§ BICKERTON, CHARLES HENRY	Shradene, Armoury Gardens, Shrewsbury.
Oct. 1897	*¶§ BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT	River Croft, East Molesey, Surrey.
Oct. 1911	* BICKNELL, JAMES LEDGER	
Oct. 1919	* BIGGS, GEOFFREY CAMERON	Eaton Cottage, Congleton, Cheshire.
Oct. 1914	*¶ BIGHAM, ROBERT ALEXANDER	8, Osborne Road, Willesden Green, N.W.2. (Middlesex).

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5879	Oct. 1910	*BILSON, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	
6169	Oct. 1911	*BINES, THOMAS HARRY ..	3, Napier Road, Gillingham, Kent
3644	Oct. 1900	*BINGHAM, WILLIAM RAPER ..	11, Pydar Street, Truro, Cornwall.
4909	Oct. 1906	*BINNS, MAURICE ALFRED ..	84, Westcliff Park Road, Westcliff-Sea.
4910	Oct. 1906	*BIRD, AUGUSTUS GORDON ..	29A, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
7061	Oct. 1913	*BISCOE, ROBERT STAFFORD ..	Surveyor-General's Office, Kingst Jamaica, B.W.I.
5405	Oct. 1908	*BISHOP, ERNEST WILLIAM ..	11, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, M (Middlesex).
5076	Feb. 1907	*BISHOP, HORACE STANLEY CHARLES	27, College Court, Hammersmit W.6.
7780	Nov. 1918	*BISHOP, PERCY JAMES ..	Grove Lodge, Mursley, Winslow, Bu
4911	Oct. 1906	*BISLEY, CLAUDE VIVIAN ..	Redriffe, Avondale Road, Hove, Suss
4629	Oct. 1905	*BLABER, MONTAGUE ..	Hailsham, Sussex.
6523	Oct. 1912	*BLACK, ERNEST ..	24, Chestnut Avenue, Crossgates, n Leeds.
7052	Oct. 1913	*BLACKBURN, EDGAR ..	Acre House, Walmer Road, Birkd Lancashire.
6443	Feb. 1912	*BLADEN, LIONEL MACDONALD WELLS	
5113	Oct. 1907	*BLAIR-IMRIE, HEW, LT.-COL., C.M.G., O.B.E.	Olympia Agricultural Co., Ltd., TH ney, near Peterborough.
4578	Feb. 1905	*BLAKE, ALFRED EVELEIGH ..	118, High Street, Slough, Bucks.
6524	Oct. 1912	*BLAKE, JOHN PATRICK ..	Surveyor's Office, Council Hou Hounslow, Middlesex.
6525	Oct. 1912	*BLANCHARD, LOUIS MATTHEW ..	Surveyors' Dept., Town Hall, Clact on-Sea, Essex.
6951	Feb. 1913	*BLAND, ALFRED TAYLOR ..	Manor House, Snailwell, Newmarl Cambs.
7681	Nov. 1916	*BLAND, ROBERT LIONEL ..	29, Bridge Road, Hammersmith, W
8139	Oct. 1920	*BLANKS, ARTHUR ALBERT ..	68, Mount Pleasant Lane, Un Clapton, E.5.
7781	Nov. 1918	*BLEAKLEY, JAMES FRANKLIN, CAPT.	Ashlea, Church Road, Flixton, m Manchester.
4633	Oct. 1905	*BLENCOWE, SIDNEY ..	Officina del Ingeniero, Ferro Carril Sud, Plaza Constitución, Buenos Ai
4371	Oct. 1904	*BLESSLEY, VICTOR HENRY ..	Finchley Road Station, L.and N.W.I Hampstead, N.W.
7782	Nov. 1918	*BLETSON, THOMAS HENRY ..	Thrapston, Northants.
3793	Oct. 1901	*BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN ..	Bedford Office. Tavistock.
6528	Oct. 1912	*BLOORE, HARRY GROSVENOR, JUN.	83, Greenfield Road, Harborne, mingham.
3958	Oct. 1902	*BLORE, CHARLES GORDON ..	St. Stephen's House, Canterbury.
6529	Oct. 1912	*BLOUNT, FRANCIS ..	10, Devizes Road, Salisbury.
5407	Oct. 1908	*BLOW, THOMAS BERTRAM ..	The Vale, Blackheath, S.E.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Nov. 1918	*BLOWEN, FREDERICK EDWARD VIVIAN, CAPT.	559, Chepstow Road, Newport,*Mon.
Oct. 1900	*BLYTH, HAROLD KING	Superintending Chief Engineer's Dept., H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.
Oct. 1920	* BOARDMAN, JOHN WILBERFORCE	Hadley, Woodford Green, Essex.
Oct. 1913	* BOAST, CHARLES ERIC	Brookside, Normacote, Longton, Staffs.
Oct. 1904	*BODEN, HARROLD CASSWELL . .	"Wavertree," Worcester Park, Surrey.
Oct. 1896	*BODEN, MAURICE.. . . .	13. Swiss Terrace, Hampstead, N.W.6.
Nov. 1918	*BODY, PELHAM TERRY COOPER	Whitley Knoll, Reading, Berkshire.
Feb. 1914	*BOLLAM, MAX	Curragh Grange, The Curragh, Co. Kildare.
Oct. 1919	*BOND, CYRIL HENRY CHARLES..	25-31, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
Oct. 1909	* BOND, GERALD EDWARD	Thame, Oxon.
Oct. 1913	* BONE, HUGH	Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Wolverhampton.
Oct. 1913	*BOON, ERNEST GEORGE FREDERICK	19, Colmerd, Yeovil, Somerset.
Oct. 1895	*BOORD, WALTER BERTRAM.. . .	Bewerley, Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1912	* BOOT, FRANK EDGCUMBE.. . .	1, Stuart Avenue, Hunt's Cross, Liverpool.
Oct. 1913	* BOOTH, HOWARD EDWIN	17, Holmwood Gardens, Church End, Finchley, N. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1912	* BORLAND, JOHN CAMPBELL . .	Renfield Kirn, Argyllshire.
Oct. 1896	*BOSHER, VICTOR EVANS	New County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.
Oct. 1913	*BOSTON, WILLIAM THOMAS	55, Charles Street, Cardiff.
Oct. 1906	*BOTT, WILLIAM ALFRED	60, Newcastle Street, Burslem, Staffs.
Oct. 1912	* BOTTOMLEY, BENJAMIN GREEN..	20, Edna Street, Crumpsall, Manchester.
Oct. 1911	* BOURDAS, ARTHUR FREDERICK..	174, Bedford Hill, Balham, S W.
Oct. 1917	* BOURNE, GEORGE GODFREY . . .	56, Blurton Road, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent.
Oct. 1913	*BOURNE, HARRY GORDON.. . .	60, Mayfield Road, Sanderstead, Surrey.
Oct. 1911	*BOUSTRED, HUBERT WILLIAM . .	80, Hanley Road, Stroud Green, N.4. (Middlesex).
May 1891	*BOWDEN, ERNEST NEWTON	14, Ridgefield, Manchester.
Oct. 1915	* BOWEN, ALEXANDER	R. E. Record Office, Chatham.
Oct. 1909	* BOWER, THOMAS HAWKESLEY . .	c/o Messrs. Entreprises Somerville, 29. Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.
Oct. 1914	* BOWES, ALFRED STANLEY	North Holme, Whitburn, Sunderland, Durham.
Oct. 1913	*BOWES, ARTHUR ALKER	Pekin Buildings, 21, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
Oct. 1905	*BOWES, OSBORNE JOHNSTONE . .	25, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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7060	Oct. 1913	*¶ BOWIE, ALEXANDER, JUN... ..	4, Glebe Avenue, Kilmarnock, Ayrshi
7061	Oct. 1913	*¶ BOWKER, ARTHUR	125, Sinclair Road, West Kensington, W
6534	Oct. 1912	* BOWKER, HAROLD WALTER ..	Surveyor-General's Office, Kingsto Jamaica, B.W.I.
8141	Oct. 1920	*¶ BOWLES, WILLIAM	"Glebe View," Church Road, As ford, Kent.
7062	Oct. 1913	*¶ BOWLING, PETER JAMES	Lake Estate Office, Canvey Islan S. Benfleet, Essex.
6172	Oct. 1911	* BOWMAN, JOHN EDWARD	
6888	Oct. 1910	*¶ BOWTELL, WILLIAM EDGAR ..	"Inland Revenue," London City a Midland Bank Chambers, Bolto Lancs.
6535	Oct. 1912	* BOX, STEPHEN THOMAS	Valuer's Office, Inland Reven New Street, Chatham, Kent.
7063	Oct. 1913	* BOYDELL, FRANK LOUIS	78, The Avenue, Leigh, Lancs.
7064	Oct. 1913	*¶ BOYNE, WILLIAM	c/o Robertson, 30, Thistle Stre Aberdeen.
8142	Oct. 1920	* BOYS, THOMAS	Ravenscar, Albion Road, Sutte Surrey.
8148	Oct. 1920	* BRACKETT, FREDERICK JOHN NEWBEGIN	c/o Brackett & Sons, Tunbrid Wells.
4915	Oct. 1906	* BRADFORD, DANIEL	9, Carlton Chambers, 12, Regent Stre S.W.
4916	Oct. 1890	* BRADLEY, CECIL GUSTAV, D.S.O.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Bridlington Yorkshire.
3982	Oct. 1902	*¶ BRADSHAW, HAROLD CLAUD ..	
6586	Oct. 1912	*¶ BRAMELD, HENRY CRESWICK WILSON	Housing Commission, Region Quebec House, Quebec Stre Leeds.
6174	Oct. 1911	*§ BRAND, JAMES DOUGLAS	Killellan, Drumchapel, Glasgow.
6116	Oct. 1907	* BRASSEY, ROBERT EGERTON ..	Estate Office, Merton, Watton, Norf
5409	Oct. 1908	* BRAY, EDWIN	Town Street, Stanningley, Leeds.
4579	Feb. 1905	*¶ BRAY, JOCELYN	Southend, Ockham, Surrey.
7786	Nov. 1918	* BRAYSHAW, HENRY HARCOURT..	12th Bn. M.G.C., Jubbelpore, C India.
4576	Oct. 1904	* BREBNER, ROBERT FREDERICK..	Monreith Estate Office, Whaupl Wigtownshire.
6537	Oct. 1912	*¶ BRETON, BERTRAM WALTER FREDERICK	42, St. James' Road, Brixton, S.W
4917	Oct. 1906	* BRETTELL, CHARLES BANDON ..	57A, Leinster Square, Hyde Park, W
7065	Oct. 1913	*¶ BREWER, GERARD LEO	
6175	Oct. 1911	*¶ BREWERTON, FRANK ASQUITH ..	2, Woodlands, Whalley Road, Wha Range, Manchester.
7066	Oct. 1913	* BRIDGER, ALEXANDER GUILLAN	85, Mora Road, Cricklewood, N (Middlesex).
4918	Oct. 1906	*¶ BRIDGER, ARTHUR EDWARD ..	Greywell, Winchfield, Hampshire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Dec. 1889	*BRIDGFORD, LEO APPLETON ..	65, King Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1910	*¶BRIDGEN, WILLIAM ERNEST ..	8, Worthy Lane, Winchester.
Oct. 1919	*BRIGG, JOHN HAGGAS	W.D. Land Agent, Cavalry Barracks Norwich.
Oct. 1907	*BRIGGS, ALFRED DENBIGH ..	3, Warwick House Street, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
Oct. 1920	*¶BRIGGS, GEORGE JAMES, JUNR.	"Allerton," Upper Tooting Park, S.W.17.
Feb. 1887	*BRIGGS, JOHN	36, Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, S.W.
Oct. 1908	*§BRIGHT, TOM SPENCER .. .	Tehidy Office, Camborne, Cornwall.
Nov. 1918	*BRIMMELL, WILLIAM LANGDON	17, Stoke Terrace, Devonport.
Oct. 1913	*BRISSENDEN, CHARLES COOPER	Butts, Cousley Wood, Wadhurst, Sussex.
Oct. 1913	*BRITTAIN, FRANK	11, Park Road, Chiswick, W. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1919	*BRITTENDEN, JAMES EDWARD..	44, Beechdale Road, S.W.2.
Nov. 1918	*BRITTON, BERNARD CHARLES ..	Glendale, Vesey Road, Wylde Green, near Birmingham.
Oct. 1912	*BROAD, FREDERIC ARTHUR ..	3, Prospect Place, Swansea, S. Wales.
Oct. 1912	*BROADHEAD, CHARLES ALFRED	
Oct. 1912	*BROCKELBANK, COLIN TURNER SEYMOUR	Elm Lodge, The Glebe, Blackheath, S.E.3.
Oct. 1913	*BRODIE, MATTHEW SCOTT.. ..	Burgh Surveyor's Office, Ayr, N.B.
Feb. 1906	*¶BROMLEY, ALAN.. . . .	Town Surveyor's Office, Slough, Bucks.
Feb. 1905	*BROMLEY, ROBERT CECIL	Homeleigh, Longlands Road, Sidcup, Kent.
Oct. 1920	*¶§BROOKS, JOHN THOMAS ..	39, Sebert Road, Forest Gate, E.7. (Essex).
Oct. 1899	*BROOKS, WILLIAM NATHANIEL..	Tillhayes, Iwerne Minster, Blandford, Dorset.
Nov. 1918	*BROOKSBANK, ROBERT	5, Alma Grove, Basford Park, Stoke- on-Trent.
Jan. 1884	BROWN, ALEXANDER	Home Farm, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*¶BROWN, ALFRED WILLOUGHBY HOPE	11, The Crescent, Barnes, S.W.13 (Surrey).
Feb. 1899	*¶BROWN ARTHUR FREDERICK ..	11, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1906	*¶§BROWN, CHARLES GEORGE ..	Launceston Lodge, Chorley Wood West, Herts.
Oct. 1913	*¶†BROWN, EDGAR OSWALD.. ..	92, Sidney Road, Southport, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	*¶BROWN, EDWARD JAMES.. ..	5, North Terrace, Cherryinton, Cam- bridge.
Oct. 1920	*BROWN, EDWARD WALTER WILLIAM	8, Torrington Park, N. Finchley, N.12 (Middlesex).

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5632	Oct. 1909	*BROWN, GEORGE MACDONALD ..	Okeford, Tring, Herts.
3966	Oct. 1902	*BROWN, JAMES CARTER	Harper-Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Shropshire.
3796	Oct. 1901	*BROWN, JOHN	Abingdon Street, Northampton.
6544	Oct. 1912	*BROWN, LEONARD JOHN	172, Ribblesdale Road, Streatham S.W.
5253	Feb. 1913	*BROWN, RICHARD CHARLES ..	34, Holyoake Walk, Ealing, W. (Middlesex).
3354	Oct. 1898	*BROWN, THOMAS, JUN.	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, Cumberland.
6177	Oct. 1911	*BROWN, THOMAS STANLEY ..	Dalkey, Ballbrook Avenue, Withington, Manchester.
5413	Oct. 1908	*BROWN, WILLIAM ALFRED	8, Brooklyn Cottages, Gunville, Carlisle, I. of W.
1410	Dec. 1887	*BROWN, WILLIAM EDWARD ..	Bude, Hyde Road, Watford, Herts, and 22, Savile Row, Regent Street, W.
2626	Feb. 1894	*BROWN, WILLIAM LOBIN TRANT	332, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
3650	Oct. 1900	*BROWNING, EGBERT GEORGE ..	89, Orford Road, Walthamstow, (Essex).
2656	Oct. 1894	*BRUCE, ALEXANDER DAVID ..	Elvetham Estate Office, Winchester, Hants.
6546	Oct. 1912	*BRUCE, REGINALD	59, Sutton Lane, Chiswick, W. (Middlesex).
8147	Oct. 1920	*BRUNT, FRANK, CAPT.	18, Abbey Road, Oxford.
4639	Oct. 1905	*BRUZAUD, SIDNEY JOHN	
3652	Oct. 1900	*BRYAN, ARTHUR	1, Broad Street Place, E.C.
5889	Oct. 1910	*BRYANS, MAURICE EDWARD ..	
7072	Oct. 1913	*BUCK, EDWARD MARTIN ..	29, Droitwich Road, Worcester.
944	May 1883	BUCKLAND, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	72, Clifden Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.
8007	Oct. 1919	*BUCKLEY, CYRIL HUGH	9, Tollington Place, N.4.
6517	Oct. 1912	*BUCKMASTER, HERBERT HAMBLETON	29, West Hill Road, S.W.
5890	Oct. 1910	*BUDGEN, WILLIAM HAROLD ..	118, Southampton Row, High Holborn, W.C.1.
3801	Oct. 1901	*BULL, THOMAS HENRY	London County Council, Architect's Department, S.W.
4640	Oct. 1905	*BULLOCK, BURNETT	Milburn House, Mitcham, Surrey.
8148	Oct. 1920	*BULSTRODE, CHARLES LEONARD	13, Stour Road, Christchurch, Hants.
6180	Oct. 1911	*BUMPSTEAD, ALBERT DENNIS ..	70, Heath Gardens, Twickenham, Middlesex.
5633	A. Oct. 1909 C.F. Dec. '19 A. May 1920	*BUNNY, JOSEPH	15, Grange Park, Ealing, W. (Middlesex).
4923	Oct. 1906	*BUNTING, ALFRED HENRY ..	14, Uplands Road, Stechford, Birmingham.
5634	Oct. 1909	*BURBIDGE, FREDERICK CHARLES	

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1906	*BURBIDGE, JOHN SAVILLE	36, Elm Road North, Prenton, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
Oct. 1911	*BURFORD, JAMES ALFRED HEATH	Surveyor's Office, Bromsgrove U.D.C., Worcestershire.
Oct. 1903	*BÜRGE, ARTHUR JOHN	428, Wandsworth Road, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*BÜRGE, GILBERT ALBAN	c/o Mr. Eyles of Messrs. Sinnott and Son, 12, Broad Street, Bristol.
Oct. 1910	*BÜRGE, ARTHUR	31, Parkfield Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
Nov. 1918	*BÜRITT, CECIL	3, Westbourne Road, Barnsbury, N.7.
Feb. 1906	*BÜRITT, HAROLD, M.SC. (Durham), N.D.A.	Woodside House, Witton Park, Co. Durham.
Oct. 1908	*BURN-CALLANDER, CUTHBERT ..	Sherborne, Warwick.
Nov. 1918	*BURNETT, ANDREW STUART ..	2, High Street, Southampton.
Oct. 1920	*BURNETT, DONALD	91, Ryelands Street, Hereford.
Oct. 1920	*BURNETT, WILLIAM JOHN FELIX	"Fairmead," Beaulieu Villas, Finsbury Park, N.4 (Middlesex).
Nov. 1918	*BURNSIDE, THOMAS LOCHHEAD	39, Cecil Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1913	*BURRELL, FRANK	"Moana," New Park Road, West Southbourne, Bournemouth, Hants.
Oct. 1909	*BÜRROWS, EDWARD CRAWFORD, MAJOR, M.C.	Messrs. Toplis & Harding, 28, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
Oct. 1897	*BÜRROWS, FRANK HERBERT ..	Little Tinton, Warehorne, near Ashford, Kent.
Oct. 1909	*BÜRROWS, P. CHAS.	Elmdene, Runnemedede Road, Egham, Surrey.
Oct. 1903	*BÜRSTOW, RALPH HENRY	46, Station Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
Oct. 1913	*BÜRST, DOUGLAS ALLAN	Croye Lodge, The Avenue, Andover, Hants.
Oct. 1920	*BÜRST, WALTER LESLIE	Penland, Steyning, Sussex.
Oct. 1920	*BÜRSTON, ERNEST	35, Byron Street, Patricroft, near Manchester.
Oct. 1904	*BÜRSTON, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	Valuation Dept., Inland Revenue, The Butts, Rochdale, Lancashire.
Oct. 1913	*BÜRSTON, WALTER WILLIAM ..	159, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Oct. 1911	*BURY, WILLIAM NEVILLE BROADBENT	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
Dec. 1887	*BUSS, FLEETWOOD GEORGE WILLIAM	4, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.
Oct. 1909	*BUTLER, REGINALD	Clyde House, 51, Romford Road, Stratford, E. (Essex).
Oct. 1907	*BUTLER, THOMAS LIONEL	8, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.
Oct. 1913	*BUTLIN, HENRY SELWYN	27, St. Johns Road, March, Cambridgeshire.

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5893	Oct. 1910	*BUTTERFIELD, HENRY AMBLER, MAJOR, A.M.I.C.E.	County Hall, W. Riding Surveyors' Dept., Wakefield, Yorkshire.
1160	May 1884	BUTTERWORTH, JOSIAH	Mansfield, Notts.
4926	Oct. 1906	*BUTTRICK, WALTER HAMMOND . .	Bank Chambers, 109, High Street, Scunthorpe, Lincs.
6551	Oct. 1912	*BYRON, EDMUND MOORE	c/o E. S. Cox, Esq., Beechlands, York.
7078	Oct. 1913	*BYWATERS, STEWART FRANK . .	Mayes Place, Warlingham, Surrey.
4927	Oct. 1906	*CALF, GEORGE STUART	Mill Lodge, Seaford, and c/o Stuart Calf and Co., Terminus Building, Seaford, Sussex.
5894	Oct. 1910	*CALLOW, CLAYTON HAROLD . .	47, Havelock Road, Hastings.
8153	Oct. 1920	*CALVERLEY, GEORGE	1, Cross Green Crescent, Leeds.
7081	Oct. 1913	*CAMERON, ALEXANDER CRAWFORD	34, Clarendon Street, Partick, Glasgow.
7082	Oct. 1913	*CAMERON, CHARLES GRANT . .	Brae Cottage, Hopeman, Morayshire.
8154	Oct. 1920	*CAMERON, DONALD	4, Lower Clarence Road, Norwich.
8008	Oct. 1919	*CAMERON, ROBERT	Argyll County Education Authority, Dunoon, Scotland.
3359	Oct. 1898	*CAMPBELL, CHARLES HOWARD . .	Land Office, Mombasa, B.E.A.
4928	Oct. 1906	*CAMPBELL, NICHOLAS PETERSON	100, Donore Avenue, South Circular Road, Dublin.
6552	Oct. 1912	*CANHAM, ERNEST REGINALD . .	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
7083	Oct. 1913	*CAPE, JAMES DUNCAN	County Buildings, Dunfermline.
5895	Oct. 1910	*CAPPER, WILLIAM	District Valuer's Office, Howland Place, Hanley, Staffs.
8155	Oct. 1920	*CARLESS, JAMES KINGDON . .	162, Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey.
5898	Oct. 1910	*CARLISLE, WILLIAM JOSEPH . .	Goodrest, Maurice Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
7084	Oct. 1913	*CARNABY, HAMMOND RIDLEY . .	W. Riding Surveyors' Department, County Hall, Wakefield.
8156	Oct. 1920	*CARPENTER, GEORGE THOMAS	"Parkwood," St. Swithuns Terrace, Lewes, Sussex.
5415	Oct. 1908	*CARPENTER, ROBERT HENRY . .	Wilton Grove, N. Bradley, Tring, bridge, Wilts.
3970	Oct. 1902	*CARR, ARTHUR BENTLEY	52, Golders Green Road, N.W. (Middlesex).
3360	Oct. 1898	*CARR, HERBERT FRANCIS	16, Alfred Street, Bath.
6186	Oct. 1911	*CARR, RANDLE WILLIAM, M.R.A.C.	

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*CARTER, GEORGE RALPHS	District Valuer's (County) Office, Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham.
Oct. 1905	*CARTER, JOHN EDWARD	38, Tierney Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
Oct. 1920	*CASELEY, JOHN REGINALD	299, Ewell Road, Surbiton, Surrey.
Oct. 1906	*CASS, ALEXANDER JAMES	46, Hardy Road, Westcombe Park, S.E.
Oct. 1907	*CASTELL, DOUGLAS CHARLES	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*CATCHPOLE, WILLIE DAVID	3, Crown Street, Bury St. Edmunds.
Oct. 1901	*CATLEUGH, WILLIAM DENZIL	14, Rosevine Road, Cottenham Park, West Wimbledon, S.W. (Surrey).
Feb. 1903	*CATON, THOMAS LINFIELD	Walter House, 418-422, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1920	*CATON, WILFRED ABRAHAM	30, Vicarage Gardens, Seven Kings, Essex.
Oct. 1912	*CATTLIN, OSMOND, A.M.I.C.E.	Deputy Borough Engineer, Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton, S.W.2.
Oct. 1913	*CHADWICK, SAMUEL MOORE	180, High Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
Jan. 1889	*CHALCRAFT, HENRY TERRELL	62, Bishopsgate, E.C.
Nov. 1918	*CHALLICE, JOHN	Sutherland House, Norfolk Square, W.2.
Feb. 1913	*CHALLIS, FRANK GORDON	c/o District Valuer, 3, Offa Street, Hereford.
Oct. 1909	*CHAMBERLAIN, BENJAMIN	"Pendennis," Sherwood Park Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1910	*CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES	45, Swanage Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Oct. 1905	*CHAMBERLAIN, HARRY SAMUEL	91, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, Hants.
Nov. 1918	*CHAMBERLAIN, REGINALD PERCY, CAPT., M.C.	23, Fosse Road Central, Leicester.
Oct. 1912	*CHAMBERLAIN, THOMAS CHANDLESS	Directorate of Lands, War Office, Charing Cross Buildings, Villiers Street, W.C.2.
Oct. 1920	*CHAMBERLAIN, WALTER ERNEST	119, Albion Road, Stoke Newington, N.
Oct. 1912	*CHAMBERS, HAROLD JOHN LAVENDER	c/o J. C. E. Robinson, Marsh Leys, Kempston, Beds.
Oct. 1913	*CHAMBERS, JOHN FRANCIS	4, Belgravia, Goole, Yorks.
Oct. 1893	*CHAMPION, GEORGE ERNEST	Redwall Farm, Linton, Kent.
Oct. 1907	*CHAMPION, WILLIAM HALL	Woodville, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.
Oct. 1909	*CHANT, ARTHUR GUY	35, Spencer Street, Carlisle.
Oct. 1915	*CHAPMAN, ALFRED	
Oct. 1912	*CHAPMAN, DONALD LE CRONIER	11, Upper Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
Oct. 1909	*CHAPMAN, JOHN FRANK	8, Hilton Avenue, North Finchley, N.12 (Middlesex).

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7796	Nov. 1918	*§CHAPMAN, OSCAR ALLEN, CAPT.	9, Victoria Mansions, Sumatra Road, West Hampstead, N.W.6.
6188	Oct. 1911	*¶CHAPMAN, RICHARD THWAITE, A.R.I.B.A.	Highrigg, Eastbourne Grove, Heaton Bolton, Lancashire.
1006	Dec. 1883	CHAPMAN, VAUGHAN GODFREY ST. JOHN	1, Laurel Road, Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts.
8160	Oct. 1920	*CHAPPELL, JOHN	45, Station Road, Reddish, Stockport.
4385	Oct. 1904	*CHAPPLE, JOHN GRADDON	59, Burnaby Gardens, Chiswick, (Middlesex).
7094	Oct. 1913	*CHARITY, FREDERICK WILLIAM	8, Hermitage Road, Richmond, Surrey.
5643	Oct. 1909	*CHARLES, JOHN ACHESON	82, Park Drive, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
3767	Feb. 1901	*CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Fruitlands, Eynsham, Oxon.
4931	Oct. 1906	*CHART, STEPHEN	Greenview, Mitcham, Surrey.
4145	Oct. 1903	*CHARTRES, FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES	Whitehall, Willingham, Beccles, Suffolk.
5644	Oct. 1909	*¶CHASEMORE, ALEC.	Ashleigh, Horsham, Sussex.
6557	Oct. 1912	*¶CHAWORTH-MUSTERS, JOHN NEVILLE	Annesley Park, Nottingham.
5658	Oct. 1912	*CHEESEWRIGHT, ERNEST	56, St. Kilda Road, West Ealing, (Middlesex).
6559	Oct. 1912	*CHEESEWRIGHT, FREDERICK CECIL	5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.
7096	Oct. 1912	*CHEESMAN, GEORGE	Housing Commission, Quebec House, Quebec Street, Leeds.
6566	Oct. 1912	*¶CHENNELS, ARTHUR JOHN	52, Langham Road, West Green, N. (Middlesex).
7097	Oct. 1913	*CHESTER, HENRY DIBBLE	
5131	Oct. 1907	*CHEW, PERCIVAL THOMAS	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Paddington, W.
4387	Oct. 1904	*CHEW, RICHARD, MAJOR	47, Cathcart Road, S. Kensington, S.W.10.
6189	Oct. 1911	*¶CHEYNE, ALEXANDER	County Surveyor's Office, Shire Hall, Durham.
5645	Oct. 1909	*CHILCOTT, ARTHUR SAMUEL FAIRWEATHER	10, Lonsdale Road, South Norwood, S.E. (Surrey).
2509	Nov. 1892	*CHILD, CHARLES	Slinfold, near Horsham, Sussex.
1526	Dec. 1888	*CHILD, EDMUND HERBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Middle Pavement, Nottingham.
4860	Feb. 1906	*CHILD, GEORGE MALCOLM	12, West Lodge Avenue, Acton, (Middlesex).
3208	Oct. 1897	*CHIPP, GEORGE	24, South Street, Greenwich, S.E.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1899	*CHURCH, GEOFFREY REDMORE ..	1, Welbeck Court, Addison Bridge Place, Kensington, W.14.
Oct. 1920	*CLACK, JOHN	"Woodthorpe," St. James Avenue, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.
Oct. 1911	*CLARK, ALEXANDER NEILSON ..	Architects Office, 21, Lombard Street, E.C.
Feb. 1903	*CLARK, CHARLES FOWLER ..	44A, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Oct. 1911	*CLARK, CHARLES WALTER ..	The Cottage, Meath Green, Horley Surrey.
Oct. 1905	*CLARK, CUTHBERT HARVEY ..	8, New Cavendish Street, W.
Oct. 1903	*CLARK, HERBERT	35, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
Oct. 1905	*CLARK, LOUIS VAN	c o F. Butcher, 7, Tressillan Crescent, St. Johns, S.E.
Feb. 1911	*CLARK, PHILIP LOCKHART ..	9, Palace Avenue, Llandaff, Cardiff.
Oct. 1912	*CLARK, ROBERT CHARLES ..	6, Richmond Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.
Oct. 1913	*CLARK, SIDNEY	45, Doughty Street, W.C.
Oct. 1913	*CLARK, WILLIAM CAMPBELL ..	Bothal, Morpeth, Northumberland.
Oct. 1912	*CLARK, WILLIAM ERNEST ..	Westholme, Heage Road, Ripley, Derbyshire.
Nov. 1918	*CLARK, WILLIAM GEORGE AUSTIN	24, Addiscombe Court Road, Croydon.
Oct. 1912	*CLARK, WILLIAM HENRY ..	The Limes, Kelvedon.
Oct. 1911	*CLARKE, FRANCIS ARCHIBALD ..	Hornsey, Scholes Lane, Prestwich, Manchester.
Oct. 1912	*CLARKE, FRANK HAROLD ..	Brentwood, Maple Grove, Prestwich, Manchester.
Oct. 1912	*CLARKE, JAMES ANDREW ..	354, Waterloo Road, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.
Oct. 1905	*CLARKE, PERCY CHRISTOPHER ..	Longthorpe, Peterborough.
Oct. 1913	*CLARKE, PERCY EDWARD ..	Reaseheath, Nantwich, Cheshire.
Oct. 1905	*CLARKE, THOMAS GUY	2, Palace Road, Llandaff, Glamorgan-shire.
Oct. 1913	*CLARKE, VINCENT COOPER ..	24, Midhurst Avenue, Muswell Hill, N. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1912	*CLARKE, WILLIAM ERNEST ..	
Oct. 1913	*CLARKE, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	Cressley Buildings, 18A, South Castle Street, Liverpool.
Oct. 1910	*CLARKSON, JOHN	74, Aberdour Road, Goodmayes, Essex.
Oct. 1912	*CLAYTON, JOSHUA	High Row Chambers, Darlington, Durham.
Feb. 1913	*CLEMENS, WILLIAM CECIL, A.M.I.C.E.	64, Downton Avenue, Streatham, S.W.2.
Oct. 1913	*CLEVELY, FRANK DAVIS ..	14, Douglas Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex.
Oct. 1913	*CLEWORTH, WILLIAM ARMINE ..	Bunbury, Tarporley, Cheshire.

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6569	Oct. 1912	* CLIFTON, CHARLES	6, Clifton Road, Brighton.
6196	Oct. 1911	*CLIPSON, SAMUEL	84, Melbourne Grove, East Dulwich S.E.22.
4738	Oct. 1905	* CLOSE, HUBERT JOHN	18, Sneath Avenue, Golder's Green Road, N.W. (Middlesex).
4932	Oct. 1906	*CLOUGH, HERBERT HEALEY	25, Fenton Street, Rochdale, Lancs.
7107	Oct. 1913	* CLOUGH, WILLIAM HOWE	8, Simonside Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
6570	Oct. 1912	*CLOWES, WILLIAM LEONARD	18, Salisbury Road, Plymouth.
7798	Nov. 1918	*COALES, HERBERT WALLIS, CAPT., M.C.	Engineer's Office, The Rookery, Erdington Road, Birmingham.
3680	Oct. 1900	*COBB, HENRY ALFRED WILLIAM	1, Nimrod Road, Streatham, S.W.
3211	Oct. 1897	*COBBE, HENRY ALEXANDER	The Gables, Bramford, near Ipswich.
7590	Oct. 1915	* COCHRAN, ANDREW McEWAN	18, Aitken Street, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
7108	Oct. 1913	*COCKERTON, ARTHUR EDMUND	County Council Offices, 23, New Street, Horsham, Sussex.
8010	Oct. 1919	* CODLING, ALFRED JOHN	483, Romford Road, Forest Gate, London (Essex).
8162	Oct. 1920	* COFFIN, BERTRAM GILBERT	45, Streatham Hill, S.W.
8011	Oct. 1919	* COGSWELL, DOUGLAS RUPERT	"Sunnicote," London Road, North End, Portsmouth.
6197	Oct. 1911	*COIGLEY, HAROLD RICHARD	15 & 16, Nassau Street, Mortimer Street, W.1.
3809	Oct. 1901	*COKER, HARRY REGINALD ELLIS	1, Hanover Street, Rye Lane, Peckham S.E.
3975	Oct. 1902	*COKER, RALPH HECTOR	c/o A. Edmunds & Co., Ltd., Conington Hill, Birmingham.
7799	Nov. 1918	* COLBECK, HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	14, Grange Road, Ealing, W.5 (Middlesex), and 14, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.2
7800	Nov. 1918	* COLE, FREDERICK WILLIAM	10, Dorlcote Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.18.
7110	Oct. 1913	* COLEMAN, CYRIL FRANK	1, Highbury Villas, Cotham, Bristol.
6133	Oct. 1907	*COLLARD, PERCY WILLIAM	Hayburn, Coombe Lane, Kingston Surrey.
5903	Oct. 1910	*COLLINS, ISAAC	The Hectorsage, Tunbridge, Kent.
5904	Oct. 1910	COLLINS, JAMES STANLEY	31, High Street, Guernsey, Channel Islands.
8012	Oct. 1919	*COLLINS, PHILIP HOWARD	69, Redington Road, N.W.3.
7111	Oct. 1913	*COLLINS, WILLIAM RICHARD	Council Offices, Ham, Surrey.
6573	Oct. 1912	* COLLIVER, ARTHUR HENRY	Bukda, Tanganyika Territory, Africa.
4150	Oct. 1903	*COLLYER, CHARLES ALEXANDER STEWART	Toddington, Winchcombe, Glos.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
May 1890	*COLLYER, DANIEL WILLIAM ..	34, Miller Arcade, Preston, Lancashire.
Oct. 1904	* COMMANDER, CHARLES CURTIS..	Land Agent's Office, G.E.R., Liverpool Street Station, E.C.
Feb. 1909	* CONQUEST, CLAUDE DUNCOMBE..	1, Brunel Terrace, Derby Road, Nottingham.
Oct. 1909	*CONRAN, WILLIAM ADAM BASTARD	Woolston, Loddiswell, South Devon.
Oct. 1911	CONDER, ALFRED ROWLAND ..	42, Cecile Road, Crouch End, N.S. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1907	* CONWAY, FREDERICK JAMES KELSHAW	3/4, Market Place, Crewe.
Oct. 1899	* COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR	Leacroft, 3, St. Edmund's Road, Ipswich.
Oct. 1900	*COOK, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	City Engineer's Office, Oxford.
Nov. 1918	*COOK, SAUNDERSON SAUNDER ..	Wynnstay, Meadow Road, Loughton, Essex.
Oct. 1897	*COOKE, FREDERICK ROPER ..	4, Quex Road, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
Oct. 1900	* COOKE-YARBOROUGH, ORFEUR FREDERIC	Wensley House, Leyburn, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1907	*COOPER, BERTIE	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Paddington, W.
Oct. 1904	* COOPER, CECIL FRANCIS ADRIAN	Wootton, Northampton.
Feb. 1913	* COOPER, FRANCIS WILLIAM ..	3, Wrightington Street, Wigan.
Oct. 1911	* COPE, REGINALD, CAPT., R.E. ..	c/o A. Rutter Sons & Co., 30, Abbey-gage, Bury St. Edmund's.
Oct. 1898	* COPE, WILLIAM GEORGE	6, Old Quebec Street, Marble Arch, W.
Oct. 1911	* CORBETT, WILLIAM	28, Arlington Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1904	*CORBLE, ARCHIBALD HARRISON..	21, Fitz-John Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3.
Oct. 1905	* CORFIELD, ARTHUR KING	1, Windsor Avenue, New Longton, near Preston, Lancs.
Oct. 1919	* CORK, RONALD JOHN	21, Gap Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19 (Surrey).
Oct. 1911	*CORNELL, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	c/o Messrs. Palmer & Turner, Architects and Surveyors, Hong Kong.
Oct. 1903	*CORNWELL, WILLIAM JAMES ..	5, Douglas Street, Vickerstown, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
Nov. 1918	* COSSINS, CHARLES GEORGE ..	42, Torridon Road, Catford, S.E.6.
Oct. 1904	*COTCHING, GEORGE FREDERICK..	26, Chapel Road, Worthing, Sussex.
Oct. 1903	*COTTAM, HARRY, A.M.I.C.E. ..	Engineer's Office, Fylde Water Board Barnacre, near Garstang, Lancashire.
Oct. 1913	* COTTAM, HARRY	15, Priory Avenue, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Oct. 1913	* COUCHER, ALFRED EDWIN RENESON	51, Butler Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.
Oct. 1911	*COULDREY, HERBERT MILL ..	Sumniva, Paignton, Devon.

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7803	Nov. 1918	*COULSON, ERIC JAMES	34, Abbots Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham.
6204	Oct. 1911	*COULTHARD, JOSEPH	Abbagarth, Osbaldwick, York.
7115	Oct. 1913	*COUNSELL, WILLIAM ANDERSON	Union Valuer's Office, 160, Walker Street, Preston, Lancs.
4070	Oct. 1902	*¶COURTNAY, CHARLES PHILIP ..	11, Abbotshall Road, Catford, S.E.
6575	Oct. 1912	*COUSINS, WALTER HORACE ..	Eastover, Bridgwater.
5421	Oct. 1908	*COVENTRY, BERNARD SETON ..	Burgate Manor, Fordingbridge, Ham
7591	Oct. 1915	*¶COVER, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	3, Free School Lane, Rochester, Kent.
5422	Oct. 1908	*¶COVERNTON, CHRISTOPHER ALAN	District Engineer's Office, S. Africa Rlys., Relaying, Dundee, Nat Africa.
2946	Oct. 1895	*COWELL, HERBERT LEE	Central Chambers, Newquay, Cornwall.
8163	Oct. 1920	*¶COWLEY, ERNEST ROBERT ..	13, Agamemnon Road, West Hamstead, N.W.6.
4658	Oct. 1905	*¶COWLEY, HERBERT REGINALD ..	24, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
747	Feb. 1882	COWPER, RICHARD WILLIAM ..	81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
4659	Oct. 1905	*¶COX, DOUGLAS HAROLD	Wakefield, Torrington Park, North Finchley, N. (Middlesex).
6577	Oct. 1912	*COX, GORDON WILKINSON	Kinbrae, Chelston, Torquay, Devon.
6205	Oct. 1911	*COX, NORMAN WILKINSON	307, Goldhawk Road, W.12.
2573	Oct. 1893	*COX, REGINALD JOHN	20, Preston Street, Brighton.
4333	Oct. 1906	*COX, VICTOR JENNINGS	Alfriston, Hadley Road, New Barn Herts.
7805	Nov. 1918	*COX, WILLIAM DOUGLAS	42, Southfield Road, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.
5137	Oct. 1907	*¶CRABB, ARTHUR HORACE	17, Kimberley Road, Richmond Road, Leytonstone, E.11 (Essex).
6578	Oct. 1912	*CRAGG, WALTER	13, Clifton Avenue, Altrincham, Cheshire.
6207	Oct. 1911	*CRAIG, ANDREW, JUN.	Ryesholm, Dalry, Ayrshire.
7882	Nov. 1916	*¶CRAIG, JOSEPH HUGH	2, Howard Street, Belfast.
5572	Feb. 1909	*¶CRANFIELD, GUY WILLIAM, MAJOR, M.B.E.	Bramley House, Enfield, Middlesex.
8164	Oct. 1920	*¶CRAWFORD, JAMES JACK	Rock View, Dumbarton.
2661	Oct. 1894	*CREGEEN, HUGH STOWELL, A.M.I.C.E.	Engineer's Department, South Eastern and Chatham Railway, London Bridge Station, S.E.
615	Mar. 1881	CRESWELL, JOHN THEODORE ROSS	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
7117	Oct. 1913	*¶CRICHTON, JAMES STUART ..	52, Elderslie Street, Glasgow.
4954	Oct. 1906	*CRIMES, FREDERIC CHARLES ..	Kidsgrove U.D.C., Surveyor's Office, Kidsgrove, Staffs.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1899	*CROOK, HOLLIS AUGUSTUS..	311, Kentish Town Road, N.W.
Oct. 1920	*CROSBY, ARTHUR BENSON ..	65, Chesham New Road, Bury.
Oct. 1906	*CROSS, CLEMENT	18, Walbrook, E.C.
Oct. 1912	*CROSS, CYRIL JOHN	Mayfield, Kirkham, Lancs.
Oct. 1906	*CROSS, PEMBROKE HENRY COCKAYNE	The Poplars, East Cosham, Hants.
Oct. 1909	*CROSSLEY, THOMAS EDGAR ..	Engineers' Dept., Great Southern Railway, Beunos Aires, Argentine, S. America.
Oct. 1913	*CROSSLEY, VERNON	61, Hollingworth Road, Littleborough, near Manchester, Lancashire.
Nov. 1918	*CROUCH, GEOFFREY THOMAS ..	Bruton Lodge, Castle Avenue, Hale End, Chingford, E.4. (Essex).
Oct. 1913	*CROUCH, GERALD LINFORD ..	c/o Dept. of Reconstruction of E. Macedonia, 70, Rue Reine Olga, Salonika.
Oct. 1904	*CROWLEY, WALTER ST. LEGER ..	32, Hall Place, Spalding, Lines.
Oct. 1911	*CRUMP, THOMAS GRAHAM..	1, Addiscombe Road, East Croydon, Surrey.
Oct. 1911	*CRUNDALL, WILLIAM HENRY ..	c/o Standard Bank, Nairobi, B. E. Africa.
Feb. 1910	*CUBITT, ERNEST JAMES ..	28, Niton Street, Fulham Palace Road, S.W.
Oct. 1904	*CUBITT, HORACE WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A.	7, New Square, Carey Street, W.C.
Oct. 1920	*CULLEN, ALEXANDER	14, Hamilton Park Terrace, Glasgow, W.
Nov. 1918	*CULLINGTON, STANLEY CYRIL..	85, Farrant Avenue, Wood Green, N.22 (Middlesex).
Oct. 1906	*CULME-SEYMOUR, ARTHUR GRANVILLE	Glenville, Bitterne, Hants.
Oct. 1920	*CUMBERLAND, STEPHEN	Surveyor's Department, County Hall, Wakefield.
Oct. 1920	*CUNNAH, GEORGE OSBORNE	"Broomleigh," Westfield Lane, Mansfield.
Oct. 1907	*CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM FRED: ERICK	Newstead, Southwood Road, New Eltham, S.E.9.
Oct. 1913	*CURRALL, EDWARD PERCY..	c/o Britannia Tube Co., Ltd., Glover Street, Birmingham.
Oct. 1912	*CURTIS, FREDERICK JOHN ..	64, Hillier Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*CURTISS, EDWARD HERBERT ..	Valuation Office, 111-113, Great Portland Street, W.
Oct. 1897	*CUSHEN, CHARLES OSMON ..	Down Cottage, Cliff End, Purley, Surrey.

Dip. No.	Date of Elect on.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address
4398	Oct. 1904	*CUTLER, FRANK SYDNEY	Borough Surveyor's Dept., Town Hall, Marlborough, Wilts.
7593	Oct. 1915	*CUTMORE, HENRY JAMES	76, Rosebank Avenue, Harrow.
5650	Oct. 1909	*CUTTS, EDWARD JAMES	Rosebank, Homersham Road, Norbiton, Surrey.
5429	Oct. 1908	*DABBS, DOUGLAS WILLIAM	74, Stamford Hill, N.
6586	Oct. 1912	*DABORN, ALWYNE VICTOR	103, Malden Road, New Malden, Surrey.
3156	Feb. 1897	*DAFFORN, GEORGE BERTIE	25, High Street, Wimbledon Common, S.W. (Surrey).
3815	Oct. 1901	*DALE, EDWARD SYDNEY WILSON	c/o Messrs. Simmons & Co., Basingstoke, Hants.
6445	Feb. 1912	*DALLEY, REGINALD ARTHUR	The Cedars, Kidderminster, Worcestershire.
8169	Oct. 1920	*DALTON, HERBERT BATES	82, Westcotes Drive, Leicester.
3369	Oct. 1898	*DANCASTER, ARTHUR	14, Tregonwell Road, Bournemouth.
7123	Oct. 1913	*DANIELS, REGINALD ARTHUR	The Birches, Mile End Road, Norwiche.
7808	Nov. 1918	*DARBY, NICHOLAS HENRY NELSON	Elm Villa, Courtenay Road, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.
4156	Oct. 1903	*DARLEY, ROBERT BRADSHAW, CAPT.	50, The Avenue, Ealing West, W. (Middlesex).
5908	Oct. 1910	*DARLING, JOHN	25, Pitcullen Terrace, Perth.
5325	Feb. 1910	*DARNELL, CHARLES TILLEY	The Gables, Blaby, near Leicester.
7594	Oct. 1915	*DARTNALL, ERNEST VICTOR	Forest House, High Stone, Leytonstone, Essex.
6212	Oct. 1911	*DARTNALL, JAMES AMBROSE	Forest House, High Stone, Leytonstone, Essex.
5652	Oct. 1909	*DASH, ROYDON ENGLEFIELD ASHFORD	Ardmay Hotel, Surbiton, Surrey.
4400	Oct. 1904	*DAVENPORT, GILBERT CAPELL	Damerham, Salisbury.
4665	Oct. 1905	*DAVENPORT, HERBERT	75, Rectory Grove, Clapham, S.W.
6589	Oct. 1912	*DAVEY, EDWIN CLISSOLD	42, Redbourne Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N. (Middlesex).
2574	Oct. 1893	*DAVID, GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
6590	Oct. 1912	*DAVIDSON, GEORGE SPENCE, D.S.C.	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midlothian.
3219	Oct. 1897	*DAVIDSON, RICHARD BRUCE	10, Hardshaw Street, St. Helen's, Lancashire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1911	*¶ DAVIES, ALBERT GEORGE.. ..	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
Oct. 1919	* DAVIES, ARTHUR.. .. .	1, St. George's Road, Hampstead, N.W.6.
Oct. 1919	*¶ DAVIES, BENJAMIN PRICE.. ..	"Bryn Awel," Ystrad Mynach, near Cardiff.
Nov. 1918	* DAVIES, DAVID WALTER	Goyallt, Llangeitho, Cardiganshire.
Oct. 1907	*¶ DAVIES, EDWARD OWEN	"Dudbrook," Romford Road, Forest Gate, E. (Essex).
Oct. 1907	*¶ DAVIES, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	High Street, Thornbury, Gloucestershire.
Oct. 1912	* DAVIES, HARRY TUDOR	"The Glen," Little Brickhill, Bucks.
Oct. 1913	*¶ DAVIES, HERBERT BYRON	Paris House, West Street, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire.
Oct. 1920	*¶ DAVIES, JOHN LEWIS	Ash Grove, Merthyr-mawr Road, Bridgend, Glam.
Oct. 1912	*¶ DAVIES, JOHN LLEWELLYN.. ..	Town Planning Dept., Council Offices, Barry, Glam.
Oct. 1920	*¶ DAVIES, JOHN RICHARD	Avondale, Tewkesbury, Glos.
Oct. 1903	*¶ DAVIES, LEONARD OWEN	11, Freeland Road, Ealing, W. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1912	* DAVIES, PHILIP ISAAC	The Croft, Victoria, Mon.
Oct. 1920	*¶ DAVIES, SIDNEY	1, Soham Villas, Amblecote, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
Oct. 1919	* DAVIES, THOMAS WALTER	877, High Road, Tottenham, N. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1907	*¶ † DAVIES, WILLIAM GWYNNE BATCHELOR	39, Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts.
Oct. 1908	* DAVIS, ARTHUR JAMES	The Cottage, Croft Lane, Letchworth, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1915	*¶ DAVIS, FRANCIS ROBERT EDWARD	9, St. Mary Abbotts Terrace, Kensington, W.14.
Nov. 1918	* DAVIS, THOMAS HENRY CLIFFORD	Glyndwr, Cornwall Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1910	*¶ DAVIS, WILLIAM ARTHUR.. ..	52, Park Street, Beeston, Nottingham.
Oct. 1913	*¶ DAVIS, WILLIAM WINWOOD	97, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham, S.W.
Oct. 1910	* DAVISON, LOUIS JAMES	c/o Messrs. Ellis and Palmer, East Grinstead, Sussex.
Oct. 1912	* DAVISON, PERCY	Estate Office, Wenvoe, nr. Cardiff.
Oct. 1901	* DAVY, CLIFTON ROBERT	The Outer Temple, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1912	* DAW, EDMUND NORMAN	14, Roseberg Gardens, Crouch End, N. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1902	* DAWKINS, ALBERT JAMES	43, Howard's Lane, Putney, S.W.5.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6214	Oct. 1911	*DAWSON, ERIC JAMES	P.W.D., Salisbury, Rhodesia.
7127	Oct. 1913	*¶DAWSON, ERNEST	49, Deansgate, Manchester.
8173	Oct. 1920	*DAWSON, JOSEPH ARTHUR	7, Park Road South, Birkenhead.
7128	Oct. 1913	*DAY, CYRIL WALTER	Victoria Buildings, Alfreton, Derbyshire.
8174	Oct. 1920	*¶DAY, JOHN HANKS	18, Middle Row, High Street, Maidstone.
5149	Oct. 1907	*DAY, JOSEPH REYNOLDS	Thorpe Coombe, Forest Road, Walthamstow, E. (Essex).
8017	Oct. 1919	*DAY, STANLEY ERNEST	28, Denbigh Street, Warwick Square, S.W.
7129	Oct. 1913	*¶DAY, STANLEY LEWIS	Shandon, Furze Hill, Boreham Wood, Herts.
7883	Nov. 1916	*¶DEACON, EDWIN THOMAS	c/o C. F. Taylor, Horley, Surrey.
5913	Oct. 1910	*¶DEAKIN, FRANCIS HENRY	243, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
8175	Oct. 1920	*DEAN, NOEL	The Nook, Worcester Road, Clerkenwell, nr. Stourbridge.
6600	Oct. 1912	*DEAN, SAM	Council Offices, Hipperholme, Halifax.
6602	Oct. 1912	*¶DEWHIRST, CHARLES LESLIE	Town Hall, Durham.
6603	Oct. 1912	*¶DEWHURST, THOMAS HERBERT	23, Symonds Road, Preston, Lancs.
5654	Oct. 1909	*DICKIE, ALBERT GEORGE	30, Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, S.W.
7131	Oct. 1913	*¶DICKIN, EDWARD LYNDUP	4, Beacon Road, Herne Bay, Kent.
3534	Oct. 1899	*DICKINSON, JAMES MURGATROYD	14, Church Road, Ashford, Kent.
6604	Oct. 1912	*DICKINSON, WILLIAM GREEN-HALGH	St. Werburgh Chambers, Chester.
7132	Oct. 1913	*¶DICKSON, DUNCAN PETER	The Brambles, Orche Hill Avenue, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.
6218	Oct. 1911	*DICKSON, REGINALD HERBERT BRUCE	Hoboken, Umbali, S. Rhodesia, Africa.
4405	Oct. 1904	*DIXON, FRANCIS EVELYN	Homeleigh, River Avenue, Palmers Green, N.13 (Middlesex).
7684	Nov. 1916	*¶DOBSON, WILLIAM	47, Raeberry Street, Glasgow.
7133	Oct. 1913	*¶DOCHERTY, JOHN, JUN.	Inland Revenue Office, Adelaide Street, Swansea.
6605	Oct. 1912	*¶DOCKING, CARLTON WILLIAM	"Roslyn," Barclay Road, Croydon.
8176	Oct. 1920	*¶DOCKRILL, ARTHUR DAVID	Broadlands, Newport, Isle of Wight.
6219	Oct. 1911	*DOCKSEY, SYDNEY BATEMAN	175, Highgate, Heaton, Bradford, Yorks.
7135	Oct. 1913	*DODDS, PERCY	19, Harcourt Street, Heworth, Yorks.
5915	Oct. 1910	*DODGSHON, EDMUND CHARLES	99, St. James's Road, Wandsworth, Common, S.W.
7136	Oct. 1913	*¶DONALDSON, JAMES	Athol Cottage, West Kilbride, Ayrshire.
5656	Oct. 1909	*¶DONGER, WILLIAM JAMES	Westgate Chambers, Winchester.
811	Nov. 1918	*DONN, ALBERT	32B, Maida Vale, W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1897	*DOUGLAS, BERNARD MOXON ..	Fairway, Crofton Cliffs, Lee-on-Solent, Hants.
Oct. 1910	*¶DOUGLAS, NORMAN	123, Oxford Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, Yorks.
Oct. 1913	*¶DOUGLAS, ROBERT CRAWFORD ..	121, Greenhead Street, Greenhead, Glasgow.
Oct. 1920	*¶DOVE, JAMES FAITH	20, Burlington Place, Eastbourne.
Oct. 1913	*DOW, JOHN ARMOUR	Tregothnan, Truro, Cornwall.
Oct. 1911	*DOW, WALTER JAMES.. ..	"Marazion," Eastwick, Great Bookham, Surrey.
Oct. 1920	*¶DOWNER, GEORGE COLLINS ..	74, Heathfield Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
Oct. 1912	*¶DOYLE, GRAHAM	c/o Mr. Doyle, The Glen, Saltford, nr. Bath.
Oct. 1902	*¶DRAKE, FRANK ARTHUR	39, Alfred Place West, South Kensington Station, S.W.
Nov. 1918	*DRAPER, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	22, Greenfield Road, Old Town, Eastbourne.
Oct. 1909	*DREW, JOHN DENYS	24, East Southernhay, Exeter.
Oct. 1913	*§DREW, SYDNEY VERNON	43, Fontarabia Road, Clapham Junction, S.W.11.
Oct. 1912	*DREWRY, GEORGE HAYWARD ..	Hargate Hall, Millers Dale, Buxton, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1911	*DRING, CECIL	21, Tynemouth Road, S. Tottenham, N.15 (Middlesex).
Oct. 1917	*¶DRIVER, ELLIS SAMUEL	Estate Office, L.S.W.Rly., Waterloo Station, S.E.1.
Oct. 1901	*¶DRIVER, JOHN ROBERT FARRANT	5, Acacia Road, Leamington Spa.
Oct. 1919	*¶DRURY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER..	66, West Street, Harrow, Middlesex.
Oct. 1906	*DUCK, GEORGE FRANCIS	Estate Office, Station Approach, Gerard's Cross, Bucks.
Oct. 1912	*DUCKWORTH, WILLIAM HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer's Office, Chelmsford, Essex.
Oct. 1909	*¶DUKE, AUGUSTUS BARNABY CYRIL.. ..	"Maen," Dorchester.
Oct. 1908	*¶DUKE, HENRY EDWARD	"Maen," Dorchester.
Oct. 1914	*¶DUKE-WILLIAMS, RONALD, CAPT.	Dalmahoy Estate Office, Kirknewton, Midlothian.
Oct. 1912	*DUNBAVAND, EUSTACE	Hutton Avenue, West Hartlepool, Durham.
Oct. 1913	*DUNCAN, HARRY.. ..	Greenhead, Stanley, Perthshire.
Oct. 1906	*DUNLOP, CHARLES JOHN, M.R.I.A.I.	18, Ely Place, Dublin.
Nov. 1918	*DUNN, JOHN WILLIAM	231, Langside Road, Glasgow.
Oct. 1905	*DUNN, WILLIAM, JUN.	Hinton Farm, Twyford, Berks.
Oct. 1919	*¶DUNNAGE, GERALD ECKETT ..	50, The Manor House, Marylebone Road, N.W.

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8020	Oct. 1919	*¶DUNSTER, HENRY FRANK	11, Brigham Road, Reading.
3624	Feb. 1900	*¶DUNT, JOHN HARLOW.. ..	Trelawne, Arragon Gardens, Streatham S.W.
5151	Oct. 1907	*DURANT, FREDERICK HENRY ..	"Maisonette," Martello Road, Walton-on-Naze, Essex.
5439	Oct. 1908	*DURDEN, STANLEY JOHN	202, Melfort Road, Thornton Heath Surrey.
6223	Oct. 1911	*DUTCH, ROBERT VICTOR.. ..	48, Teignmouth Road, Cricklewood N.W. (Middlesex).
5440	Oct. 1908	*¶§DUTTON, JOSEPH	"Comerford," 32, Park Lane, Wallington, Surrey.
6619	Oct. 1912	*§DYER, FRANK	35, Dudley Road, Whalley Range Manchester.
5861	Oct. 1909	*DYER, FREDERICK	Davyhall Chambers, Davygate, York.
5917	Oct. 1910	*¶DYER, WILLIAM FANSTONE ..	17, Montpelier Road, Blackheath, S.E. and c/o Dyer, Son, and Hilton Blackheath, S.E.
6224	Oct. 1911	*EADE, CHRISTOPHER AYLMEY..	Branson House, Darlington.
6613	Oct. 1912	*¶EAGLES, WILLIAM ANDREW ..	Hayden House, Avenue Road, Haverhamstanton, Norfolk.
5441	Oct. 1908	*¶EAMER, ALFRED STANLEY.. ..	c/o Douglas Young & Co., 51, Colman Street, E.C.2.
5862	Oct. 1909	*¶EAMES, LEIGH FAIRFAX	Nakuru, British East Africa.
2578	Oct. 1893	*¶§EASTON, WALTER JOHN	82, Twyford Avenue, Acton Hill, (Middlesex).
3822	Oct. 1901	*EASTWOOD, CHARLES WILLIAM..	57, Parkgate Road, Chester.
6614	Oct. 1912	*EATON, GEORGE MORLEY	The Summit, Burton Road, Derby.
5152	Oct. 1907	*EATON, ROWLAND WYNNE.. ..	Central Buildings, North John Street Liverpool.
6110	Feb. 1911	*¶ECCLESHALL, GEORGE BENNETT	34, Bradford Terrace, Worsley Road Farnworth, Lancashire.
5919	Oct. 1910	*¶§EDEN, FREDERICK STEWART ..	5, Hampton Road, Chorlton-on-Medley Hardy, Manchester.
3823	Oct. 1901	*EDGINGTON, WALTER, B.A. (Oxon.)	
7143	Oct. 1913	*EDGSON, WALTER STANLEY	Hillier & Parker, 99, Regent Street W.1.
8179	Oct. 1920	*EDWARDS, DAVID EDWARD	9, Talbot Road, Wrexham.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*EDWARDS, EUSTACE HERBERT ..	4, Crow Tree Lane, Daisy Hill, Bradford, Yorks.
Nov. 1918	*EDWARDS, GEORGE FRANK ..	Small Holdings and Land Settlement Dept., Shirehall, Gloucester.
Oct. 1911	*EDWARDS, LANCELOT REGINALD	Glen Lyn, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
Oct. 1911	*EDWARDS, ROBERT, CAPT. ..	Beech Hill Park, Waltham Abbey, Essex.
Oct. 1904	*EDWARDS, SPENCER	160, Richmond Road, Cardiff.
Oct. 1910	*EDWARDS, THOMAS HENRY ..	248, London Road, West Croydon, Surrey.
Oct. 1903	*EGREMONT, JOHN	Kingston House, Northlands Road, Southampton.
Oct. 1893	*ELGAR, WALTER ROBINSON ..	Hillside, Sittingbourne, Kent.
Feb. 1913	*ELKINGTON, CHRISTOPHER GARRETT	Barnt Green, near Birmingham.
Oct. 1913	*ELKINS, CHARLES HENRY ..	4A, Jewry Street, Winchester, Hants.
Oct. 1911	*ELLAM, GEOFFREY WALTER ..	5, Cavendish Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	*ELLIOTT, AUSTIN HOOTON, A.M.I.C.E.	Surveyor to the Urban District Council, Carlton, Nottinghamshire.
Oct. 1912	*ELLIOTT, BERNARD	12, The Carfax, Horsham, Sussex.
Oct. 1920	*ELLIOTT, CHARLES PYNSENT ..	Sparken House, Worksop, Notts.
Oct. 1901	*ELLIS, ARTHUR ORANGE	
Oct. 1913	*ELLIS, CLIFFORD BARTLETT ..	28, Chertsey Street, Guildford, Surrey.
Oct. 1907	*ELLIS, GEORGE EDWARD	"Penkridge," Chesham, Bucks.
Oct. 1920	*ELLIS, KENNETH MALCOLM ..	"Westview," Skirlaugh, Hull, Yorks.
Oct. 1912	*ELLIS, THOMAS GWYNNE	35, Wingfield Road, Trowbridge.
Oct. 1911	*ELLIS, WILFRID SPENCER	c/o Messrs. Rumball & Edwards, St. Albans, Herts.
Oct. 1904	*ELLYATT, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	White Croft, East Dulwich Grove, S.E.
Oct. 1906	*ELMES, FREDERICK LANSELL ..	Southolm, Knighton Road, Leicester.
Oct. 1912	*ELPHICK, RICHARD	4, Palace Mansions, Muswell Hill, N. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1919	*ELSE, CHARLES GLOSSOP	Park Lodge, Fritchley, near Derby.
Nov. 1918	*ELWELL, ERIC REGINALD	Redlands, Bushwood, Leytonstone, E.11 (Essex).
Feb. 1912	*EMERY, GEORGE MONTAGU	49, Elmwood Road, Herne Hill, S.E.24.
Oct. 1912	*ENGLISH, ARTHUR HERBERT	138, Fairfax Road, Hornsey, N. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1910	*ENGLISH, HARRY EDWIN	78, Victoria Park Road, South Hackney, N.E.
Oct. 1905	*ENGLISH, HENRY CECIL	P.O. Box 3980, Johannesburg.
Oct. 1913	*ENTWISTLE, THOMAS	Hazelwood, Temple Drive, Swinton, Manchester.

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4585	Feb. 1905	*ERMIRICH, HENRY	43, Beatrice Avenue, Norbury, S.W. (Surrey).
8022	Oct. 1919	*ESBESTER, ERNEST HENRY ..	City Valuer's Office, The Exchange, Bristol.
5827	Feb. 1910	*[ESCOLME, JOHN	56, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
4162	Oct. 1903	*EVANS, CHARLES STOKES EATON	Petwood Estate Office, Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire.
6620	Oct. 1912	*[EVANS, DAVID	Rose Hill, Gorsgoch, Llanybydder, Cardiganshire.
6621	Oct. 1912	*[EVANS, ERNEST	32, Central Drive, Blackpool.
5156	Oct. 1907	*EVANS, HENRY MONTAGUE ..	City Engineer's Department, City Hall, Cardiff.
7816	Nov. 1918	*EVANS, JOHN EDGAR VAUGHAN	30, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
6623	Oct. 1912	*[EVANS, JOHN WILLIAMS PERCIVAL	Valuation Office, I.R., 7, King Street, Carmarthen.
6233	Oct. 1911	*EVANS, PHILIP	Llynside, Tirlemont Road, S. Croydon.
3677	Oct. 1900	*EVANS, RUPERT MAURICE.. ..	Bank House, Stafford.
6624	Oct. 1912	*EVANS, SAMUEL BOWLIE	109, St. Helen's Avenue, Swansea.
8182	Oct. 1920	*[EVANS, SIMON	Glyn-Awen, St. Mary's Terrace, Cardigan.
8183	Oct. 1920	*[EVANS, THOMAS JOHN	Tymaen, Porthcawl, Glam.
8184	Oct. 1920	*[EVANS, WILLIAM KENNETH ..	Rohilla Cottage, Brewery Road, Hoking, Woking, Surrey.
8185	Oct. 1920	*[EVANS, WILLIAM MAURICE ..	"Parkdale," Berriew Road, Welspool.
4413	Oct. 1904	*EVERARD, BERNARD	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
2516	Nov. 1892	*EVERETT, ARTHUR SHERMAN ..	14, Victoria Street, S.W.
8023	Oct. 1919	*[EVERSHED, ARTHUR EDWARD ..	The Crest, Aldershot Road, Guildford.
8024	Oct. 1919	*[EVERSHED, WILFRID LEONARD ARMITAGE	133, High Street, Guildford.
7817	Nov. 1918	*EXLEY-FISHER, THOMAS	Glenroyd, Dymond Road, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire.
6625	Oct. 1912	*FAIRCLOUGH, VINCENT	The Gables, Leigh, Lancs.
4679	Oct. 1905	*FAIRWEATHER, NORMAN BLUMER	40, Christchurch Road, Streatham E.S.W.
5446	Oct. 1908	FALKNER, FRANK NINUS	7, Hill's Place, Oxford Circus, W.1.
5436	Oct. 1912	*FALKNER, JOHN WILLIAM.. ..	c/o 11, Elmwood Road, Croydon, Surrey.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1919	*¶ FARNSWORTH, WILLIAM CHARLES	c/o Messrs. Berry Brothers & Bagshaw, Kettering.
Oct. 1904	*FARTHING, CHARLES HAROLD ..	6, Station Yard, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Oct. 1904	*FARWELL, EVELYN WOOD	Lord Hylton's Estate, Kilmerston, near Bath, Somersetshire.
Nov. 1918	*¶ FAULKNER, JOHN BRAFIELD ..	28, Springwell Avenue, Harlesden, N.W. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1911	*FAULKNER, JOHN DENNIS.. ..	c/o W. Brown & Co., Land Agents, Tring.
Oct. 1919	*FAWCETT, ARTHUR JOSEPH ..	80, Woodland Rise, Muswell Hill, N.10. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1911	*¶ FAWCETT, KENNETH MORTIMER	26, Albion Street, Leeds.
Oct. 1919	*¶ FAYERS, HARRY	26, Cassio Road, Watford, Herts.
Oct. 1903	*FENNING, JOHN HENRY	8, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
Oct. 1912	*FENTON, FRANK	209, Claremont Terrace, New Line, Greengates, Bradford, Yorks.
Oct. 1912	*FERGUSON, WILLIAM HARVEY ..	36, Arthur Street, Belfast.
Feb. 1907	*FERNEY, GERALD COLSTON ..	34A, Concy Street, York.
Oct. 1901	*FIELD, LEONARD MARTIN	20, Linden Grove, Gosport, Hants.
Oct. 1910	*FIELD, VICTOR	Whitehall, Longbridge Road, Barking Essex.
Feb. 1908	*FIELDING, ARTHUR EDWARD BRUCE	Littlethorpe Manor, Ripon, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1908	*FIELDING, KENNETH HUBERT ..	51, London Street, Norwich.
Oct. 1905	*FIFE, JAMES DONALD.. .. .	3, Ailsa Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
Oct. 1920	*¶ FIFIELD, CECIL STANLEY WILLIAM	Elmhurst, Forest View, Chingford, Essex.
Oct. 1920	*FIFIELD, HAFFORD EDWIN ..	192, Trinity Road, Birchfields, Birmingham.
Oct. 1894	*FINCH, CLEMENT ROBERT.. ..	The Cot, Priests Lane, Shenfield, Essex.
Oct. 1904	*¶ FINCH, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	7, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End, N. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1913	*FINCHAM, EDWARD, CAPT., M.C., A.R.I.B.A.	Mark's Tey, Colchester.
Oct. 1912	*FINISTER, HARRY.. .. .	Public Offices, Huyton, near Liverpool.
Oct. 1912	*FIRTH, WILLIAM JAMES, A.M.I.C.E.	Hazelholme, Buxton Road, Stockport.
Oct. 1909	*¶ FISHER, EDWIN GRAINGER ..	60, St. Barnabas Road, Cambridge.
Oct. 1912	*FISHER, JAMES THOMAS	8, Stafford Street, Derby.
Oct. 1896	*¶ FISHER, ROBERT.. .. .	10, Fairlight Avenue, Harlesden, N.W. (Middlesex).

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7151	Oct. 1913	*FISHWICK, VICTOR CHARLES ..	98, Oxford Gardens, N. Kensington, W.
6636	Oct. 1912	*FITCH, JOHN THOMAS.. ..	City Surveyor's Department, Council House, Birmingham.
4684	Oct. 1905	*FITCH, PHILIP	Engineer's Department, 299, Broad Street, Mitre, Buenos Aires, South America.
1123	Mar. 1884	FITNESS, JOHN FRANCIS ..	80, Cheapside, E.C.
7819	Nov. 1918	*FITSIMMONS, ARTHUR ..	19, Agnew Road, Honor Oak Park, S.E.23.
5926	Oct. 1910	*FLEMING, HERBERT SIDNEY ..	23, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
7153	Oct. 1913	*FLINT, ARTHUR	c/o Messrs. Tracey Bros., Ltd., Aparado 884, Bogotá, Columbia, America.
7154	Oct. 1913	*FLITCROFT, PERCY	Kilmorey, The Green, Worsley, near Manchester, Lancashire.
6237	Oct. 1911	*FLOOD, ALFRED WILLIAM..	228, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.
8028	Oct. 1919	*FLOWER, HENRY GEORGE STANLEY	11, Paul Street, Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
7155	Oct. 1913	*FLOWER, JOHN JAMES, B.A.I..	Seale-Hayne Agricultural College, Newton Abbot, Devon.
4949	Oct. 1906	*FOLL, WALLACE ARTHUR ..	Woburn Sands, Beds., and Bletchley Bucks.
6238	Oct. 1911	*FORBES, ALEXANDER	St. Sidwell's, Tuffley Avenue, Gloucester.
3989	Oct. 1902	*FORD, C. GRAHAM	Metropolitan Asylums Board, Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W.C.
7156	Oct. 1913	*FORD, CHARLES WILLIAM ERNEST	"Whitehall," Savings Bank Court, High Street, Ashford.
6239	Oct. 1911	*FORD, FRANCIS CURTIS ..	12, Rosemont Mansions, Lithos Road, Finchley Road, N.W.
7821	Nov. 1918	*FORDER, WILLIAM HENRY ..	
6828	Feb. 1910	*FORGE, RAYMOND JAMES ..	c/o Holland & Co., Argyle Corner, Woking Ealing Station, W. (Middlesex).
1888	Nov. 1890	*FORREST, WILLIAM	Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagan, Cardiff.
8029	Oct. 1919	*FORRESTER, HAROLD	16, Addiscombe Road, East Croydon.
7822	Nov. 1918	*FORRESTER, WILLIAM.. ..	Red Lea, Roman Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough.
3687	Oct. 1905	*FOSTER, GAIVS	Architect's Department, London County Council, New County Hall, S.E.1.
5929	Oct. 1910	*FOSTER, NORMAN BEAUMONT ..	"Northridge," Amptill, Beds.
8030	Oct. 1919	*FOSTER, RICHARD FRANCIS ..	Northcliffe, Hakin, Milford Haven, S. Wales.
3678	Oct. 1900	*FOSTER, WALTER.. ..	54, Pall Mall, S.W.
6639	Oct. 1912	*FOULDS, JOSEPH	Valuation Department, 3, Offa Street, Hereford.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1904	*¶[FOULIS, ARCHIBALD KEITH ..	Hamilton Estates Office, The Palace, Hamilton, N.B.
Oct. 1913	*FOURACRE, FREDERICK WALTER	89, Tollington Park, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1905	*FOWLER, CHARLES K.	Rosslare, Co. Sligo.
Oct. 1911	*FOWLER, ERNEST ELIAS	Head Office, Brocton Camp, Stafford.
Oct. 1920	*¶[FOX, HAROLD LANE	26, East Park Road, Harrogate.
Oct. 1910	*FOX, JOHN HARPER GRAHAM ..	Wyndale, Belgrave Parade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1904	*FRANCE, ARTHUR STANLEY ..	63, Newington Butts, S.E.
Oct. 1906	*FRANCIS, BERNARD	National House, Newgate Street, E.C.
Nov. 1918	*FRANCIS, EDWARD THORPE ..	Michigan, Watering Hill, St. Austell, Cornwall.
Oct. 1909	*¶[FRANCIS, THOMAS JOHN PHILIP ..	Inland Revenue, 57, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Oct. 1919	*¶[FRANCIS, THOMAS PHILLIP ..	Town Hall, Pontypool, Mon.
Oct. 1906	*¶[FRANKLIN, HERBERT JOHN ..	
Oct. 1911	*FRASER, ALEXANDER ARTHUR, THE HON. MASTER OF SALTOUN	Philorth, Fraserburgh, Scotland.
Oct. 1913	*FREARSON, THOMAS BINGLEY ..	3A, St. Stephen's Crescent, W.2.
Oct. 1919	*FREEMAN, ARCHIBALD FRANCIS	18, Rugby Mansions, Addison Bridge, Kensington, W.14.
Oct. 1911	*FREEMAN, FRANK CONDY	Bushey Cottage, Harlington, Middlesex.
Oct. 1929	*§FREEMAN, GEORGE	Kenmure, Spencer Hill, Wimbledon, S.W. (Surrey).
Oct. 1900	*FREUER, WILLIAM SAMUEL ..	78, Union Grove, Clapham, S.W.8.
Oct. 1913	*FREY, HENRY	68, Aldbourne Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.
Feb. 1902	*FROST, ALFRED CARDAIN	Station Gates, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
Oct. 1913	*¶[FROST, ERNEST DAVENALL ..	56, Manchuria Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*FULCHER, CHRISTOPHER TURTILL	Deputy Surveyor, Shoreditch Town Hall, Old Street, E.C.
Oct. 1912	*FULFORD, FREDERICK JOHN, M.S.A.	134, Queen's Walk, Nottingham.
Oct. 1912	*¶[FULLFORD, CHARLES GEORGE ..	5, Millbrook, Salisbury.
Oct. 1912	*FULTON-SMITH, GRAEME GART-SHORE	Queen's Chambers, 26A, Sankey Street, Warrington, Lancs.
Feb. 1882	FURBER, HENRY AUBREY	3, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
Oct. 1911	*¶[FURNISS, GEORGE	"The Briars," Downs Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*¶[FYSH, PERCY WILLIAM	4, Melbourne Road, Leicester.

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8189	Oct. 1920	*GADD, ARTHUR	55, Acre Road, Kingston-on-Thames Surrey.
3992	Oct. 1902	*GAHAN, ROBERT BERESFORD, CAPT.	Donaguile House, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.
7823	Nov. 1918	*GALE, HENRY NEWLYN	Estate Office, Nuneham, near Oxford.
1693	Jan. 1890	*GALSWORTHY, VINCENT SOMERS	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
5670	Oct. 1909	*GAMBELL, PHILIP CLAYTON ..	83, High Street, Newport Pagnell Bucks.
7165	Oct. 1913	*GAMMON, FRANK LEONARD ..	188, High Street, Guildford, Surrey.
6646	Oct. 1912	*GANDY, HAROLD	Bailey Croft House, Wirksworth, Derby.
5932	Oct. 1910	*GANDY, ROBERT NEWTON ..	Northwich, Cheshire.
7826	Nov. 1918	*GARBUIT, HARRY CHARLES, 2ND LIEUT., M.C.	Walworth, Westwood Avenue, Middlebrough, Yorkshire.
7166	Oct. 1913	*GARDNER, HENRY, JUN.	Mill Hey, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs.
4690	Oct. 1905	*GARDNER, JAMES	19, Grosvenor Road, Richmond, Surrey.
7635	Nov. 1916	*GARDNER, OSMOND	c/o Assam Co., Nazira P.O., Upper Assam.
6247	Oct. 1911	*GARNETT, WILFRED EWART ..	35, Holyoake Walk, Brentham, Ealing W.5.
2670	Oct. 1894	*GARRETT, ARTHUR BERRY ..	42, Poultry, E.C.
6647	Oct. 1912	*GASK, JOHN HAROLD, A.R.I.B.A.	Boro' Engineer's Dept., Municipal Buildings, Bournemouth.
6248	Oct. 1911	*GASSON, BERNARD	28, Temple Gardens, Golder's Green, N.W.4 (Middlesex).
7168	Oct. 1913	*GASSON, NORMAN	27, Therapia Road, Honor Oak, S.E.
6648	Oct. 1912	*GASSON, STANLEY	Silchar House, Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
5451	Oct. 1908	*GATES, ERNEST HARRY	49, Leander Road, London Road, Throton Heath, Surrey.
6649	Oct. 1912	*GAWTHORP, HAROLD ARTHUR ..	11, Kingsland Road, Wolverhampton.
5161	Oct. 1907	*GAY, FRANK	Wayside, Pettit's Lane, Romford Essex.
3327	A. Oct. 1897	*GAYER, ALFRED EDWARD ..	107, Upper Grosvenor Road, Throton bridge Wells.
6961	Feb. 1913	*GEAKE, HERBERT	52, Aboretum Street, Nottingham.
7722	Oct. 1917	*GEDDES, JOSEPH WILLIAM ..	Bayview Avenue, Lawrence, Long Island, New York, U.S.A.
4425	Oct. 1904	*GEE, FREDERIC GEORGE	22, Castle Avenue, Rochester.
4169	Oct. 1903	*GENDERS, PERCY ROBERT ..	c/o Chief Surveyor, L.T.O., Regina Saskatchewan, Canada.

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Oct. 1907	*¶GEORGE, FREDERICK ALBERT ..	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
Oct. 1910	*GERRARD, GEORGE	34, Bettridge Road, Fulham, S.W.
Oct. 1920	*GIBAUD, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	7, Redland Park, Redland, Bristol.
Oct. 1912	*¶GIBBINGS, OLIVER DURANT ..	30, Lowther Street, Carlisle.
Oct. 1907	*¶GIBBINGS, THOMAS STANLEY ..	Trinity Lodge, Fareham, Hants.
Nov. 1918	*¶GIBBS, HERBERT NORMAN.. ..	7, Mountfield Road, Finchley, N.3. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1905	*¶GIBSON, ALAN KEITH.. ..	c/o British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., Box 12, Mombasa, B.E.A.
Oct. 1920	*¶GIBSON, EDWIN SALTER	97, Coleraine Road, Blackheath, S.E.3.
Oct. 1913	*¶GIBSON, WILLIAM	26, Rosemont Road, Acton, W. (Middlesex).
Nov. 1918	*GIBSON, WILLIAM GARNETT ..	The Bungalow, Windermere.
Oct. 1906	*GIFFIN, CHARLES WILLIAMS ..	South View, Letchworth, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1919	*GIFFORD, MAURICE CLAUDE MELVILLE	26, North Audley Street, Mayfair, W.
Oct. 1913	*GILBERT, ERNEST MARK	Oldfield, Ditchling, Sussex.
Oct. 1894	*GILBERT, JOHN SAINSBURY ..	70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Feb. 1904	*GILBERT, SAMUEL HOWELL ..	Station Approach, Pinner, Middlesex.
Oct. 1907	*¶GILBERT-LODGE, LEICESTER JAMES GARFIELD	30, Matheson Road, West Kensington, W.
Oct. 1911	*GILES, CHARLES MALCOLM.. ..	Post Office, Nairobi, British East Africa.
Nov. 1918	*GILL, FRANCIS ANDREW	Phoenix House, King William Street, E.C.4.
Nov. 1918	*GILL, ROBERT	Town Hall, Towcester, Northants.
Oct. 1906	*GILL, WILLIAM PHILIP	32, High Street, East Grinstead, Sussex.
Nov. 1918	*¶GILLETT, HERBERT EDWARD ..	Messrs. Ferris & Puckridge, 79, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.4.
Oct. 1911	*GILLETT, SIDNEY ERIC	The Homestead, Carshalton Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*GILLITT, JOHN	2, Castle Street, Wellingborough, Northants.
Oct. 1908	*GIMSON, MARTIN.. ..	Public Works Department, Nicosia, Cyprus.
Oct. 1920	*GINGELL, ERNEST EDWARD ..	Crockford Bridge Farm, Addlestone, Surrey.
Oct. 1909	*GINGELL, JOHN TAYLOR	Stone Hall, Little Hallingbury, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.
Oct. 1911	*GIRON, LOUIS FRANCIS ...	5, Charleville Road, N.C. Road, Dublin.
Oct. 1908	*GIRVEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Surveyor's Dept., R.D.C. Offices, Easington, Co. Durham.
Oct. 1919	*GLASSE, ALFRED.. ..	"Westcot," Ollards Grove, Loughton, Essex.

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6253	Oct. 1911	*¶ GLEDHILL, JAMES HERBERT ..	225, Beckenham Road, Penge, S.
5885	Oct. 1901	*GLEED, HERBERT ALEXANDER..	(Kent). 8 and 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon Str.
4695	Oct. 1905	*¶ GLENN, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	E.C.
6654	Oct. 1912	*¶ GLOVER, CECIL MILLER	West Lodge, West Byfleet, Surrey.
5935	Oct. 1910	*GODDARD, HENRY GEORGE FREDERICK	Warwick Road, Olton, Warwickshire.
5455	Oct. 1908	*¶ GODFREY-PAYTON, WALTER ..	14, Hammet Street, Taunton.
5456	Oct. 1908	*GODWIN, CHARLES FISHER.. ..	25, High Street, Warwick.
6254	Oct. 1911	*¶ GOLBY, ROBERT EDMUND.. ..	7, Queen Street, Belfast.
6255	Oct. 1911	*¶ GOLD, PATRICK HUGH.. .. .	93, Malvern Road, Kilburn, N.W.
5673	Oct. 1909	*GOODALL, ERIC WILLIAM ALD- RICH	(Middlesex). 26, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.
7832	Nov. 1918	*GOODENOUGH, KENNETH MACKENZIE	(Middlesex). 11, Russell Road, Redland, Bristol.
4175	Oct. 1903	*¶ GOODWIN, HENRY ERNEST.. ..	39, Drakefell Road, Brockley, S.E.
4176	Oct. 1903	*GOODWIN, PERCY WORTHINGTON	Copston, Hinckley, Leicestershire.
7833	Nov. 1918	*GORDON, ANDREW DONALD	30, Stapleton Hill Road, Stroud Gr.
4177	Oct. 1903	*GORE, GEORGE PYM	Green, N.4 (Middlesex). 81, Bondgate, Darlington, Durham.
956	May 1883	GORE, WILLIAM JOLL.. .. .	205, Wardour Street, W.
6657	Oct. 1912	*¶ GORSE, FRANK	
5674	Oct. 1909	*¶ GOSNEY, STANLEY HARRY.. ..	44, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
6658	Oct. 1912	*¶ GOSSLING, RUPERT EMERSON ..	66, Dakefield Road, Old Southgate
4427	Oct. 1904	*¶ GOTELEE, GUY STANLEY	N. 14 (Middlesex). St. Cranbrook, Crichton Road, C.
7834	Nov. 1918	*¶ GOUDIE, ALEXANDER MACLEAN	shalton.
5166	Oct. 1907	*GOULD, GEORGE HARRY BER- TRAM	20, Queen's Terrace, Ayr, N.B.
5457	Oct. 1908	*¶ GOULDER, ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER	63, Station Road, Clacton-on-S.
6659	Oct. 1912	*¶ GOULDING, GEORGE DIXON ..	Essex. 38, Sackville Street, Piccadilly,
6660	Oct. 1912	*GOULDING, WILLIAM WHITTAKER	W.1.
6256	Oct. 1911	*¶ GOW, DAVID NEIL	2, Mount Road East, Sunderland
8193	Oct. 1920	*GOWEN, STANLEY CHARLES JONATHAN	Durham. 8, Marshall Road, Levenshulme, M.
4698	Oct. 1905	*GOWLLAND, STEPHEN LEVERSHA	chester. 48, Chandos Road, Willesden Gr.

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Oct. 1912	*GRABHAM, STANLEY	109, Oxford Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough.
Nov. 1918	*GRAHAM, EDWARD, LIEUT. ..	24, Bede Burn Road, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
Nov. 1918	*GRAHAM, GEORGE ALFRED LEE, CAPT. ..	30, Alcester Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
Nov. 1918	*GRAHAM, HENRY IRVING	Eller Bank, Harrington, Cumberland.
Oct. 1910	*GRAIN, HENRY HERBERT BRETT ..	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
Feb. 1908	*GRAIN, PETER BOVILL	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
Oct. 1906	*GRANT, JOHN YATES	Bolton Hall, near Clitheroe, Lancs.
Dec. 1889	*GRANT, JOSEPH	103, George Street, Croydon.
Oct. 1910	*GRANT, LESLIE THOMAS	35, Carlton Road, Putney Hill, S.W.
Oct. 1920	*GRAVES, PAUL KINGSLEY	36, Wilbury Villas, Hove, Sussex.
Oct. 1912	*GRAY, ARCHIBALD MORRIS	County Surveyor's Office, The Castle, Winchester.
Oct. 1919	*GRAY, JAMES	113, Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1906	*GRAY, JAMES ARTHUR	22, Chapel Street, Edgware Road, N.W.1.
Oct. 1913	*GRAY, JOHN BYWELL	Bank of Ireland Chambers, 93, Ann Street, Belfast.
Oct. 1893	*GRAY, PERCY WILLIAM	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
Nov. 1916	*GRAY, SYDNEY JOHN	Old Street House, Petersfield, Hants
Oct. 1906	*GRAY, WILLIAM EDWARD	4, St. Margaret Street, Canterbury.
Nov. 1918	*GREEN, FREDERICK SIDNEY	106, Taylor Road, King's Heath, Birmingham
Oct. 1920	*GREEN, GEORGE EDWARD	15, Raydon Street, Highgate, N.19.
Nov. 1918	*GREEN, GRAHAM HARRY WYNDHAM, CAPT., M.C.	The Warren, Willesborough, Kent.
Oct. 1920	*GREEN, HERBERT FREDERICK	79, Princess Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Oct. 1920	*GREEN, JOSEPH ALEXANDER	Manor Terrace, Eckington, near Sheffield.
Oct. 1919	*GREEN, SAMUEL LEROY TOWNSEND	6, York Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.5.
Oct. 1912	*GREEN, THOMAS FRANK, A.R.I.B.A. ..	272, Willesden Lane, N.W.2. (Middlesex).
Dec. 1887	*GREEN, THOMAS JOHN	13, King Street, Maidstone.
Oct. 1910	*GREENOUGH, HARRY	74, Northfield Terrace, Wibsey, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1897	*GREENWOOD, ERNEST	360, High Road, Chiswick, W. (Middlesex).
Feb. 1911	*GREENWOOD, JOSEPH	20, Queen's Road, Keighley, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1913	*GREENWOOD, WILLIAM	11, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn.
Oct. 1910	*GREGORY, CHARLES HENRY	47, New Fillebrook Road, Leytonstone, N.E. (Essex).
Oct. 1911	*GREGORY, DOUGLAS	Buena Vista, Penrhyn View, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.

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7176	Oct. 1913	*GREGORY, FRANK	Estate Office, Cheswardine, Mark Drayton, Salop.
6260	Oct. 1911	*GREGORY, WILLIAM JAMES.. ..	76, Hamilton Road, Longsight, M chester.
6667	Oct. 1912	* GREY, GEORGE FORDES	54, Parliament Hill, Hampstead, M
7177	Oct. 1913	*GRIFFITH-ROBERTS, THOMAS WILLIAM	
5458	Oct. 1908	*GRIFFITHS, CHARLES HENRY WILLIAM	
7723	Oct. 1917	* GRIFFITHS, DANIEL	Granville House, Pontypool, Mon.
7597	Oct. 1915	* GRIFFITHS, EDGAR REES	Nicholaston, Clarendon Road, Sk Swansea.
8198	Oct. 1920	* GRIFFITHS, HAROLD	5, Hamilton Square, Birkenh Cheshire.
8199	Oct. 1920	*GRIFFITHS, SAMUEL PRICE	"Hadley," Alderley Edge, m Manchester.
2522	Nov. 1892	*GRIGGS, HENRY JENNER, A.R.I.B.A.	Metropolitan Bank Chambers, I port, Monmouthshire.
7841	Nov. 1918	*GRIMSHAW, ALLAN LESLIE	252, Elliott Street, Tyldesley, Lan
6261	Oct. 1911	* GRIMWADE, FREDERICK CLIVE.. ..	Caxton House West, S.W.1.
1076	Jan. 1884	GRIMWADE, HENRY	Colchester, Essex.
4428	Oct. 1904	* GRIPPER, JOHN BELL.. .. .	28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
5680	Oct. 1909	* GROGAN, HAROLD KEITH	c/o W. Grogan, 27A, Farm St Berkeley Square, W.
3686	Oct. 1900	*GROVE, RICHARD THOMAS.. ..	Lincluden, Beaumont Road, Wimb Park, S.W.
5652	Oct. 1909	*GROVER, LUKE MONTAGU	P.W.D., Sekondi, Gold Coast, Africa.
5683	Oct. 1909	*GUDE, CHARLES, JUN.	9, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
7178	Oct. 1913	*†GUDGEON, GEORGE HAROLD	Moorside, North Walls, Winches
6962	Feb. 1913	*GUIVER, DUDLEY.. .. .	94, South Street, Ponders E Middlesex.
5082	Feb. 1907	* †GUMBRELL, LEONARD BARTON.. ..	64, King Edward's Grove, Tedding Middlesex.
7179	Oct. 1913	* GURNER, VICTOR THORNTON	Le Chalet, Hill Road, Prittle Southend-on-Sea.
3625	Feb. 1900	*GURNEY, RONALD GEORGE	Ledbury Rural District Council, bury, Herefordshire.
5946	Oct. 1910	*GURNEY, SIDNEY JOHN	116, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.
7842	Nov. 1913	* GURNEY, WILLIAM FRANCIS	15, Upper Street, Islington, N.1.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Nov. 1918	*HADDEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM	21, Bradley Gardens, Ealing W. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1912	*HADFIELD, EDWARD	6, Old Hall Lane, Worsley, Lancs.
Oct. 1905	*HAGGER, ALBERT JAMES	25, Gerald Road, Bournemouth.
Oct. 1903	*HAGGER, GEORGE JOHN	Warwick House, Grove Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1919	*HAGGETT, HORACE PURCHASE ..	"Cargate," Bryngwyn Road, Newport, Mon.
Oct. 1913	*HAGGIS, ERNEST VICTOR	14, Hillside Gardens, Highgate, N.6 (Middlesex).
Oct. 1920	*HAGON, LEONARD	School House, Thornley, Co. Durham.
Oct. 1911	*HAILEY, VICTOR.. ..	37, Babworth Road, Retford, Notts.
Oct. 1901	*HAINES, ALFRED HUBERT	Stanmore, Wye, Kent.
Oct. 1902	*HALE, FRANCIS EDWARD	West Watch, Limpsfield, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*HALL, CYRIL ALBERT.. ..	Survey Office, Nairobi, British East Africa.
Feb. 1912	*HALL, ERNEST WILLIAM.. ..	c/o British Central Africa Co., Blantyre, Nyassaland.
Jan. 1896	*HALL, FREDERICK WALTER ..	Olliver, Richmond, Yorks.
Oct. 1912	*HALL, HAROLD LONDESBOROUGH	Studholme, Healey, Batley, Yorks.
Oct. 1913	*HALL, HERBERT GEORGE RHÔNE, CAPTAIN	86, Brightwell Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.
Oct. 1912	*HALL, HERBERT WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.	Assistant Engineer, B. & C. D. Railway, Queen's Quay Station, Belfast.
Oct. 1903	*HALL, MONTAGUE PRESTON ..	38, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1920	*HALL, PATRICK MARTIN ..	Brook House, Warsash, Hants.
Oct. 1920	*HALL, RICHARD LESLIE CARBY	Church House, Roundhay, Leeds.
Oct. 1920	*HALL, THOMAS RAINBIRD ..	Bristol Cottage, Emerson Park, Hornchurch, Essex.
Oct. 1895	*HALL, THOMAS BIDDLE	Hoxne, near Eye, Suffolk.
Oct. 1913	*HALL, WALTER HOWARD, A.M.I.C.E.	46, Queen's Road, Finsbury Park, N. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1905	*HALLAM, FRANK VINCENT.. ..	55, Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park, N.4 (Middlesex).
Oct. 1907	*HALLIDAY, GEORGE ARTHUR ..	4, Goodmayes Avenue, Goodmayes, Essex.
Nov. 1918	*HALLS, ARTHUR HAROLD	30, Swiss Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex.
Oct. 1907	*HALSE, SIDNEY JOSEPH	13, Yuen Ming Road, Shanghai.
Oct. 1905	*HAMILTON, EDWARD	Faraday House, 8/10, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

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6676	Oct. 1912	*HAMILTON, JAMES EASTWOOD ..	78, West Side, Clapham Comm S.W.4.
770	Feb. 1882	HAMILTON, JOHN PAYNTER ..	64 and 65, Coleman Street, E.C.
5172	Oct. 1907	*†HAMLIN, ERIC HENLEY	12, Place Verdrel, Rue Jeanne d' Rouen, La Normandie.
7182	Oct. 1913	*HAMMICK, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	Estate Office, Kingsteignton, S. Devon.
6678	Oct. 1912	*HAMMOND, EDMUND BLAND ..	66, St. Mary's Road, Manningham Bradford, Yorks.
5829	Oct. 1910	HAMMOND, GEORGE ADDISON	Admiralty Works Dept., H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth.
5949	Oct. 1910	*HAMMOND, JOHN BERNARD ..	9, Norville Terrace, Headingley Leeds.
3689	Oct. 1900	*HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN.	Sydney Place, St. Austell, Cornwall.
7183	Oct. 1913	HAND, FREDERICK JOHN ..	12, Longport Street, Canterbury.
2525	Nov. 1892	*HANKINSON, FRANCIS HENRY ..	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth.
7598	Oct. 1915	*HANNAM, GUY NORTON	94, Sarsfield Road, Wandsworth London, S.W.
5173	Oct. 1907	*HANNON, JOHN MICHAEL	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
2675	Oct. 1894	*HARDIMAN, HARRY	13, Carisbrooke Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
8204	Oct. 1920	*HARDING, CHARLES RICHARD ..	4, Alexandria Villas, Watchet Somerset.
1419	Dec. 1887	*HARDING, FREDERICK ALLCROFT	Willis's Room, King Street, S. Wales S.W.1.
7184	Oct. 1913	*HARDING, GEORGE POOL	19, Tankerville Road, Streatham London, S.W.16.
7845	Nov. 1918	*HARDING, HENRY NORMAN, MAJOR, M.C.	Cranmore, Spring Grove, Isleworth Middlesex.
7846	Nov. 1918	*HARDMAN, EDGAR AUSTIN ..	The Shrubbery, Princes Road, Bournemouth Hill, Essex.
2958	Oct. 1895	*HARDWICK, ARTHUR JESSOP ..	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames Surrey.
6965	Feb. 1913	*HARDY, ALAN	Grimeshill Estate Office, Middlesex Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.
8205	Oct. 1920	*HARDY, CUTHBERT	91, Derby Road, Long Eaton, Nottingham.
8206	Oct. 1920	*HARKER, ALEC.	71, Belgrave Road, New Moss Failsworth, Manchester.
3690	Oct. 1900	*HARLOW, WILLIAM WYATT RIDGWAY, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer and Surveyor Kidderminster.
5688	Oct. 1909	*HARPUR, FRED.	7, Glanifont Terrace, Bulth West Brecon.
4433	Oct. 1904	*HARRINGTON, CHARLES POLAND	37, Sternhold Avenue, Streatham London S.W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1910	*HARRIS, CHARLES FRANCIS NORMAN	22, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.
Oct. 1901	*HARRIS, DOUGLAS	7, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Oct. 1909	*HARRIS, HORACE SAMUEL	12, Shrubbery Villas, Bushey Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*HARRIS, WILFRED HENRY	76A, Bedford Road, Clapham, S.W.
Oct. 1895	*HARRISON, ARTHUR	The Hermitage, Norton, Durham.
Oct. 1895	*HARRISON, CYRIL H. GILMORE	Great Brington, Northampton.
Oct. 1901	*HARRISON, ERNEST	Hillside, Hest Bank, nr. Lancaster.
Feb. 1898	*HARRISON, HENRY BEAUCHAMP	Newington House, Windsor Forest.
Oct. 1920	*HARRISON, JAMES ALLEN	4, Treyew Road, Truro.
Oct. 1912	*HARRISON, NORMAN SIMONS	The Elms, Brierley, nr. Barnsley.
Oct. 1920	*HARRISON, PERCY	Town Hall, Middleton, Lancs.
Oct. 1920	*HARRISON, WILLIAM MICHAEL	"Dunoon," Greenbank Road, Darlington.
Oct. 1911	*HART, ARTHUR REGINALD GLENDOWER	Survey Department, Uganda.
Oct. 1920	*HART, FRANK JAMES	3, Mortimer Road, Ealing, W.13 (Middlesex).
Oct. 1908	*HART, HERBERT EDWARD	30, Granville Road, Watford.
Oct. 1913	*HART, ROBERT	Hillcrest, Radcliffe New Road, Whitefield, Manchester.
Oct. 1913	*HARTLAND, KENNETH WRIGHT	United Services Club, Livingstone, W. Rhodesia. S. Africa.
Oct. 1912	*HARTLEY, RICHARD BASIL RUTHERFORD	26, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1912	*HARTRIDGE, ELIOT NOËL	19, St. Petersburg Place, W.2.
Oct. 1910	*HARVEY, JAMES MOREWOOD	Creglorne, Londonderry.
Oct. 1912	*HARVEY, WILLIAM AYTON	Eaton Chambers, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
Nov. 1918	*HARWOOD, WALTER	Chirambe, Limlie P.O., Nyasaland, Africa.
Oct. 1905	*HASLEHUST, ERIC THOMASSET	Manor Office, Yealmpton, S. Devon.
Oct. 1898	*HASSETT, REGINALD CHARLES	42, High Road, Kilburn, N.W. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1909	*HATTON, JOHN DOUGLAS	10, King Street, Hereford.
Oct. 1912	*HAUGHTON, CECIL	21, Crown Lane, Bromley, Kent.
Oct. 1893	*HAWES, FREDERICK KIRK	The Elms, Lowthorpe, Driffeld, E. Yorkshire.
Oct. 1913	*HAWKINS, WILLIAM JOSEPH	Land and Estate Department, Port of London Authority, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

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8040	Oct. 1919	*HAWORTH, RICHARD TALBOT ..	School House, Broughton Beck, Ulverston, Lancs.
7848	Nov. 1918	*HAWORTH, THOMAS	267, Accrington Road, Blackburn.
7849	Nov. 1918	*HAY, CUTHBERT JOSEPH, CAPT.	c/o Messrs. Holt & Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.
7190	Oct. 1913	*HAY, ROBERT STEPHEN	
7599	Oct. 1915	*HAYCOCK, HARRY	Great Glen, near Leicester.
5175	Oct. 1907	*HAYES, FREDERICK PERCY ..	The Thornes, New Road, Chesham Bucks.
4186	Oct. 1903	*HAYLLAR, SIDNEY HAYLLAR ..	c/o Sadler and Baker, Camberley, Surrey.
6687	Oct. 1912	*HAYLOCK, HENRY EVENNETT ..	19, Trinity Square, Nottingham.
7192	Oct. 1913	*HAYNES, ARTHUR EDWARD NORMAN	13, Grandison Road, Clapham Common, S.W.11.
8041	Oct. 1919	*HAYNES, HERBERT CECIL	16, Montem Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
3841	Oct. 1901	*HAYWARD, ARTHUR BALDWIN ..	14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
4711	Oct. 1905	*HAYWARD, ARTHUR LATEWOOD ..	7, New Road, Chatham, Kent.
4136	Oct. 1904	*HAYWARD, JOSEPH	4, Randolph Court, Portsdown Road, W.9.
5693	Oct. 1909	*HAYWARD, WILLIAM HANSELL ..	8, Breems Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.4.
8211	Oct. 1920	*HAZEL, JAMES SAUNDERS	25A, Whiteladies Road, Bristol.
4437	Oct. 1904	*HAZLETT, JOHN JOSEPH	Estate Commission Office, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.
3234	Oct. 1897	*HEAD, WILLIAM ALFRED	43 and 45, Durham Street, Vauxhall, S.W.
6692	Oct. 1912	*HEALE, CHARLES HENRY ROSS ..	Omer, Australia.
5176	Oct. 1907	*HEALY, HARRY PRINCE	94, Castlewood Road, Stamford Hill, N.
5177	Oct. 1907	*HEATH, SIDNEY HOWARD	Granville House, 3, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
6693	Oct. 1912	*HEATON, GUY	3, Blackwall Road, Exeter.
5954	Oct. 1910	*HEATON, HERBERT	Nog Tow Cottage, Cottam, near Preston.
8212	Oct. 1920	*HEATON, JOHN JOSEPH	13, Necropolis Road, Lidget Green, Bradford.
8213	Oct. 1920	*HEATON, PETER	43, Park Street, Northwich, Cheshire.
6694	Oct. 1912	*HEAVEN, FRANK HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	39, Coronation Street, Aberkenne, Bridgend, Glamorgan.
1287	Dec. 1885	*HEBBLETHWAITE, CHAS. HENRY	41, Commercial Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.
8042	Oct. 1919	*HEDGES, OSCAR JOHN	18, Silver Street, Ely.
8214	Oct. 1920	*HEDLEY, HUBERT FREDERICK	3, Valentine Street, Norwich.
7850	Nov. 1918	*HEDLEY, MICHAEL THOMPSON ..	The Gill, Dalston, Cumberland.
5955	Oct. 1910	*HEDLEY, REGINALD THOMAS FENWICK	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
5175	Oct. 1907	*HEDLEY, THEODORE FENWICK ..	138, The Mount, York.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1910	*HEELAS, RAYMOND JOHN	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford.
Nov. 1918	*HEELEY, HIXON HARRY	Estate Department, Euston Station, N.W.1.
Oct. 1907	*HEELEY, JOE	Estate Department, Euston Station, N.W.1.
Nov. 1892	*†HELICAR, GEORGE THOMAS ..	47, Woodberry Grove, Finsbury Park, N.
Nov. 1918	*HELLIER, STANLEY JOHN, CAPT.	Surveyor's Dept., Municipal Offices, Aberavon, S. Wales.
Oct. 1912	*†HEMMONS, BERNARD.. .. .	10, Cambridge Park, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Oct. 1913	*†HEMPSON, LEONARD AMIS ..	West Hill, Copdock, Ipswich, Suffolk.
Oct. 1910	*HENDERSON, JOHN ALEXANDER	Casslands, Springwell Road, Tonbridge, Kent.
Oct. 1911	*HENDERSON, LIONEL EDWARD..	Beechlands, Vincent Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.
Oct. 1910	*†HENDERSON, PERCY CHARLES ..	55, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
Oct. 1907	*HENDERSON, REGINALD ALFRED	15, Randall Road, Clifton, Bristol.
Oct. 1920	*†HENDERSON, THOMAS	16, Haddow Street, Hamilton, Scotland.
Oct. 1905	*HENDRA, ALBERT JOHN	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.1.
Oct. 1912	*†HENDRIE, ROBERT JOHN	Buckminster, Grantham.
Oct. 1913	*†HENDY, ALFRED	73, High Street, Clapham, S.W.
Apr. 1883	*HENRY, EDWARD HUGH	Beech Dene, Davenport Park, Stockport.
Oct. 1920	*HENSHAW, LINDLEY	5, Mount Street, W.
Oct. 1904	*†HENSON, FREDERICK JASPER ..	74, St. Dunstan's Crescent, Battenberg, Worcester.
Oct. 1912	*HEPPEL, FRANCIS HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	"Tyndale," Westerhope, nr. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1912	*HERDMAN, THOMAS ADAM.. ..	c/o Messrs. Rumsey and Rumsey, 116, Poole Road, Bournemouth West.
Oct. 1911	*HERRING, ERNEST LEONARD ..	71, Abingdon Road, Kensington, W.
Feb. 1913	*HEWETT, FRANK CHARLES.. ..	Jarvis Lodge, Steyning, Sussex.
Oct. 1902	*†HEWETT, RICHARD	Hillcrest, Rowlands, Wimborne, Dorset.
Nov. 1918	*HEWETT, WILLIAM RICHARD ..	c/o County Surveyor, Shire Hall, Durham.
Oct. 1913	*HEWITT, DONALD	64, Victoria Embankment, Darlington.
Oct. 1919	*HEWSON, CHARLES GEORGE ..	County Surveyor's Department, Lancashire County Council Offices, Preston.
Oct. 1910	*†HEYWOOD, REGINALD	

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5700	Oct. 1912	*¶ HIBBS, NORMAN HADLEY	Breeze Cottage, Sandbanks, Parkstone.
5843	Oct. 1901	* HICKMAN, ARTHUR MURHALL	Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury.
4716	Oct. 1905	* HICKMAN, FRANK DAVIS	67-68, Sauer's Buildings, Loveday Street, Johannesburg, S. Africa.
6701	Oct. 1912	* HICKMAN, HENRY RICHARD	18, Belsize Avenue, West Ealing, W. (Middlesex).
948	May 1883	HICKS, STANLEY (<i>Professional Associate of Council</i>)	29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
6702	Oct. 1912	*¶ HICKS, STANLEY VVYVIAN (<i>Secretary of Junior Meetings</i>) ..	29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2963	Oct. 1895	* HICKS, WILLIAM ROOKE, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Ealing, W. (Middlesex).
4441	Oct. 1904	* HIGHWAY, EVON	25, Barton Road, Newport, Isle of Wight.
8044	Oct. 1919	* HILL, JOHN STUART	South View, Draycott, Somerset.
6703	Oct. 1912	* HILL, STANLEY	Bonham Cottage, St. James Street, Winchester.
7600	Oct. 1915	*¶ HILL, SYDNEY NORMAN	Lansdowne, Baker Street, Enfield, Middlesex.
7198	Oct. 1913	*§¶ HILL, THOMAS CUTHBERTSON ..	4, Cavendish Place, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
6704	Oct. 1912	* HILL, THOMAS GOUNDREY	Woodlands, Hinkey Hill, Oxford.
7687	Nov. 1916	*¶§ HILL, WILLIAM	79, Duke Street, Liverpool.
7955	Nov. 1918	*¶ HILLARY, NORMAN	The Peak, Basingstoke, Hants.
3094	Oct. 1906	* HILLIARD, HUGH NEVILLE	Chelmsford.
7199	Oct. 1913	* HILLMAN, ALFRED KAMMEYER ..	11, Portland Street, Southampton.
6705	Oct. 1912	* HILLS, WALTER VAUGHAN	95, Mount Pleasant Lane, Upper Clapton, N.E.
6706	Oct. 1912	* HILTON, OSWALD	Surveyor's Department, Council House, Hounslow, Middlesex.
8217	Oct. 1920	*¶ HINDMARSH, JAMES	55, Mitchell Street, Birtley, Co. Durham.
4967	Oct. 1906	*¶ HINE, STANLEY GORDON	15, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.
6707	Oct. 1912	*¶§ HINES, GERALD	
5466	Oct. 1908	* HINGLEY, JOSEPH BLOOMER	Bank Chambers, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
6274	Oct. 1911	* HIPKIN, JOHN	317, East India Dock Road, Poplar, London.
6709	Oct. 1912	* HIRST, BYROM	6, Dunedin Road, Ilford, Essex.
7202	Oct. 1913	*¶ HIRST, CHARLES HENRY	2, Parkinson Avenue, Scunthorpe, Lincs.
5696	Oct. 1909	*¶ HIRST, WILLIAM FREDERICK ..	Claremont, Rothwell, near Leeds.
7203	Oct. 1913	* HITCHINS, STEPHEN	75, Hillfield Park, Muswell Hill, N. (Middlesex).
6711	Oct. 1912	* HITCHINS, WALTER WILLIAM ..	University College, Reading.
6275	Oct. 1911	*¶ HOBBS, REGINALD ARTHUR ..	16, Alfred Street, Bath.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1904	*HOBSON, FREDERICK VACHELL..	54/55, London Wall, E.C.
Oct. 1912	*HOCKLEY, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	130, Mount Street, W.1.
Nov. 1890	*HODGKINSON, JAMES HENRY ..	23, Delamere Street, Ashton-under-Lyn Lancashire.
Oct. 1920	*HODGKINSON, OWEN ALLEN	55, St. Michael's Road, Maesteg, Glam.
Oct. 1896	*HODGSON, ARCHIBALD SANFORD	Westons Place, Warnham, Sussex.
Nov. 1918	*HODGSON, STANLEY BENIAMS ..	3, Bassett Road, North Kensington W.10.
Oct. 1907	*HODSON, ANTHONY GEORGE ..	Pendyke, Kingston Road, Lewes, Sussex.
Oct. 1907	*HODSON, FREDERIC HENRY ..	26, Pretoria Road, Streatham Park S.W.
Oct. 1913	*HODSON, HENRY MOULTON ..	Rhyddington, Clifton Drive, Lytham
Oct. 1919	*HOGGARTH, WILLIAM EDWARD THOMAS	15, Nassau Street, Mortimer Street W.1.
Oct. 1903	*HOLBECH, NIGEL LAURENCE ..	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
Oct. 1897	*HOLBROW, HERBERT OLIVER ..	18, Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.
Oct. 1903	*HOLDITCH, CHARLES STANLEY ..	21, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.
Oct. 1910	*HOLE, WILLIAM GERALD ..	Bovey Tracey, S. Devon.
Oct. 1908	*HOLFORD, SHELLEY ..	Braeside, Weald Road, Brentwood.
Oct. 1920	*HOLIDAY, WILLIAM GARNET..	10, Kingdom Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1913	*HOLLIDAY, GEORGE ..	1, Homelea Mansions, Twickenham Road, Croydon, Surrey.
Oct. 1920	*HOLLIDAY, JOHN ..	Estate Office, Greysouthen, Cocker mouth, Cumberland.
Nov. 1891	*HOLLIS, HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E. ..	Bathurst, The Gambia, West Africa
Nov. 1891	*HOLLIS, RALPH ..	Springfield, Skirlaugh, Hull.
Oct. 1905	*HOLLIS, RALPH EDMOND ..	District Valuer's Office, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, Staffs
Oct. 1906	*HOLMAN, LUTHER MARTIN..	"Brooklyn," Crescent Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
Oct. 1894	*HOLMES, JOHN EDWARD ..	18, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.
Oct. 1920	*HOLMES, JOHN STANLEY GARTSIDE ..	"Southfield," Ossett, Yorks.
Oct. 1908	*HOLT, EDWARD ..	Clifden, Southborough Drive, West-cliff-on-Sea, Essex.
Oct. 1911	*HOLTOM, WILLIAM WATKINS BUER ..	
Oct. 1912	*HOMEWOOD, HAROLD ROBERT..	District Offices, Morley Road, Bourne-mouth.
Oct. 1896	*HOMFRAY, HERBERT RICHARDS..	Penllyn Castle, Cowbridge, R.S.O., S. Wales.
Oct. 1919	*HOOK, ALBERT ..	26, Woods Lane, Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent.

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7210	Oct. 1913	*HOOPER, ARTHUR HENRY	15, Sefton Park Road, Ashley Down Bristol, Gloucestershire.
7211	Oct. 1913	*HOOPER, WILLIAM DOUGHTY ..	44, St. Paul's Road, Thornton Heath Surrey.
7279	Oct. 1911	*HOOTON, LEONARD STANWELL ..	12, Northgate Street, Warwick.
7212	Oct. 1913	*HOPE, JOHN LEO	c/o Falconer & Baker, Amberley Gloucestershire.
5966	Oct. 1910	*HOPLEY, SYDNEY FRANK	Lantarnam, nr. Newport, Mon.
7213	Oct. 1913	*HOPPER, GEORGE	65, Manor Road, Scarborough.
4193	Oct. 1903	*HORDER, GERALD MORLEY	40, Catherine Street, Westminster S.W.
5281	Oct. 1911	*HOSGOOD, FRANK	The Poplars, Minehead, Somerset.
5470	Oct. 1908	*HOSGOOD, RALPH BRIAN	84, Osbaldeston Road, N.16.
4721	Oct. 1905	*HOSKING, HAROLD ARTHUR ..	c/o Rev. H. Jones, Thorpe Road Selby, Yorks.
7214	Oct. 1913	*HOSKING, THOMAS STANLEY, A.R.I.B.A.	20, Macaulay Road, S.W.4.
8222	Oct. 1920	*HOTSON, ANDREW	c/o Post Office, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.
5449	Feb. 1912	*HOUGHTON, JOHN HENRY	40, Gloucester Road, Kew, Surrey.
5968	Oct. 1910	*HOULDSWORTH, AUSTIN FRANK	20, Savile Street, Hull.
7857	Nov. 1918	*HOWARD, ALGERNON	c/o P. Chase Gardener & Co., 209, High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex.
7858	Nov. 1918	*HOWARD, SAMUEL	4, Whitehall Street, Rochdale, Lancs.
7216	Oct. 1913	*HOWARTH, HERBERT	19, East View, Preston, Lancashire.
7859	Nov. 1918	*HOWELL, CHARLES GORDON ..	Brooklyn, Mount Nod Road, Streatham S.W.16.
5866	Jan. 1883	HOWELL, ERNEST JOHN	116, Cromwell Road, S.W.
7217	Oct. 1913	*HOWIE, JOHN	c/o Jack, 118, Byres Road, Glasgow
7218	Oct. 1913	*HOWKINS, GILBERT	The Elms, Crick, Rugby, Warwick shire.
7219	Oct. 1913	*HOWLETT, ARTHUR ROYCE ..	High Street, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
6719	Oct. 1912	*HOWSE, EVAN GEORGE	85, Redcliff Street, Bristol.
7220	Oct. 1913	*HOYLE, HENRY ARMITAGE ..	176, Birkby Hall Road, Birkby Huddersfield.
5969	Oct. 1910	*HUCKSTEP, JOHN EDWARD ..	Room 20, Inland Revenue, 184, Dean gate, Manchester.
7221	Oct. 1913	*HUDSON, JAMES ALEXANDER ..	Hill Top House, Wetherby, Yorks.
7860	Nov. 1918	*HUGHES, ARCHIBALD CECIL, CAPT.	The Ingle, Wokingham, Berks.
6721	Oct. 1912	*HUGHES, BASIL, MAJOR, A.R.I.B.A.	Claims Commission, 30, Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris.
7888	Nov. 1916	*HUGHES, ERNEST	129, West Derby Road, Liverpool, L.
7222	Oct. 1913	*HUGHES, ERNEST WILLIAM ..	Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Departmen Admiralty, S.W.
7601	Oct. 1915	*HUGHES, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	2, Hanch Place, Walsall, Staffs.
7048	Oct. 1919	*HUGHES, LESLIE	c/o Messrs. Talbot & White, 34, Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1911	*HUGHES, WILLIAM DONNE PRICE	Metropolitan Bank, Mostyn Street, Llandudno.
Oct. 1913	*HUGHES, WILLIAM EDWYN ...	Valuation Office, 7, King Street, Car- marthen.
Oct. 1908	*HUGHES, WILLIAM PARRY.. ..	Avondale, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
Feb. 1911	*HUGHESDON, GERALD EDWARD..	2, Abingdon Road, Kensington High Street, W.
Oct. 1919	*HUMPHERY, WILLIAM OVERTON	Council Offices, Fakenham, Norfolk.
Oct. 1913	*HUMPHREYS, REGINALD	Clifden House, Brentford, W. (Middle- sex).
Oct. 1913	*HUMPHRIES, JOHN BUCKLE	8, St. Margaret's Road, Bradford, Yorks.
Oct. 1912	*HUNT, HARRY	c/o Hall, Wateridge & Owen, Shrews- bury.
Oct. 1904	*HUNT, ORLANDO WILLIAM.. ..	Winterfield, Bedale, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1905	*HURCOMB, HAROLD FRANCIS ..	Baring Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
Oct. 1920	*HURST, NORMAN	36, Maid's Causeway, Cambridge.
Oct. 1906	*HUTCHINGS, SIR ALAN, K.B.E.	134, Westbourne Terrace, W.2.
Oct. 1911	*HUTSON, EWART GRAY	Water Engineer's Office, 52, Bales Road, Birkenhead.
Oct. 1920	*HUTSON, REGINALD ARTHUR	Westmead Farm, Carshalton, Surrey.
Oct. 1920	*HUTTON, GEORGE ROY	"Woodrow House," Forest, Melk- sham, Wilts.
Oct. 1912	*HYND, JOHN	23, Westbourne Grove, Withington, Manchester.
Oct. 1905	*IBBOTSON, WILLIAM BYROM ..	Brookhill Park Road, New Barnet, Herts.
Oct. 1911	*INCE, ALFRED ETHELBERT.. ..	48, Bertrand Road, Bolton, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	*INGHAM, ARTHUR.. .. .	8, Birchland Villas, Hebden Bridge, Yorks.
Oct. 1912	*INGHAM, GEORGE TAYLOR.. ..	Sandy Ridge, Radcliffe, nr. Manchester.
Oct. 1911	*INGHAM, WALTER	County Hall, Beverley, E. Yorks.
Oct. 1906	*INGLEBY, ERNEST JAMES, N.D.A.	Thornbury, Gloucestershire.
Nov. 1918	*INGLIS, ROBERT CUMMING	37, Lawrence Street, Dowanhill, Glasgow.

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8226	Oct. 1920	*INGMAN, GEORGE EDGAR ..	47, Foregate Street, Worcester.
5194	Oct. 1907	*INGRAM, EDWARD CECIL	The Bungalow, Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
6727	Oct. 1912	*INMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES.. ..	Wychfield, Suttons Lane, Hornchurch.
1893	Nov. 1890	*INNES, GILBERT PLANTAGENET MITCHELL	Sandrock Hill, Playden, Sussex.
8050	Oct. 1919	*IRELAND, ALAN	3, Clarence Road, Manor Park, E.12 (Essex).
6290	Oct. 1911	*IRELAND, ERNEST ARTHUR.. ..	6, Grosvenor Gardens, East Sheff. S.W. 14 (Surrey).
4727	Oct. 1905	*ISARD, ERNEST	115, Fordwych Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
5701	Oct. 1909	*ISITT, FREDERICK HARVEY.. ..	45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
4728	Oct. 1905	*ISITT, SAMUEL GILBERT, N.D.A. ..	Estate Office, Southill Park, Biggleswade, Beds.
7863	Nov. 1918	*IVEY, FREDERICK PERCIVAL ..	Survey Dept., British South Africa Company, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.
2682	Oct. 1894	*JACKSON, ALFRED ERNEST.. ..	Town Hall, Southport, Lancashire.
2683	Oct. 1894	*JACKSON, EDWARD HENRY.. ..	Rearsby, Windermere, Westmorland.
8227	Oct. 1920	*JACKSON, FRANCIS JOSEPH ..	121, Gresham Road, Staines, Middlesex.
6728	Oct. 1912	*JACKSON, JOHN EDWARD	132, King Street, Dukinfield, Manchester.
5972	Oct. 1910	*JACKSON, LAMBERT	74, Church Street, Inverness, N.B.
4007	Oct. 1902	*JACKSON, RICHARD STEPHENS ..	38, Sidney Road, Beckenham, Kent.
6729	Oct. 1912	*JACKSON, THOMAS HORNSBY ..	Ashfield, Guiseley Road, Horsforth, Leeds.
8051	Oct. 1919	*JACKSON, WILLIAM MARTIN ..	"Normandale," Bradford Road, Wakefield, Yorks.
5702	Oct. 1909	*JAMES, FRANK J.	151, Wymering Mansions, Maida Vale, W.
5703	Oct. 1909	*JAMES, FREDERICK OSCAR.. ..	The Bungalow, Chilcompton, near Bath.
6730	Oct. 1912	*JAMES, HARRY	77, Maltravers Street, Arundel.
5973	Oct. 1910	*JAMES, HERBERT CECIL	Municipal Offices, 15, Great Alie Street, Whitechapel, E.
6292	Oct. 1911	*JAMES, JOEL JENKINS.. ..	PantypPhillip, Dwrbach, Pembrokeshire.
7865	Nov. 1918	*JAMES, JOHN GEOFFREY	8, Newgate Street, Morpeth.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*¶JAMES, WALTER ASHMAN	The Bungalow, Station Road, Nailsea, Bristol (Somerset).
Oct. 1907	*JAMES, WILLIAM GEORGE	14, Augustus Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*JAMES, W. ROWLAND.. ..	Doldremont, Quay Street, Carmarthen
Oct. 1913	*¶JAMIESON, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	Borough Engineer's Office, Weymouth, Dorset.
Oct. 1913	*JAMRACH, HENRY CHARLES ..	95, Station Road, Golcar, near Huddersfield.
Oct. 1905	*¶JANES, WALTER JOSEPH	47, Santos Road, Wandsworth, S.W.
Feb. 1894	*JARRETT, THOMAS WILLIAM ..	124, East Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
Feb. 1911	*¶JARVIS, ERNEST HENRY.. ..	
Oct. 1913	*JARVIS, LOUIS JOHN WALLACE..	6, King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, E.C.4.
Oct. 1905	*JECKELLS, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS..	Kewhurst, Avenue Road, Wallington, Surrey.
Oct. 1911	*JEFFERIES, HERBERT GEORGE, A.R.I.B.A.	11, Observatory Road, East Sheen, S.W. (Surrey).
Oct. 1912	*¶JENKINS, ALBERT HENRY HOPKIN	Blackmill, nr. Bridgend, Glam.
Oct. 1912	*JENKINS, CEDRIC.. ..	Hazlemount, Rotherham, Yorks.
Oct. 1919	*JENKINS, FREDERICK LESLIE ..	Railway Hotel, Washford, near Taunton, Somerset.
Oct. 1913	*JENKINS, GEORGE DENHAM ..	
Oct. 1920	*JENKINS, RALPH EMERSON ..	Foydean, Cecil Avenue, Bournemouth.
Nov. 1918	*JENKINS, REGINALD ARTHUR BLEWITT	
Oct. 1906	*¶JENKINSON, SAMUEL STEWART..	4, College Street, Swansea. G.E.R. Land Agent's Office, Liverpool Street Station, E.C.
Oct. 1910	*¶JENNINGS, DANIEL STRACHAN ..	The Vale Estate Office, East Dulwich, S.E.22.
Oct. 1910	*JENNINGS, FREDERICK GEORGE..	22, Wote Street, Basingstoke, Hants.
Oct. 1920	*¶JENNINGS, GORDON SOTHAM	Deputy Surveyor, Council Offices, Blyth, Northumberland.
Oct. 1909	*¶JENNINGS, WALTER HENRY ..	Bemvinda, Queen's Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
Oct. 1905	*JENNINGS, WILLIAM ALFRED ..	7, Romford Road, Stratford, E. (Essex).
Oct. 1911	*JOHNSON, ALBERT PERCY.. ..	Land and Estate Offices, Wandsworth Common Station, S.W.
Oct. 1900	*JOHNSON, FREDERICK JOHN ..	1, Fairfax Road, Hertford.
Oct. 1907	*†JOHNSON, HERBERT DAVIES ..	Fairfield Cottage, Great Budworth, near Northwich, Cheshire.
Oct. 1910	*¶JOHNSON, HERBERT THOMAS ..	Meersbrook, Elsee Road, Rugby, Warwickshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
8230	Oct. 1920	*¶JOHNSON, ROLAND FINNIS ..	37, Rotherwick Road, Golders Green, N.W.4 (Middlesex).
6296	Oct. 1911	*JOHNSTON, ROBERT JAMES.. ..	Survey Dept., Maradam Kadawa, Amirakapura, Ceylon.
7238	Oct. 1913	*¶JOLLIFFE, REGINALD	6, Shooter's Hill, Cowes, I. of W.
6128	Oct. 1911	JOLLY, WILLIAM JOHN	St. Audrey's, Thetford, Norfolk.
8231	Oct. 1920	*¶JONAS, HARRY CARTER	St. Margaret's, Stevenage, Herts.
1375	Feb. 1887	*JONAS, SAMUEL MARSHALL.. ..	27, Market Hill, Cambridge, and Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.
5703	Oct. 1900	*¶JONES, ARTHUR BAYLY	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
5705	Oct. 1909	*JONES, ARTHUR DEW.. ..	City Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
7867	Nov. 1918	*JONES, ARTHUR RYLAND	62, Home Park Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19 (Surrey).
5478	Oct. 1908	*¶JONES, CHARLES THOMAS	124, St. Albans Avenue, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W. (Middlesex).
5479	Oct. 1908	*¶JONES, DAN IVOR	6, Glumar Gate, Chesterfield.
7239	Oct. 1913	*JONES, DAVID LLEWELLYN	2, Muriel Terrace, Dowlais, Glam.
7240	Oct. 1913	*¶JONES, ERNEST HYWEL	65, Newsham Drive, Liverpool.
7241	Oct. 1913	*¶JONES, EVAN ROBERT PULESTON	3, Greenfields, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
6297	Oct. 1911	*JONES, GEORGE	12, High Street North, Dunstable, Beds.
7242	Oct. 1913	*¶JONES, GERALD FRANCIS, O.B.E.	69, Bank Chambers, 329, High Street, W.C.1.
8232	Oct. 1920	*JONES, HORACE EDWARD	7, Chatsworth Road, Croydon, Surrey.
8233	Oct. 1920	*§JONES, JOHN THOMAS	Bryn Rhigos, near Aberdare, Glam.
7243	Oct. 1913	*JONES, OSCAR WYNNE	Minydon, Pwllheli, N. Wales.
6298	Oct. 1911	*¶JONES, RICHARD LEWIS	Penwenallt, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire.
6735	Oct. 1912	*¶JONES, ROBERT JOHN.. ..	35, Grove Terrace, Penarth, Cardiff.
6736	Oct. 1912	*JONES, ROLAND THOMAS	Glanafon, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
6968	Feb. 1913	*¶JONES, RONALD KELSEY	166, Oakwood Court, Kensington, London.
7603	Oct. 1915	*¶JONES, STANLEY WARREN.. ..	9, Queen's Avenue, Porthcawl, Glam.
7244	Oct. 1913	*JONES, WALTER	14, Beauval Road, East Dulwich, S.E.
5201	Oct. 1907	*JONES, WALTER GEORGE	22, Duke's Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10 (Middlesex).
8234	Oct. 1920	*JONES, WILFRED ESMOND	7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
1018	Dec. 1883	JORDAN, GEORGE HENRY	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Huddersfield.
7245	Oct. 1913	*JOWETT, HENRY SAVILE	Alton Grange, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
2461	Nov. 1891	*JOYCE, HARRY WARD, B.SC.	26, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
6737	Oct. 1912	*JOYCE, HORACE FRANCIS	

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*¶KAY, GEORGE	District Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester
Oct. 1919	*¶KEASLEY, WILLIAM ERIC	"Homeleigh," Robin Hood Lane, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1904	*KEAY, RALEIGH WILLIAM McLAREN	35, Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
Oct. 1902	*¶KEELE, JOHN DANIEL.. ..	Glencairn, Fairview Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*¶KEEN, ARNOLD GREY	Birkdale, Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1913	*KEEN, ARTHUR AUGER	153, Hamlet Gardens, Ravenscourt Park, N.
Oct. 1894	*¶KEEP, WILLIAM HENRY	St. Albans, Icen Road, Radipole, Weymouth.
Oct. 1901	*KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL	60, Albion Street, Burnley, Lancashire.
Feb. 1913	*KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL, JUN.	Bleak House, Manchester Road, Burnley, Lancs.
Oct. 1911	*¶KEKEWICH, STANLEY BUCK	27, Bedford Square, Brighton.
Oct. 1901	*KELLEWAY, HERBERT DAVIES	20, Hanover Square, W.1.
Oct. 1900	*¶KELLY, ARTHUR RALPH	108, Finchley Road, N.W.
Oct. 1899	*KELLY, GEORGE WILLIAM CALVER	29, Monnow Street, Monmouth.
Oct. 1907	*KEMP, HARRY GRAEME	Aldringham, Saxmundham, Suffolk.
Oct. 1913	*KEMP, RICHARD FRANK	219, Addison Way, Temple Fortune, N.W.4 (Middlesex).
Oct. 1900	*KEMSLEY, NORMAN BOLTON	Broad Street House, New Broad Street, E.C.
Oct. 1895	*KEMSLEY, WILLIAM HUGH	Broad Street House, New Broad Street, E.C., and Woodford Green, Essex.
Nov. 1918	*¶KENDON, DAVID GILDERSLEVE	5, Church Street, Kensington, W.8.
Oct. 1909	*KENNARD, ALFRED JAMES.. ..	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
Nov. 1918	*¶KENNARD, CECIL.. ..	London House, Docking, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
Oct. 1909	*KENNARD, FREDERICK HARRISON	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
Oct. 1893	*KENNETT, CHARLES ARTHUR	Garrick Chambers, 11, Garrick Street, W.C.2.
Oct. 1903	*KENT, PHILIP, JUN.	1, Station Road, Alresford, Hants.
Oct. 1913	*¶KENT, STANLEY HENRY GLADSTONE	Pension Legion D Hoemour, Moulin Wibert, Pas de Calais, France.
Oct. 1912	*¶KENYON, HAROLD DUMELLO	7, De Grey Street, York.
Oct. 1903	*§KER, ARTHUR PRESTON	Moothall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1077	Jan. 1884	KERR, ARTHUR HERBERT	Castle Hill, Bakewell, Derbyshire.
8235	Oct. 1920	*KEY, WILLIAM DONALD, A.R.I.B.A.	Cardington, Mayfair Gardens, minster, Essex.
3241	Oct. 1897	*KIBBLEWHITE, HENRY JAMES TRELEAVEN	Architect's Department, New Co Hall, S.E.1.
5206	Oct. 1907	*KIFT, GEORGE ANSLEY	25, Nassau Street, Barnes, S (Surrey).
5709	Oct. 1909	*KILFORD, WILLIAM GEORGE ..	Hunts County Council, 68, H Street, Huntingdon.
7250	Oct. 1913	*KILLENDER, HENRY CLAUDE ..	39, Merton Road, Bootle, Liverpo
4979	Oct. 1906	*KINDELL, FRANCIS PERCY	Council Offices, The Priory, F Barnet, N.11 (Herts).
8054	Oct. 1919	*KING, DUDLEY BERTRAM	42, Earlsfield Road, S.W.18.
3856	Oct. 1901	*KING, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS ..	32, Isledon Road, Finsbury Park,
5980	Oct. 1910	*KING, GILBERT RIGLEY *.. ..	Town Hall, Twickenham, Middle
5982	Oct. 1910	*KING, HERBERT JAMES	Station Road, Winchmore Hill, (Middlesex).
7251	Oct. 1913	*KING, HERBERT WALTER	60, Loraine Mansions, Widden Road, Holloway, N.7.
4980	Oct. 1906	*KING, JOHN LEONARD	c/o Dr. H. D. King, Sudbury, Suf
7252	Oct. 1913	*KING, NOEL WARD	53, Talgarth Road, West Kensing W.
4727	Oct. 1905	*KING, PERCY JAMES CHURCH ..	
1287	Mar. 1887	*KING, WILLIAM ISAAC	6, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
5983	Oct. 1910	*KINGSTON, ARCHIBALD LAW- RENCE	35, Freemantle Street, Truro, C wall.
4981	Oct. 1906	*KINTON, HAROLD ERNEST	Stoneleigh, Sheen Lane, East S S.W. (Surrey).
6848	Oct. 1912	*KIRBY, CARL FREDERICK GEORGE	c/o Messrs. Michael Faraday & 77, Chancery Lane, W.C.
7253	Oct. 1913	*KIRBY, WILLIAM AUBREY	c/o Messrs. Berry Bros. & Bag Market Place, Kettering.
7870	Nov. 1918	*KIRSOPP-REED, WILLIAM HENRY	Old Town, West Woodburn, No berland.
5712	Oct. 1909	*KNAPMAN, HARRY LETHBRIDGE	The Strand, Dawlish, Devon.
8236	Oct. 1920	*KNAPP, ROBERT ELI	Kineton, Warwickshire.
6740	Oct. 1912	*KNEWSTUBB, ALFRED	Long Marton, Carlisle.
5984	Oct. 1910	*KNIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM, CAPT., R.E.	C.E.'s Office, Northern Comm Rawal Pindi, India.
5486	Oct. 1908	*KNIGHT, ROBERT MALTMAN ..	66, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.
5985	Oct. 1910	*KNIGHTON, THOMAS SPENCER ..	54, Hamlet Court Road, Westcl Sea, Essex.
6741	Oct. 1912	*KNOWLES, THOMAS EDWARD BUTLER	Valuation Office, Howard Pla Hanley, Staffs.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1906	*LADD, WALTER WILLOUGHBY ..	Fairfield, Hemming Road, Edgware.
Oct. 1906	*LAIRD, JOHN	High Street, Marlow, Bucks.
Oct. 1913	*LAIRD, WALTER ROSS	13, Berlin Road, Catford, S.E.
Nov. 1918	*§LAKER, WILLIAM JOHN	6, Kelmescott Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.11.
Oct. 1911	*LAMB, CHARLES ALFRED	189, The Grove, Hammersmith, W.
Oct. 1904	*LAMBLE, WILLIAM HERBERT ..	1, Broad Street Buildings, Liverpool Street, E.C.2.
Oct. 1909	*¶LAMOND, JOHN	City Surveyors Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
Oct. 1895	*¶LAMPRILL, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	15, Carey Mansions, Vincent Square, S.W.1.
Oct. 1920	*LANE, ALFRED	14, Natal Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
Feb. 1913	*¶LANE, FRANK DONOVAN	2, Church Street, Christchurch, Hants.
Oct. 1910	*¶LANE, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	3, Fulham Park Gardens, S.W.6.
Oct. 1920	*¶LANE, NATHANIEL MONTAGUE ..	The Firs, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts.
Oct. 1920	*¶LANGDON, HORACE WILLIAM ..	6, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.
Oct. 1912	*LANGLANDS, CHARLES JOHN LAWRENCE	Hazon House, Epsom, Surrey.
Jan. 1891	*LANSDOWN, GEORGE ARTHUR, F.R.I.B.A.	9, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.
Mar. 1891	*LARKIN, RICHARD WEBSTER ..	8 and 9, Great Newport Street, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1906	*¶LAVINGTON, THOMAS HENRY RUSS	
Nov. 1918	*¶§LAWRANCE, DAVID MALCOLM ..	55, Parkhurst Road, Holloway, N.7.
Oct. 1911	*LAWRENCE, CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON	The Elms, Rushington, Sleaford, Lincs.
Oct. 1911	*LAWTON, ROBERT ALLISON	
Oct. 1920	*LAWTON, WILLIAM	2, Dale Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire.
Oct. 1906	*¶LEAH, WILLIAM	Elton Villa, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
Nov. 1918	*LEATHERDALE, FRANCIS HAROLD ..	13, Lyndhurst Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*LEDGARD, JOHN BROOKE	The Manor House, Thorne, Leeds.
Feb. 1909	*LEE, ALFRED FREDERICK	15, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Oct. 1920	*¶LEE, FRANK	"Sherwood House," Little Barn Lane, Mansfield, Notts.
Oct. 1908	*¶LEE, LESLIE HERBERT	22, High Street, Ashford, Kent.

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6990	Oct. 1910	* LEE, NORMAN ALFRED	
7259	Oct. 1913	*§ LEEDHAM, MORRIS	25, The Crescent, Hipperholme, Halifax, Yorkshire.
4022	Oct. 1902	* LEES, RANDLE BURLAM	Woodside, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.
6744	Oct. 1912	* LEGG, KENNETH BOLTON	Estate Office, L.B. and S.C. Railway London Bridge, S.E.
6745	Oct. 1912	* LE GRAND, CECIL WREN	21, Regent's Park Terrace, N.W.
3770	Feb. 1901	* LEIGH, VINCENT STANLEY	Palmeira House, Palmeira Gardens Westcliff-on-Sea.
6717	Oct. 1909	* LEONARD, EDWARD	The Nook, Mortimer Road, Ealing (Middlesex).
7261	Oct. 1913	* LEONARD, EUGENE	12, Queen's Villas, Ebbw Vale, M.
6187	Oct. 1911	*§ LESLIE-CARTER, WILLIAM CASS	128, Goswell Road, E.C.1.
1971	Jan. 1891	* LEWIS, ARTHUR LLEWELYN	77, Station Road, Sidcup, and 19 Walbrook, E.C.
7646	Oct. 1912	* LEWIS, FRANCIS	Floral Villa, Swanley Junction, Kent.
6747	Oct. 1912	* LEWIS, HUGH FRANCIS	Greenfield, Marlow Road, Maidenhead Berks.
8055	Oct. 1919	* LEWIS, ORPHEUS WILLIAM HENRY, CAPT., M.B.E.	2nd Floor, Bank Chambers, Lowgate Hull.
8242	Oct. 1920	*§ LEWIS, SIDNEY FORD	38, Ludlow Road, Brentham, Ealing W.5 (Middlesex).
7262	Oct. 1913	* LIBERTY, WALTER JAMES	38, Maples Street, Nottingham.
7263	Oct. 1913	* LICKELY, ALEXANDER	12, Perth Road, Dundee.
3562	Oct. 1899	* LICKIS, LEONARD	7, Eardley Road, Streatham, S.W.
6991	Oct. 1910	* LIDDELL, JOHN GEORGE WALTON	Chesters Estate Office, Humsha Northumberland.
6748	Oct. 1912	* LIDDLE, LAURENCE HENRY	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place Dublin.
8243	Oct. 1920	* LIELL, KINGSLEY	Rusthall, Plough Lane, Purbeare Surrey.
6309	Oct. 1911	* LILBURN, HARRY KENT	Dunedin, Antrim Road, Belfast.
8244	Oct. 1920	* LILL, ARTHUR	South View, High Holme Road, Louth, Lincs.
6310	Oct. 1911	* LINE, FREDERICK JAMES	32, Pinner Road, Harrow, Middlesex.
4460	Oct. 1904	* LINE, HENRY WILLIAM	30, Orchard Road, St. Margarets East Twickenham.
6311	Oct. 1911	* LING, RICHARD BERTRAM, A.R.I.B.A.	13, Hillcrest Road, Sydenham, S.E.
6749	Oct. 1912	* LINNELL, HENRY JOHN	
8245	Oct. 1920	* LISSAMAN, ARTHUR EVELYN	School House, Woodside, Luton.
5494	Oct. 1908	* LISTER, ERNEST EDWARD	28, Wellesley Road, Ilford, Essex.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Nov. 1918	*LISTER, SIDNEY ALBERT	50, Broomwood Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Feb. 1914	*LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES	c/o Messrs. Alaister, Davidson & Co., 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
Nov. 1892	*LITTLE, HENRY	Eldon Street House, E.C.2.
Oct. 1900	*LIVING, CHARLES, JUN.	75, The Grove, Stratford, E. (Essex).
Oct. 1919	*LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM	District Engineer, Toco, Trinidad, B.W.I.
Oct. 1913	*LLOYD, CYRIL HERBERT POWELL	45, Merthyr-mawr Road, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
Oct. 1911	*LLOYD, FRANK HUMPHREYS ..	Mansion House, 24, Severn Street, Welshpool.
Oct. 1907	*LLOYD, SYDNEY HAMILTON ..	Holcote, Fernside Road, Parkstone, Dorset.
Oct. 1906	*LOADES, FRANK CHARLES.. ..	Borough Engineer's Office, Southport, Lancs.
Feb. 1913	*LOCHHEAD, ARTHUR SYDNEY ..	30, Kestrel Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.
Oct. 1909	*LOCK, CHARLES	67, Duke Street, Chelmsford.
Nov. 1918	*LOCKWOOD, GEOFFREY OWEN, MAJOR, M.C.	Assistant Engineer, The Castle, Winchester.
Oct. 1908	*LOE, SYDNEY JOHN	10, Hammelton Road, Bromley, Kent.
Oct. 1919	*LOGAN, MICHAEL LOAM	25, Selwyn Avenue, Richmond, Surrey
Oct. 1913	*LOGSDON, HORACE STEWART ..	4, Barrington Road, Crouch End, N.8. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1912	*LONE, R. WILCOX. A.R.I.B.A.	Turn Lee, Woodford Green, Essex.
Oct. 1911	*LONG, ALFRED CHARLES.. ..	Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
Oct. 1913	*LONGBOTTOM, HAROLD	Council Offices, Petersfield, Hants.
Oct. 1920	*LONGLEY, ARTHUR DOUGLAS	"Hillside," The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.
Oct. 1905	*LORAM, JOHN ANNING	Government Ordnance Survey Office, Colombo, Ceylon.
Oct. 1908	*LORIMER, GORDON	Via-y-Obras, Ferro Carril del Sud, Buenos Aires, S. America.
Oct. 1920	*LOUDOUN, ERIC GILMOUR ..	35, Camphill Avenue, Langside, Glasgow.
Oct. 1901	*LOVE, JAMES BARR	Knowes, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire.
Oct. 1913	*LOVEGROVE, EDWARD TYLER ..	"Stoneleigh," Burton Hill, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.
Oct. 1920	*LOVELL, GEORGE RAYMOND	128, Gloucester Road, Chalk Farm, N.W.1.
Oct. 1907	*LOVELUCK, EDWARD	33, Park Street, Bridgend, Glamorgan-shire.
Nov. 1918	*LOWDEN, DAVID, JUN.	Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.
Jan. 1887	*LOWE, CHARLES ROBERT	Temple Bar House, 23-28, Fleet Street, E.C.
Nov. 1918	*LOWE, JOHN	23-28, Fleet Street, E.C.

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5993	Oct. 1910	*LOWICK, HENRY CAPELL	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
489	May 1877	LUCAS, JOSEPH	22, East Ascent, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
7271	Oct. 1913	* LUCE, WILLIAM MAUGER	29, Bridge Street, Morpeth, Northumberland.
3022	Jan. 1896	*LUCK, GEORGE EDWARD	Estate Office, Crouch End Station, (Middlesex).
7272	Oct. 1913	*LUKEY, GEORGE EDWARD	293, Holmesdale Road, S.E.25 (Surrey).
3400	Oct. 1898	*LUMLEY, FREDERICK ROBERT	Mamhead Park, Exeter.
4023	Oct. 1902	*LUNN, ALGERNON PERCY	Wentbridge, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
6315	Oct. 1911	*LUTON, ALBERT GORDON	14, Forest Lane, Stratford, E. (Essex).
4993	Oct. 1906	*LYDDON, ALFRED JONATHAN, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.	County Hall, Northallerton, Yorks.
4748	Oct. 1905	*LYNE, HARRY	Miramar, Tregolls Road, Truro, Cornwall.
2692	Oct. 1894	*LYONS, EDWARD COLVILL	Estate Office, Rugeley, Staffordshire.
6460	Feb. 1912	* LYSTER, FRANK OLIVER	Sun Hotel, Brill, Thame.
6754	Oct. 1912	* McBAIN, JOHN	463, Clarkston Road, Cathcart, Glasgow.
4466	Oct. 1904	*McCALL, JACOBUS STEWART JOHNSON	Director of Agriculture, Zomba, Nyassaland.
5720	Oct. 1909	* McCALLUM, DANIEL	325, Byres Road, Glasgow.
1144	Apr. 1884	McCALLUM, PETER SERVICE	Holy Bush House, Osmaston Road, Derby.
6317	Oct. 1911	*McCANN, FELIX CHARLES	2, Howard Street, Belfast.
6753	Oct. 1912	*McCREDIE, HUGH	23, King Edward Road, Jordan Hill, Glasgow.
7915	Nov. 1918	*McDOUGALL-PORTER, THOMAS WILLIAM, M.C., N.D.A.	The Red Cottage, Platt, Borov Green, Kent.
5499	Oct. 1908	*MACE, CHARLES MARRINER	106, Ellerton Road, Tolworth, Surrey.
3592	Oct. 1893	*MACER, ALFRED THOMAS	1, Windsor Road, East Worthing, Sussex.
7274	Oct. 1913	*MACFARLANE, ANDREW	Guthrie Place, Bellshill, Lanarkshire.
7880	Nov. 1918	*McFIE, BERNARD JOHN STEWART	7, Southwood Road, Oxford.
3863	Oct. 1901	*McGAW, ANDREW KIDD	Van Diemen's Land Company, Burnie, Tasmania.
7275	Oct. 1913	*MACGREGOR, PETER GRANT	Maeshowe, Sandyhills, Shettleston, Glasgow.
5721	Oct. 1909	*MACHATTIE, JOHN MACINTOSH	Architect's Dept., L.C.C., New Council Hall, S.E.1.
7277	Oct. 1913	*MACKAY, WILLIAM	75, Oak Road, Crumpsall, Manchester.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1898	* MACKENZIE, HECTOR JOHN MAXWELL	12, De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.8.
Oct. 1920	* MACKERETH, WILLIAM MOORE	The Garth, Pennybridge, near Ulverston, Lancs.
Oct. 1904	* McKERROW, JAMES WEIR, A.M.I.C.E.	Corporation Waterworks, Town Hall, North Shields, Northumberland.
Oct. 1908	* MACKINNON, ALEXANDER DENT OSWALD	The White House, St. Austell, Cornwall.
Oct. 1900	* MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM SMITH ..	Baileymawr, Penybont, Radnorshire.
Oct. 1920	* MACKMIN, HENRY AUGUSTUS	"Glenlynn," Beulah Road East, Thornton Heath (Surrey).
Nov. 1918	* McLACHLAN, DUNCAN	614, Pollokshaws Road, Strathbungo, Glasgow.
Oct. 1911	* McLAREN, HENRY	9, Woodlands Crescent, Falkirk.
Oct. 1911	* MACLAY, CHARLES	267, Crow Road, Partick, Glasgow.
Nov. 1918	* MACLEAN, PETER MACKINNON ..	c/o Messrs. Castiglione and Scott, 32, S. Castle Street, Edinburgh,
Oct. 1920	* McLEARN, SEPTIMUS OSWIN	18, Bellevue Road, Ipswich.
Oct. 1920	* MACMAHON, JOHN FRANCIS ..	19, Temple Street, Birmingham.
Oct. 1912	* McMICHAEL, JAMES, JUN.	1, Clifton Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1913	* McMILLAN, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	8, St. George's Road, Newton-on-Ayr.
Nov. 1918	* McMURRAY, ROBERT, M.C. ..	84, Ballynean Road, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.
Nov. 1918	* McNICOL, JOHN	8, Park Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees.
Oct. 1920	* MACQUEEN, MONTAGUE MORDAUNT	9, Kirkwood Street, Ibrox, Glasgow.
Oct. 1912	* MACRAE, CHARLES	3, Station Road, Ormskirk, Lancs.
Oct. 1906	* McSHEEHY, JOHN EDWARD GERARD	"Donoman," The Drive, Wimbledon, S.W. (Surrey).
Nov. 1918	* McVICAR, CHARLES MORRISON GUTHRIE	3, Coronation Terrace, Truro, Cornwall.
Oct. 1920	* McWILLIAM, ALEXANDER ..	"Viewhill," Dovecot Road, Corstorphine, Midlothian.
Oct. 1907	* McWILLIAM, JOHN ALEXANDER	115, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 33, Kirkhill Road, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1920	* MADGE, REGINALD JOHN ..	Chilworthy, Chard, Somerset.
Feb. 1900	* MAGER, SYDNEY, C.B.E.	72, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
Oct. 1919	* MAHONY, JAMES BURKE	Gayton House, Heigham Grove, Norwich.
Oct. 1900	* MAIDES, PERCY THOMAS	"Homestead," Morland Road, Croydon.
Oct. 1912	* MAILE, SYDNEY HERBERT ..	34, Heath Hurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1909	* MAIR, WILLIAM FRASER	65, Norwood Road, Stretford, Manchester.
Oct. 1910	* MALLET, JOHN GRAHAM	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1915	* MALLET, ROY TERENCE	27, Nightingale Place, Woolwich, S.E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3109	Oct. 1896	*MALLINSON, CHARLES HERBERT	Market Place, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
6321	Oct. 1911	*MAMMATT, GERALD ARTHUR ..	Priorfield, Ashby-le-da-Zouch, Leicestershire.
7886	Nov. 1918	*MANFIELD, JOHN HENRY	12, Fairfield Road, Crouch End, N. (Middlesex).
6761	Oct. 1912	*MANGAN, WILFRID CLARENCE ..	18, Guildhall Street, Preston, Lancs.
4753	Oct. 1905	*MANN, ALFRED HENRY	Cairncroft, Dovercourt Road, Ealing, Dulwich, S.E.
2694	Oct. 1894	*MANN, FREDERICK CHARLES THOMAS	Woking, Surrey.
6704	Oct. 1912	*MANN, HENRY	1, Grove Villas, The Woodlands, Islington, Middlesex.
8256	Oct. 1920	*MANN, PERCY	Dalmeny, Lauradale Road, Forest Green, N. (Middlesex).
5502	Oct. 1908	*MANSON, EDWARD BERESFORD ..	c/o Mr. Registrar Manson, Bankruptcy Buildings, E.C.
8257	Oct. 1920	*MANSON, THOMAS BEATON ..	12, Regent Park Terrace, Stratford, Glasgow.
7279	Oct. 1913	*MANTON, GEOFFREY CHARLES ..	Maisonette, Church End Road, Yardley, near Birmingham.
3401	Oct. 1898	*MARCUS, WILLIAM MORTIMER ..	29, New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
8258	Oct. 1920	*MARFELL, JAMES HENRY ..	Norwood House, Usk, Mon.
7280	Oct. 1913	*MARKS, JOHN BARKLY	The Rhedan, Farnham, Surrey.
4027	Oct. 1902	*MARKS, THOMAS EDWARD ..	Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent.
7606	Oct. 1915	*MARNs, ALBERT HENRY	151, Turners Road, Burdett Road, Ealing.
3864	Oct. 1901	*MARRIAN, HAROLD GREENWOOD, A.M.I.C.E.	28, Park Avenue, Cricklewood, N.W. (Middlesex).
6765	Oct. 1912	*MARRIOTT, WILLIAM MASON ..	Hopton Grange, Mirfield, Yorks.
6766	Oct. 1912	*MARSDEN, HORACE JOHN	21, Compton Road, Brighton.
6767	Oct. 1912	*MARSH, ERNEST GEORGE	Hotham Lodge, 9, Charlwood Road, Putney, S.W.
4028	Oct. 1902	*MARSHALL, GEORGE ERNEST ..	76, Airedale Road, Wadsley, Sheffield.
5993	Oct. 1910	*MARSHALL, TOM OWEN	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
6972	Feb. 1913	*MARSHALL, WALTER KINSMAN ..	Radbourne Estate Office, near Derby.
5724	Oct. 1909	*MARSHALL, WILLIAM THOMAS, M.A. (Hon.)	Thorn Tree, Matlock.
8259	Oct. 1920	*MARSTON, HORACE ARTHUR ..	Kintore, Croydon Road, Upper Wokingham, Surrey.
3110	Oct. 1896	*MARTIN, ALEXANDER WILLIAM ..	The Laurels, Marden Road, South Tottenham, N. (Middlesex).
8260	Oct. 1920	*MARTIN, ALFRED GUY TRICE ..	County Hall, March, Cambs.
7887	Nov. 1918	*MARTIN, DAVID BURN	Rosenberg, Glasgow Road, Perth.
5919	Oct. 1907	*MARTIN, FREDERICK MARK ..	District Valuer's Office, 1, Bury Street, Guildford.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7 Oct. 1906	*MARTIN, MORITZ RICHARD	394B, Richmond Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.
3 Oct. 1913	*¶ MARTIN, WALTER RIDDELL ..	Roebuck Grove, Clonshea, Dublin.
3 Oct. 1906	*¶ MASLEN, THOMAS PATRICK VINCENT	Valuation Office, 111-113, Great Portland Street, W.
5 Oct. 1905	*¶ MASON, ARNOLD STEWART	Engineer's Department, Corporation Waterworks, Liverpool.
1 Oct. 1904	*¶ MASON, FRANCIS SCOTT	1052 Amphion Street, Victoria, British Columbia.
7 Oct. 1915	*¶ MATHEW, ROBERT CHARLES ..	The Lodge, Langlands, Woldingham, Surrey.
0 Oct. 1907	*¶ MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS PERCIVAL	Valuer's Office, Barclay Bank Chambers Princess Square, Plymouth.
4 Oct. 1913	*MATTICK, HERBERT	Engineer Field Park, Advanced Base, Baghdad, Mesopotamia.
3 Nov. 1892	*† MAUGHAN, JOHN (<i>Professional Associate of Council</i>)	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middleham, S.O., Yorks.
0 Oct. 1902	*¶†§ MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTAM ..	Fairlawn, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells.
2 Oct. 1911	*¶ MAXWELL, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	2, Lewisham Road, Highgate Road, N.W.5.
7 Oct. 1909	*¶ MAY, CYRIL ERNEST	27, Gerard Road, Barnes, S.W.13 (Surrey).
5 Oct. 1913	*MAY, FRANK SIDNEY EDWARD ..	39, Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
1 Oct. 1920	*MAYHEW, HARRY BENJAMIN	5, Margetts Road, Newtown, Kempston, Beds.
3 Oct. 1911	*MAYHEW, WILLIAM JOSEPH GEORGE	36, Horace Road, Forest Gate, E.7 (Essex).
2 Oct. 1912	*MAYNARD, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Cannock R.D.C. Surveyor's Office, Penkridge, Stafford.
8 Nov. 1918	*¶ MAYNARD, JOHN EDWARD	1, Collington Avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea Sussex.
2 Oct. 1910	*§ MAYNE, ARTHUR JOHN	West Hendford House, Yeovil, Somerset.
3 Oct. 1898	*¶ MEACHER, SYDNEY GEORGE ..	Marlee, near Blairgowrie, Perthshire
9 Nov. 1918	*MEARNS, PETER	c/o Miss Dunn, 4, Whirlbutt Street, Dunfermline.
3 Oct. 1910	*MEARS, JOHN ARTHUR	
7 Oct. 1893	*MELLOR, JAMES FREDERICK ..	110, St. James's Street, Brighton.
3 Oct. 1904	*MELLOR, JOHN FRANCIS SHAW ..	The Cottage, Brodsworth, Doncaster, Yorks.
6 Oct. 1908	*¶ MELLOWS, FREDERICK WILLIAM	7, Northumberland Square, North Shields, Northumberland.
5 Oct. 1911	*MELVILLE, HENRY DUNCAN ..	71, Coniston Road, Edinburgh.

† Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7287	Oct. 1913	*MENNIE, FREDERICK EDWARD A.R.I.B.A.	214, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
7890	Nov. 1918	*MENZIES, RONALD VICTOR. . . .	271, High Street, Exeter.
6004	Oct. 1910	*MENZIES, WILLIAM KENNETH . .	70, Elm Grove Road, Barnes, S.W. (Surrey).
3572	Oct. 1899	*MEREDITH, PERCY WILLIAM . .	11, Rochester Row, S.W.1.
8262	Oct. 1920	*MERRETT, ARTHUR SAYWELL	25, Great James Street, Bedford Row W.C.1.
4909	Oct. 1906	*MERRETT, HAROLD THRIFT . .	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1148	Apr. 1884	MERRETT, JAMES.	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
6327	Oct. 1911	*MERRINGTON, FREDERICK ARTHUR	22, Clifton Gardens, Golder's Green N.W.4 (Middlesex).
2536	Nov. 1892	*MEW, ROBERT HEATH.	Dudley House, Ladbroke Road, Redhill Surrey.
8050	Oct. 1919	*MEYSEY-THOMPSON, ALGAR DE C. C.	5, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.
7891	Nov. 1918	*MIDDLETON, ALAN EDWIN, CAPT.	47, The Parade, Leamington Spa.
7892	Nov. 1918	*MIDDLETON, HUMFREY	28, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury
7893	Nov. 1918	*MIDDLETON, JOHN ELLIS	23, Clifton Street, Blackpool, Lancs.
6774	Oct. 1912	*MILBURN, WILLIAM, JUN. . . .	8, Thornhill Park, Sunderland, Durham
6775	Oct. 1912	*MILES, HANNAH EDWARD	Slades, East Knoyle, Salisbury.
8060	Oct. 1919	*MILES, OWEN	10, Regent Street, Great Yarmouth.
7289	Oct. 1913	*MILLAR, GEORGE	Engineer's Office, G. & S.W. Railway Glasgow.
5000	Oct. 1906	*MILLAR, PETER	Borough Engineer's Office, Southampton.
8208	Oct. 1920	*MILLEN, GEORGE ROBERT MENELAUS	139A, High Road, Tottenham, N. (Middlesex).
7290	Oct. 1913	*MILLER, ARTHUR WILLIAM . .	10, Princes Road, Northfields, Southampton.
4475	Oct. 1904	*MILLER, FRED	53, Eltisley Avenue, Newnham, Cambs. bridge.
2697	Oct. 1894	*MILLER, FREDERICK WILLIAM . .	"Newholme," Thornlaw Road, West Norwood, S.E.
6328	Oct. 1911	*MILLER, THOMAS HARTLEY . .	Worsthorne Estate Office, Todmorden Road, Burnley, Lancs.
6776	Oct. 1912	*MILLS, ARTHUR CORFE	c/o Mrs. Percy Austin, Petworth Sussex.
5730	Oct. 1909	*MILLS, BASIL RUPERT	22, St. George's Square, Regent's Park N.W.1.
7292	Oct. 1913	*MILLS, HENRY GRAHAM HUNT . .	New County Hall, S.E.1.
5507	Oct. 1908	*MILLS, ROBERT HENRY	Friern Manor, Mill Hill, N.W.7 (Middlesex).

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Nov. 1918	*MILLYARD, GEORGE, CAPT. ..	Littlebridge, Bromyard.
Oct. 1903	*MILNE, WILLIAM EDWARD STREATFEILD	Easton Fruit Farm, Easton, Wickham Market, Suffolk.
Feb. 1882	MILNES, ROBERT	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
Oct. 1913	*MILTON, FREDERICK	79, High Street, Wealdstone, Middlesex.
Nov. 1918	*MINIFIE, WILLIAM, JUN. ..	Wootton, Bridgnorth, Salop.
Oct. 1903	*MINORS, ERNEST. B.S.C. (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Darlington.
Oct. 1901	*MITCHELL, HERBERT ARTHUR ..	Commonwealth Naval Dockyard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney, N.S.W.
Oct. 1919	*MITCHELL, JOHN RICHARD DANIEL	77, Abbey Street, Derby.
Oct. 1920	*MITCHELL, WILLIAM	Wilmotts Farm, Moon Lane, Dormansland, Surrey.
Oct. 1909	*MITCHELL, WILLIAM CHALMERS	Henham Estate Office, Wangford, Suffolk.
Oct. 1899	*MOAT, ERNEST WILLIAM	Portland Cottage, Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells.
Feb. 1899	*MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE ..	Lingfield, Smitham Bottom Lane, Purley, Surrey.
Oct. 1920	*MONARD, STANLEY HOPKIRK	10, Donegal Street, Belfast.
Oct. 1920	*MONTGOMERY, CECIL VINCENT	43, Upper Beechwood Avenue, Ranelagh, Dublin.
Oct. 1906	*MONTGOMERY, GEORGE	24, Montpelier Road, East Finchley, N. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1908	*MOODY, HERBERT LINE	42, Fitzroy Street, W.1.
Oct. 1915	*MOODY, WALTER NORRIS	37, Eastcombe Avenue, Charlton, S.E.7.
Oct. 1911	*MOODY, WALTER RICHARD	35, Brockman Road, Folkestone, Kent.
Oct. 1911	*MOON, HENRY ALFRED, A.R.I.B.A.	1, Melbourne Road, Merton Park, S.W. (Surrey).
June 1896	*MOORE, HUGH ARMYTAGE	Rowallane, Saintfield, Co. Down.
Oct. 1903	*MOORE, RICHARD CHARLES	72, Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, N.16.
Oct. 1909	*MORE, JOHN NOVIS	Crown Lodge, Harlech, North Wales.
Oct. 1912	*MORGAN, DAVID EDGAR	Glyn Tawe, Vicarage Road, Morriston, Glam.
Oct. 1907	*MORGAN, ERNEST WILLIAM ..	26, Dover Street, W.
Oct. 1905	*MORGAN, HERBERT WOOSNAM	7, Belgrave Road, S.W.1.
Oct. 1909	*MORGAN, IFOR JOHN	Townsend, Ilminster, Somerset.
Nov. 1918	*MORGAN, IVOR WALTER	1, Wellington Place, Brecon, S. Wales.
Oct. 1920	*MORGAN, WILFRED WYNTER	c/o Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co., 59/61, New Oxford St., W.C.1.
Nov. 1918	*MORGAN, WILLIAM NOEL	Maesydderwen, Mountain Ash, Glam.
Oct. 1920	*MORGAN, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	Queen's Hotel, Castle Street, Maesteg, Glam.
Oct. 1920	*MORLEY, EDWIN LAURANCE	47, Upper Walthamstow Road, E.17 (Essex).

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7295	Oct. 1913	*MORLEY, RICHARD	8, Oakdale Road, Sheffield, Yorks.
5734	Oct. 1909	*MORRIS, ALEXANDER GEORGE ..	67 & 68, Cheapside, E.C.2.
6973	Feb. 1913	*MORRIS, ELLIS	67 & 68, Cheapside, E.C.2.
7296	Oct. 1913	*MORRIS, HENRY ROWLAND ..	Small Holdings Dept., Shire Hall Nottingham.
6780	Oct. 1912	*MORRIS, HUBERT LLOYD	9, Leopold Street, Sheffield.
2632	Feb. 1894	*MORRISON, DANIEL	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
6007	Oct. 1910	*MORRISON, JOHN BAXTER.. ..	Rhives, Golspie, Sutherland.
6781	Oct. 1912	*MORRISON, NORMAN THOMAS ..	City Architect's Office, 91, Commerce Street, Dundee.
4114	Feb. 1903	*MORSE, DUDLEY WALTER.. ..	Kirtlington, Oxford.
6009	Oct. 1910	*MORTON, THOMAS CHALMERS ..	5, Cross Street, Manchester.
7300	Oct. 1913	*MORTON, WILLIAM PERCY	61, Hunter Road, Southsea.
7898	Nov. 1918	*MORWOOD, ARTHUR	Engineer's and Surveyor's Dept. Town Hall, Eastbourne.
7689	Nov. 1916	*MOSS, SIDNEY ROBERT	28, Ashlin Grove, Lincoln.
6783	Oct. 1912	*MOWERAY, CLYDE BERNARD ..	4, South Prospect, Swansea.
7301	Oct. 1913	*MUIR, ANDREW, JUN.	14, Woodburn Road, Newlands, Glasgow.
3406	Oct. 1898	*MULLETT, HENRY THOMAS.. ..	7, Belgrave Terrace, St. Alban's Cresce Woodford, Essex.
5735	Oct. 1909	*MUMFORD, FRANK SEPTIMUS ..	Tan-y-coed, Acton Road, Wrexham.
7303	Oct. 1913	*MURLAND, JAMES GERALD	Badby House, Daventry, Northants.
5226	Oct. 1907	*MURRAY, ARTHUR MALCOLM ..	Doric Villa, Dukes Avenue, New Malden Surrey, and H.M. Office of Works King Charles Street, S.W.
7304	Oct. 1913	*MURRAY, LAWRENCE JOSEPH ..	c/o Superintending Valuer, Victoria Road, Great Malvern.
5509	Oct. 1908	*MURRAY, PENRY JOHN, CAPT., B.A. (Cantab.)	Cefn Park, Brecon, South Wales.
8270	Oct. 1920	*MURRELL, GEORGE HERBERT JAMES	St. Mary's House, Quarry Street Guildford.
4036	Oct. 1902	*MURTOUGH, JOSEPH	c/o Messrs. Young & White, North End, Portsmouth.
7529	Oct. 1911	*MUSGRAVE, HAROLD	Higham, Stockton Lane, York.
6784	Oct. 1912	*MUSGRAVE, THOMAS HAROLD ..	21, Holly Avenue, Whitley Bay Northumberland.
8271	Oct. 1920	*MYHILL, FREDERICK ROBERT	64, Dornton Road, Bedford H Balham, S.W.12.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1910	*NASH, EUGÈNE FLEETWOOD ..	Gold Coast Railway Survey, Sekondi, W. Africa.
Oct. 1913	*NAYLOR, WILLIAM ANDERTON ..	45, Hornby Road, Blackpool, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	*NEAL, WALTER BOUGHTON.. ..	Inland Revenue (C District), 2nd Floor 4, Howard Street. Sheffield.
Oct. 1920	*NEALE, JOHN HUMPHREY ..	50, Jakeman Road, Cannon Hill, Birmingham.
Oct. 1913	*NEALE, THOMAS ARCHIBALD ..	Southfield, New Road, Water Orton, Birmingham.
Oct. 1902	*NEAME, FREDERICK IVO	The Offices, Macknade, Faversham, Kent.
Oct. 1920	*NELSON, ARCHIE	4, Aberlash Villas, Tivydail, near Ammanford, S. Wales.
Oct. 1909	*NETTELTON, OSCAR TRAVES ..	P.W.D., Bungalow, Diyatalawe, Ceylon.
Oct. 1919	*NEVILLE, ERIC BERNARD	16, Westfield Road, Acton, W.3 (Middlesex).
Oct. 1908	*NEW, ELLIOTT JOHN, LIEUT., R.E	Castle House, Eynsford, Kent.
Oct. 1907	*NEWBERY, GEORGE HERBERT ..	14, Mount Street, W.
Oct. 1920	*NEWBIGGING, ROBERT GERALD HUSTLER	5, The Avenue, Worcester.
Oct. 1912	*NEWELL, LEOPOLD MONK.. ..	c/o J. Newell, Esq., J.P., Intabene, Upton Road, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
Oct. 1907	*NEWHOUSE, EDWARD.. ..	Public Works Department, Hong Kong
Oct. 1902	*NEWINGTON, CALEB RICKMAN K.	Sunnyside, Patcham, Sussex.
Oct. 1912	*NEWLING, ARTHUR GWYN.. ..	26, Hawarden Avenue, Liscard, Cheshire.
Oct. 1915	*NEWMAN, CLAUDE EDWIN SANDYS	The Bungalow, Clatterford Road, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.
Nov. 1918	*NEWMAN, JOHN ALBERT	7, Swinley Road, Wigan, Lancs.
Oct. 1908	*NEWMAN, PERCIVAL CORNEY, A.R.I.B.A.	32, Walbrook, E.C.
Oct. 1900	*NEWMAN, WALTER PHILIP.. ..	121, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1904	*NEWMAN, WILLIAM WALTER, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, High Street, Watford, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1903	*NEWNHAM, FRANK GEORGE ..	Thornedene, Homesdale Road, Bromley, Kent.
Oct. 1910	*NICHOLLS, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Estate Office, Ministry of Munitions, Holbrook Lane, Coventry.
Oct. 1913	*NICHOLS, HEDLEY WILLIAM ..	Fernleigh House, Trowbridge, Wilts.
Feb. 1897	*NICHOLSON, EBENEZER BERNARD	1 and 2, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Oct. 1913	*NICHOLSON, THOMAS	14, Coniger Road, Parson's Green, S.W.
Oct. 1914	*NICOL, FRANK CLAUDE	31, Petherton Road, Canonbury, N.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7900	Nov. 1918	*NIGHTINGALL, CHARLES WILLIAM	South Hatch, Epsom, Surrey.
6792	Oct. 1912	*NIXON, ERNEST	36, Eslington Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5739	Oct. 1909	*NOBLE, WALTER HUBERT ..	Engineer's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
7610	Oct. 1915	*NORMANTON, JOE	177, Humberstone Road, Leicester.
7311	Oct. 1913	*NORTHCOTT, FRANCIS FREDERICK	Architectural Dept., Borough Surveyor's Office, Southend-on-Sea.
7812	Oct. 1913	*NYE, GEORGE VINCENT	4, Albert Bridge Road, Battersea Park, S.W.
3874	Oct. 1901	*OATEN, ALFRED EDWARD ..	22, Clare Street, Bristol.
5231	Oct. 1907	*ODAM, GEORGE MAXWELL ..	County Hall, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.
5512	Oct. 1908	*ODDY, JOSEPH RONALD RIDLEY	Meadow Bank, Castle Eden, Co. Durham.
6336	Oct. 1911	*ODELL, JOHN FREDERICK ..	12, Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W.C.1.
5252	Oct. 1907	*OFFLOW, ARTHUR ROWLAND ..	30, Berlin Road, Catford, S.E.
5575	Feb. 1909	*OGDEN, FREDERICK SORESBY ..	The Yews, Stanley, near Derby.
6337	Oct. 1911	*OLDFIELD, GEORGE HARRY ROBERT	9, Hammett Street, Taunton, Somerset.
3128	Oct. 1896	*OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM, B.A. (Cantab.)	Oldfield, Sherborne, Dorset.
7813	Oct. 1913	*OLIVER, EDWIN HAMERTON ..	90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
6338	Oct. 1911	*OLIVER, HARRY HUTT	22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.
6794	Oct. 1912	*OLIVER, WILLIAM MARSH ..	19, St. Michael's Street, West Bromwich, Staffs.
8275	Oct. 1920	*ORAM, EMMANUEL JOSEPH ..	New County Hall, Westminster, S.E.
4042	Oct. 1902	*ORCHARD, ALFRED DEAN ..	Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.
8410	Oct. 1898	*ORCHARD, SIDNEY SAMUEL ..	Creech St. Michael, Taunton, Somerset.
8276	Oct. 1920	*ORR, CHARLES STEWART ..	Land Valuation Office, 249, George Street, Glasgow.
6017	Oct. 1910	*ORR, ROBERT	10 Aubert Park, N.5.
4226	Oct. 1903	*ORTON, WILLIAM GOODACRE ..	c/o Sir J. F. L. Rolleston and Co. Grey Friars, Leicester.
7317	Oct. 1913	*O'SULLIVAN, TERENCE JAMES ..	c/o J. Hopson, Lane Head, Shipley, Yorkshire.

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Oct. 1907	*OVENDEN, HUGH.. ..	Holmfield, Whitestake, near Preston, Lancs.
Oct. 1920	*OVERTON, PERCY	3, Albion Mansions, Marine Parade, Hastings.
Nov. 1918	*OWEN, HENRY THOMAS	2, Gelert Street, Carnarvon.
Oct. 1913	*OWEN, THOMAS	Meddiant, Conway, N. Wales.
Oct. 1915	*OWEN, THOMAS BURWOOD	12, West Street, Walsford, Wimborne.
Oct. 1920	*OWEN, WILFRID SCOTTER	121, Cannon Street, E.C.4.
Oct. 1906	*PACKE, WILLIAM VERE	West Wickham, Kent.
Nov. 1916	*PAGE, ALAN CAWTHORN	Rating and Estate Office, L. B. & S. C. Railway, London Bridge, S.E.
Oct. 1912	*PAGE, ARTHUR REGINALD.. ..	Belle Vale Lodge, Gateacre, near Liverpool.
Oct. 1904	*PAGE, BERNARD CULMER	9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.
Oct. 1904	*PAGE, EDMUND	42, Balmoral Road, Gillingham, Kent.
Oct. 1905	*PAGE, JOSEPH	38, St. Ives Mount, Upper Armley, Leeds.
Oct. 1920	*PAGINTON, MONTAGUE	Old Rectory Chambers, 2, Northbrook Street, Newbury.
Oct. 1897	*PAICE, WILLIAM, JUN.	Wentworth Cottage, Virginia Water, Surrey.
Oct. 1909	*PAIN, COARD HENRY	Bebington, Cheshire.
Feb. 1904	*PALMER, ARTHUR	Town Hall, Greenwich, S.E.
Oct. 1905	*PALMER, CHARLES DRAYTON	c/o District Valuer, High Bridge, Lincoln.
Oct. 1907	*PALMER, FREDERICK CHARLES.. ..	20, Connaught Avenue, Mortlake, S.W. (Surrey).
Oct. 1913	*PALMER, ROBERT SIDNEY	8, Chaddesley Terrace, Swansea.
Oct. 1905	*PALMOUR, FREDERICK JOHN CLIFFORD	War Dept., Estate Office, Durrington, Wilts.
Oct. 1910	*PANARIO, FRANCIS MICHAEL	236, Leahurst Road, Hither Green, S.E.13
Feb. 1910	*PARAMOR, WILLIAM	1, Maison Dieu Road, Dover.
Oct. 1913	*PARFITT, GERALD ARTHUR	Waterworks Lodge, Heigham, Norwich.
Oct. 1912	*PARHAM, ARTHUR DOUGLAS	Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.
Oct. 1913	*PARK, EDWARD	Anad Foot, Ulverston, Lancs.

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7323	Oct. 1913	*PARKER, CHARLES	
6020	Oct. 1910	*PARKER, FRANK GRANGER.. ..	Mildenhall, Suffolk.
3719	Oct. 1900	*PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM	Parks Department, London Council, Gloucester House, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
7324	Oct. 1913	*PARKER, GEORGE	The Elms, Pulford, near Wrexham, Denbighshire.
7902	Nov. 1918	*PARKER, HERBERT WILLIAM, CAPT.	Claremont, Brighton Road, Sutton Surrey.
3720	Oct. 1900	*PARKER, HOWARD	Pine Coulu P.O., via Gull Lake, Saskatchewan.
7903	Nov. 1918	*PARKER, ROBERT, CAPT., M.C. ..	Mostyn Estate Office, Llandudno.
7325	Oct. 1913	*PARKES, THOMAS GERRARD ..	Besford Bridge, Pershore, Worcester shire.
2979	Oct. 1895	*PARKS, WALTER	51, Havelock Road, Hastings, Sussex.
3251	Oct. 1897	*PARNACOTT, ARTHUR CHARLES..	93, York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.
5514	Oct. 1908	*PARRATT, ALBERT MARTIN.. ..	91, Sternhold Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.
4239	Oct. 1903	*PARROTT, HUGH FRANCIS VIVIAN	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
7326	Oct. 1913	*PARRY, DAVID MORRIS	Gwynfryn, Pwllheli, N. Wales.
4768	Oct. 1905	*PARSONS, ARTHUR STANLEY ..	
6021	Oct. 1910	*PASCOE, HERBERT	Sandon House, Duke of York Street Wakefield, Yorks.
5576	Feb. 1909	*PATEY, GEORGE HEAD	3 and 5, Station Road, Watford, Herts.
5008	Oct. 1906	*PATON, HUGH	Arley Green, Northwich, Cheshire.
7904	Nov. 1918	*PATTEN, ALAN STEWART	c/o Sir C. R. McGrigor, Bart., & Co. 39, Pantom Street, Haymarket, V.
7328	Oct. 1913	*PATTEN, JOHN	3, Gladstone Villas, Durham.
6804	Oct. 1912	*PATTINSON, JEFFREY	55, Belgrave Road, Victoria, S.W.
5240	Oct. 1907	*PAUL, FRANCIS	50, St. George's Road, S.W.1.
6022	Oct. 1910	*PAUL, GEORGE GARNHAM	Gunton Park, Norwich.
2980	Oct. 1895	*PAUL, JOHN WILLIAM.. .. .	31, Bedford Row, W.C.
7329	Oct. 1913	*PAYNE, FREDERICK GEORGE ..	County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.
7905	Nov. 1918	*PAYNE, RALPH RICHARD BEDFORD	Chesham House, Hitchin. Herts.
5748	Oct. 1909	*PEAKE, ALBERT EDWARD	County Hall, Cambridge.
3116	Oct. 1896	*PEARCE, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	71, Edgware Road, W.
4232	Oct. 1903	*PEARCE, STEPHEN HARVEY ..	Architect's Department, L.C.C., Spring Gardens, S.W., and Polruan, Cornwall Road, Southgate, N. (Middlesex)

‡ Special Forestry Diploma

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1906	*¶ PEARCH, DOUGLAS DAVISSON ..	c/o Messrs. Trollope, 25, Mount Street, W.I.
Oct. 1913	*PEARD, CLIFFORD JAMES, MAJOR, D.S.O.	The Croft, North Curry, Taunton.
Oct. 1920	*PEARD, JOHN CUTHBERT NOEL	The Croft, North Curry, Taunton.
Oct. 1913	*PEARSE, MARTIN	Abinger, Egmont Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*¶ PEARSON, BENJAMIN JOHN	14, Lynwood Road, Aintree, Liverpool.
Oct. 1910	*PEARSON, GEORGE PARKER	Estate Office, Grittleton, Chippenham, Wilts.
Oct. 1910	*PEARSON, NORMAN HANSON	52, Percy Park, Tynemouth, Northumberland.
Oct. 1902	*PEARSON, THOMAS GIBSON	Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
Feb. 1913	*PEEL, WILLIAM RALPH	Chilswell Farm, Boars Hill, Oxford.
Feb. 1894	*PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS	City Surveyor's Office, Durham.
Oct. 1920	*¶ PEGLER, FRANK REGINALD	301, Croxted Road, Herne Hill, S.E.24.
Oct. 1907	*PEIRCE, RICHARD GEORGE	22, George Street, Croydon.
Oct. 1919	*¶ PENNINGTON, ERNEST, N.D.A., N.D.D.	Market Square, Bicester, Oxon.
Oct. 1913	*¶ PENTON, RICHARD WATSON	Cowbeech House, near Hailsham, Sussex.
Oct. 1910	*¶ PENNINGTON, STANLEY MUNCASTER	10, Merton Road, Bootle, Lancs.
Oct. 1913	*PENTLETON, ROBERT HENRY	Revelstoke, Salisbury Road, Carshalton, Surrey.
Oct. 1905	*PERCIVAL, ALEXANDER WILLIAM	13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
Oct. 1909	*¶ PERCIVAL, FRANK NEVILLE	Estate Office, Singleton Park, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire.
Feb. 1913	*PERCY, GEORGE REGINALD, M.C.	Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Bangan Serai, Perak, F.M.S.
Oct. 1912	*PERKIN, CHARLES	8, Newbould Road, Cheadle, Cheshire.
Oct. 1902	*PERKIN, DANIEL WARD	c/o H. R. Perkin, Galworthy, Tavistock, Devon.
Oct. 1911	*PERKIN, REGINALD JEFFRIES	11, Cole Hill, Tamworth, Staffs.
Nov. 1890	*PERKINS, JOSEPH	86, Willows Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
Oct. 1913	*PERRIN, FRANK JANES	Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple, N. Devon.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7906	Nov. 1918	*PERRIN, JOEL WILLIAMSON HENRY	Crossfell, Tilehurst Road, Reading Berks.
3722	Oct. 1900	*PERRINS, GEORGE LATHAM ..	23, Halifax Road, Ainsdale, Southp
4495	Oct. 1904	*PERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	18, Spencer Avenue, Bowes Park. (Middlesex).
5518	Oct. 1908	*PETER, ARTHUR GRANVILLE ..	Northernhay, Launceston, Cornwa
4310	Feb. 1904	*PETERS, GEORGE FARMER JAMES	Brighton House, Brookwood, Sur
6464	Feb. 1912	*PETLEY, BERTRAM	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbur
6344	Oct. 1911	*PETLEY, GUY	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
7691	Nov. 1916	*PETTETT, HERBERT CHARLES ..	46, Haverstock Hill, South Hampst N.W.
5751	Oct. 1909	*PETTINGALE, CHARLES EDWARD	
1021	Dec. 1888	PEWTRESS, HERBERT WILMS- HURST	15, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, W
6345	Oct. 1911	*PHILCOX, CECIL LODGE	Northover, Heathside Park Ro Woking, Surrey.
7419	Oct. 1913	*PHILLIPS, CUTHBERT EMRYS VAUGHAN	Survey of Egypt, Giza, Cairo, Egy
2705	Oct. 1894	*PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JOHN	Albury, Queen's Road, Springfi Chelmsford.
1129	Mar. 1884	PHILLIPS, GEORGE CAWKWELL ..	Chelmsford.
6812	Oct. 1912	*PHILLIPS, SAMUEL CHARLES ..	170, Stroud Green Road, Finsb Park, N.4 (Middlesex).
8282	Oct. 1920	*PHILLIPS, WILLIAM GEORGE	234, Barcombe Avenue, Streath Hill, S.W.2.
5245	Oct. 1907	*PHILLIPS, WILLIAM NEWTON ..	10, Abbots Walk, Reading.
6813	Oct. 1912	*PHILLIPS, WILLIAM RITCHIE, CAPT.	119, Marylebone Road, N.W.
7337	Oct. 1913	*PICKERSGILL, ALFRED	205, Goodwin Terrace, Curro Carlisle.
8283	Oct. 1920	*PICKIN, ROBERT WILLIAM ..	Denny Bank, Halton, near Lancas
5752	Oct. 1909	*PIERCE, EDWARD LEMUEL.. ..	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue Romford, Essex.
6347	Oct. 1911	*PIERCE, THOMAS HARLE	12, Terfyn Terrace, Port Dinor N. Wales.
6814	Oct. 1912	*PIERPOINT, LEONARD	31, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
7909	Nov. 1918	*PIKESLEY, ALFRED	1, Sandfield Road, St. Albans, Her
4497	Oct. 1904	*PILBEAM, FRANCIS NEWCASTLE..	19, Feilding Road, West Kensing W.14.
3254	Oct. 1897	*PINFOLD, FRANCIS ARTHUR ..	Estate Office, L.B. and S.C. Ry., Lo Bridge Terminus, S.E.
8064	Oct. 1919	*PINKERTON, JOHN CASSELS, M.C.	24, Woodburn Road, Newlands, Glas
7910	Nov. 1918	*PINKHAM, COURTENAY SHORT ..	City Engineer's Office, Queen's Sq Bristol.
6348	Oct. 1911	*PIPE, HENRY JAMES	Bickley, Druce Road, Dulwich, S.E.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES	Address.
Oct. 1920	*PITTMAM, EDWARD CHARLES ..	"Tendring," Empress Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex.
Nov. 1918	*PLATT, CHARLES EDWARD ..	The Lindens, Newport, Salop.
Oct. 1906	*PLUMB, FRANCIS CLARKSON ..	18, Manor Way, Ruislip, Middlesex.
Oct. 1906	*PLUMSTEAD, HENRY WILLIAM LEWIS	126, The Avenue, Highams Park, N.E. (Essex).
Oct. 1913	*POINTON, HAROLD JESSE ..	13, Albert Street, Newcastle, Staffs.
Nov. 1918	*POLLINGTON, EDWARD VICTOR ..	c/o Superintending Civil Engineer, H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth.
Oct. 1920	*POOL, ARTHUR HARRY WILLIAM	57, Gibbon Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
Nov. 1918	*POOLE, GEORGE ..	3, Parkfield Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.
Oct. 1920	*POOLE, REGINALD ..	10, Gloucester Road, Bootle, Liverpool
Oct. 1910	*POORE, JOHN ..	Badminton, Gloucester.
Oct. 1905	*POPE, HERBERT BURGHAM ..	c/o A. Pope, 94, Kings Road, Kingston-on Thames, Surrey.
Oct. 1920	*PORTER, EDWARD LETTINGTON	High View Avenue, Grays, Essex.
Feb. 1907	*PORTER, EVELYN DE BOCK	Valuation Office, 38, Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, N.7 (Middlesex).
Oct. 1913	*POTTER, EDGAR WILLIAM ..	6, Francis Grove, Wimbledon, S.W. (Surrey).
Oct. 1899	*POTTER, SHIRLEY HERBERT ..	2, Stanhope Gardens, Highgate, N.6 (Middlesex).
Oct. 1910	*POTTIER, ALFRED ..	Bosigran, Whytecliffe Road, Purley, Surrey.
Feb. 1911	*POTTS, GILBERT ACKROYD ..	34, Victoria Buildings, Victoria Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1912	*POVER, WILLIAM ALFRED ..	54, Park Road, Faversham, Kent.
Oct. 1905	*POVEY, STEPHEN GODDARD ..	The Myrtles, London Road, Newbury, Berks.
Oct. 1919	*POWELL, HUMPHREY CROFTS ..	Hill Lodge, Lewes, Sussex.
Oct. 1906	*POWELL, WALLACE GERALD ..	City Engineer's Office, Norwich.
Oct. 1904	*POWER, RICHARD REILLY ..	Civil Engineer in-Chief's Department, Admiralty, S.W.
Oct. 1920	*PRESCOTT, MATTHEW SWIFT ..	2, Rivershill, Glebelands Road, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire.
Oct. 1909	*PRESTON, ERIC WATSON ..	Curlew Hope, Weybridge, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*PRESTON, WALTER RONALD ..	Curlew Hope, Weybridge, Surrey.
Oct. 1905	*PREVATT, FRANCIS CHRISTOPHE	163, Belmont Circular Road, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, West Indies.
Feb. 1898	*PRICE, CAPEL HEREWARD ..	Marlpit House, Edenbridge, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*PRICE, GEORGE STANLEY ..	Ivy Dene, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5248	Oct. 1907	*PRICE, JOHN ROWLAND	102, Bradwall Road, Sandbach, Chesl.
5249	Oct. 1907	*PRICE, REGINALD HENRY KING	23, Clare Street, Bristol.
7344	Oct. 1913	*PRICE, THOMAS GEORGE	5, Eagle Street, Port Talbot, Glam.
6029	Oct. 1910	*PRICE, WILLIAM HARRY LYNE ..	6, Byron Villas, Knighton Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.
7916	Nov. 1918	*PRIEST, BERNARD	The Estate, Riddlesworth Hall, T. ford.
3415	Oct. 1898	*PRIESTMAN, ALFRED TUKE ..	Valuer's Office, Manor Row, Bradford Yorks.
5522	Oct. 1908	*PRIOR, ARTHUR SPARKS	46, Buckingham Road, Brighton.
6351	Oct. 1911	*PRIOR, GORDON STEWART	131, Regent Street, W.I.
6821	Oct. 1912	*PRITCHARD, WILLIAM, JUN. ..	Housing Dept., Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
6352	Oct. 1911	*PROSSER, ROGER, B.SC.	The Elms, Struet, Brecon.
7345	Oct. 1913	*PROUD, STANLEY SISSON	Surveyor's Department, Union Office, Sedgefield, Co. Durham.
1680	Dec. 1889	*PUCKRIDGE, PERCIVAL MARTIN ..	Milton Pewsey, Wilts.
5250	Oct. 1907	*PULFORD, LEONARD CYRIL	The Cedars, Addiscombe, Surrey.
7917	Nov. 1918	*PULLEN, HAROLD WILLIAM	21, Dickenson Road, Crouch Hill, L. (Middlesex).
5757	Oct. 1909	*PUNCHARD, THOMAS WILLIAM ..	Land Valuation Office, Market Square, Lancaster.
6823	Oct. 1912	*PUNTER, PERCIVAL ALAN	19, Grove Road, Bridgend, Glam.
7724	Oct. 1917	*PURRY, ERNEST STEPHEN	51, Parliament Hill, Hampstead, N.
6824	Oct. 1912	*PURSGLOVE, ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	10, Elmsmere Road, Fog Lane, Dids. Manchester.
6030	Oct. 1910	*PUSSER, DANIEL ROBERT	77, Bexhill Road, Crofton Park, S.
7725	Oct. 1917	*PUZEY, SIDNEY THEODORE	46, Philbeach Gardens, S.W.5.
2985	Oct. 1895	*PYE, GEORGE HENRY	Rocklyn, Barkers Lane, Ashton. Mersey, Cheshire.
4502	Oct. 1904	*QUARMBY, CHARLES DAVID	64, Crescent Lane, Clapham, S.W.
7346	Oct. 1913	*QUILTER, HENRY	St. Malo, Percy Road, Hampton. Thames, Middlesex.
7918	Nov. 1918	*QUIRKE, RAYMOND FITZWILLIAM, CAPT., O.B.E.	22, Compton Avenue, Brighton, Sussex.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES	Address.
Oct. 1911	*¶ RACKHAM, HAROLD WILFRED ..	Hill View, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.
Oct. 1909	*¶ RADBURN, SYDNEY CHARLES ..	64, Lyford Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Oct. 1913	* RAINSFORD, ROBERT WORHAM ..	18, High Street, Aldeburgh-on-Sea, Suffolk.
Nov. 1918	* RALPH, EDWARD, CAPT. ..	Bromley House, High Street, Bromley, Kent.
Oct. 1911	*¶ RALPHS, WALTER	880, Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.
Oct. 1912	*¶ RAMPTON, PERCY WILLIAM ..	5, Mount Street, W.I.
Oct. 1913	* RAMSAY, ERNEST WILLIAM ..	16, Whiteley Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
Nov. 1918	*¶ RAMSDEN, GEORGE	10, Haigh Avenue, Rothwell Haigh, Leeds.
Oct. 1912	*¶ RANDALL, ERNEST JOHN JAMES	3, Northgate Mansions, Gloucester.
Oct. 1899	*¶ RANSOM, THOMAS REGINALD ..	26, Dover Street, W.I.
Oct. 1912	* RATCLIFF, WILLIAM WATTS ..	The Willows, West Drayton, Middlesex.
Oct. 1912	*¶ RAWLENCE, ARTHUR RAYMOND ..	Dyrham, Sherborne, Dorset.
Oct. 1898	* RAWSTRON, CHARLES OLIVER ..	Surveyor's Office, Imperial Buildings, Rotherham.
Oct. 1919	* RAYDEN, JOHN MARKETT ..	The Underley Estates Office, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmorland.
Oct. 1903	*¶ RAYMOND, JAMES OWEN ..	55, Uxbridge Road, Rickmansworth, Herts.
Oct. 1913	* RAYNER, KENNETH	22, Church Hill, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1913	* RAYNER, WILLIAM DEX LEA ..	18, Capps Road, Norwich.
Oct. 1910	* RAYSON, WILLIAM JAMES ..	77, St. Clement's, Oxford.
Oct. 1913	* READ, ALBERT EDWARD ..	19, Garden Avenue, Streatham Road, Mitcham.
Nov. 1916	*¶ READ, VAUGHAN	10, Beaufort Place, Lambridge, Bath.
Oct. 1920	*¶ REAN, WILLIAM HENRY O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.&C.E.	Tanzim Dept., Ministry of Public Works, Cairo, Egypt.
Oct. 1898	* REDFERN, CHARLES FREDERICK	c/o Foster and Redfern, 7, Temple Row West, Birmingham.
Oct. 1903	* REED, EDWARD B.	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
Oct. 1912	*¶ REED, FRANK UNDERHILL ..	39, Spencer Park, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Oct. 1912	* REED, STANLEY GORDON ..	The Estates and Valuation Department, L.C.C., Spring Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1917	*¶ REES, ERNEST JOHN	104, London Road, Neath, S. Wales.
Oct. 1911	* REES, MORGAN	Penydre House, Neath, Glamorganshire.
Oct. 1901	* REES, WILLIAM HAROLD ..	154, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E. (Surrey).
Oct. 1912	* REEVE, HENRY GEORGE ..	c/o T. Reeve, The Paddock, Little Stambridge, Rochford, Essex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES	Address.
8068	Oct. 1919	*REEVES, LEONARD	Stoney Bank, Kidsgrove, Stoke-Trent.
7255	Oct. 1913	*REID, ALEXANDER EWING, N.D.A.	8, Union Terrace, Penrith, Cumberland.
6360	Oct. 1911	*REID, EDWARD DECIMUS	7, Ashwood Terrace, Thornhill, Sunderland, Co. Durham.
6053	Oct. 1910	*REID, ROBERT DONALD	23, Fotheringham Road, Ayr.
8290	Oct. 1920	*RENNICK, CHARLES BURRIDGE	624, Pollokshaws Road, Glasgow.
5760	Oct. 1909	*RENTON, THEODORE ROLAND VICTOR	Tenter Lodge, Knaresborough, York and 3, Princes Square, Harrogate.
7921	Nov. 1918	*REX, FRANCIS NICHOLSON ..	311, Kentish Town Road, N.W.5.
6833	Oct. 1912	*RHODES, BERTRAM	Lilpho, Groby Road, Altrincham.
8059	Oct. 1919	*RHS. JOHN PERCIVAL	Ardilaun, Lowfield Heath, Crawley, Sussex.
7856	Oct. 1913	*RICCOMINI, JAMES ARTHUR ..	County Hall, West Riding Surveyors' Department, Wakefield, Yorks.
6834	Oct. 1912	*RICE, CHARLES SPRING	Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
5535	Oct. 1908	*RICHARDS, DANIEL HERBERT ..	c/o Orr's Zinc White, Ltd., Widnes, Lancs.
5526	Oct. 1908	*RICHARDS, JOHN SYDENHAM ..	3, Trinity Place, Swansea.
5761	Oct. 1909	*RICHARDS, ROBERT HERBERT ..	Dolgwyn, Bryn Road, Lampeter, Cardiganshire.
8291	Oct. 1920	*RICHARDSON, BENJAMIN	William Street, Houghton-le-Spring, Co. Durham.
3583	Oct. 1899	*RICHARDSON, ERNEST EDWARD	35, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
7922	Nov. 1918	*RICHARDSON, ERNEST GILBERT	41, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
7567	Oct. 1913	*RICHARDSON, FREDERICK	7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
4777	Oct. 1905	*RICHARDSON, GEORGE	86, Lotherian Road, Grove Hill, Middlesbrough.
5022	Oct. 1906	*RICHARDSON, WILLIAM EDWARD	9, Goldhurst Terrace, South Hampstead, N.W.
5267	Oct. 1907	*RICKARDS, CLEMENT ARCHBOLD ROSS	70, Rothwell Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
8292	Oct. 1920	*RICKETS, REGINALD HERBERT	41, Southdown Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19 (Surrey).
4508	Oct. 1904	*RIDDETT, BASIL PERRY	18, St. John's Terrace Road, Redditch, Surrey.
3554	Oct. 1899	*RIDDETT, MAURICE CHARLES ..	Town Hall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
6836	Oct. 1912	*RIDDLE, WILFRID PATTERSON ..	Guildhall, Hull, Yorks.
6837	Oct. 1912	*RIDE, WILLIAM HENRY	Katey Glen, Wyggeston Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.
7923	Nov. 1918	*RILEY, RICHARD HOLDEN	Hillcrest, York Road, Langho, Blackburn.
4311	Feb. 1904	*RINGLAND, WILLIAM EWART ..	8, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address
Oct. 1911	*RINTOUL, ANDREW JEFFREY ..	Allerton House, Jedburgh.
Oct. 1904	*RIPPON, HERBERT	21, Campden House Road, Kensington, W.
Oct. 1909	*RISDON, JOHN PEART.. ..	c/o Risdon & Leversha, Wiveliscombe, Somerset.
Nov. 1918	*RITCHIE, WILLIAM TODD ..	14, Pitcullen Terrace, Perth.
Oct. 1904	*RIVERS, FRANK WILFRED..	23, Bedford Row, W.C.
Oct. 1915	*ROBB, THOMAS WRIGHT ..	50, Kelbourne Street, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
Oct. 1898	*ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS ..	4, Carmalt Gardens, Putney, S.W.15.
Feb. 1912	*ROBERTS, ARTHUR CECIL..	5. The Pavement, Bright Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.
Oct. 1909	*ROBERTS, CHARLES MINTO..	17, Bedford Row, W.C.
Oct. 1904	*ROBERTS, EDWARD LAMPLOUGH	23, Watling Street, Radlett, Herts.
Oct. 1914	*ROBERTS, EDWARD THOMAS ..	Llanfair Buildings, St. Mary Street, Swansea, S. Wales.
Oct. 1910	*ROBERTS, FREDERICK LEONARD	18, Guilford Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*ROBERTS, HERBERT JOHN..	Manor Office, Chy-an-Eglos, Marazion, S.O. Cornwall.
Oct. 1913	*ROBERTS, HOWARD	8, Anglesey Road, Kingston, Surrey.
Oct. 1901	*ROBERTS, JOHN	Churton Villa, Tarvin Road, Chester.
Oct. 1920	*ROBERTS, JOHN MEIRION ..	24, Severn Street, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
Oct. 1920	*ROBERTS, JOSEPH NORMAN ..	Brynhyfryd, Ruabon, Denbighshire.
Oct. 1911	*ROBERTS, WILLIAM HUGHES ..	14, Platts Avenue, Watford, Herts.
Oct. 1919	*ROBERTSON, HUBERT ALEXANDER	27, Camberwell Green, S.E.5.
Nov. 1918	*ROBINSON, BENJAMIN GRANT ..	5, Peel Street, Darwen, Lancs.
Oct. 1907	*ROBINSON, FRANCIS WALTER ..	30, Halford Road, Richmond, Surrey.
Oct. 1920	*ROBINSON, GEORGE INGRAM ..	7, Tacketts Street, Blackburn, Lancs.
Oct. 1920	*ROBINSON, JOSEPH TEMPLE ..	86, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.
Oct. 1908	*ROBINSON, LESLIE	1, Station Road, Balham, S.W.
Oct. 1920	*ROBINSON, MAURICE DIXON ..	7 Tacketts Street, Blackburn, Lancs.
Oct. 1920	*ROBLEY, JOHN	Ingleberg, Beckermest, Cumberland.
Oct. 1913	*ROBSON, THOMAS JOHN	Ashbrook House, Aberdare, S. Wales.
Oct. 1915	*RODERICK, BENJAMIN.. ..	Brynhyfryd, The Parade, Ton Pentre, Glam.
Oct. 1912	*RODERICK, WILLIAM DAVID ..	8, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
Oct. 1905	*RODWELL, LIONEL HELM	Holmhurst, High Road, Laindon, Essex.
Oct. 1907	*ROGERS, EDGAR ARTHUR	West House, Goring Road, Llanelly, Carmarthen.
Oct. 1908	*ROGERS, JOHN	6, High Street, Maldon, Essex.
Oct. 1907	*ROGERS, JOHN RUSSELL	67, Church Street, Flint, N. Wales.
Oct. 1912	*ROGERS, MATTHEW SPENCER ..	60, Butler Road, Harrow.
Oct. 1908	*ROLFE, CHARLES BERTRAM ..	

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7364	Oct. 1913	*ROME, JOHN	14, Lindsay Street, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
5024	Oct. 1906	*[RONALD, THOMAS ROWAN	
6039	Oct. 1910	*[ROOME, FRANK MORRIS	22, Lancaster Road, Brighton, Sussex.
4514	Oct. 1904	*ROPER, JOHN WILLIAM	90, Cannon Street, E.C.
1130	Mar. 1884	ROSE, EDWARD JOSEPH	58, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
6979	Feb. 1913	*[ROSE, FREDERIC CHARLES	Hillcrest, Ilstead Rise, Meopham, near Gravesend, Kent.
4246	Oct. 1903	*ROSEVEAR, JOHN ASHBURNHAM ..	335, Upper Richmond Road, Ealing, S.W. (Surrey).
6842	Oct. 1912	*[ROSS, JOHN	7, Derby Road, Watford, Herts.
7927	Nov. 1918	*ROSSITER, EDWARD THOMAS ..	56, Oakmead Road, Balham, S.W.12.
4588	Feb. 1905	*ROWE, GILBERT CHARLES	c/o Maunsell and Rowe, 47, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E. (Surrey).
8071	Oct. 1919	*ROWELL, CLIFFORD WILLIAM ..	Ministry of Agriculture, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
6365	Oct. 1911	*[ROWETT, FREDERICK JOSEPH LANCASTER	12, Beacontree Road, Leytonstone, N. (Essex).
4785	Oct. 1905	ROWLAND, HAROLD EVANS	1, Highfield Road, Purley, Surrey.
5025	Oct. 1901	*[ROWLAND, WILLIAM JOHN W. ..	
1695	Jan. 1890	*ROWLEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR	Royston, Hertfordshire.
4061	Oct. 1902	*[RUDDLE, GEORGE WILLIAM	233, Brockley Road, S.E.
7928	Nov. 1918	*RUDKIN, HENRY CECIL	4, St. Peter's Hill, Grantham, Lincs.
4517	Oct. 1904	*RULE, THOMAS	c/o Belasoni Syndicate Ltd., Tames River, via Lama, B.E.A.
4786	Oct. 1905	*[RUSHWORTH, HAROLD MONTAGUE	Sheering Mill House, Sawbridgeworth, Herts.
7029	Nov. 1918	*RUSSELL, ROBERT	15, Garrick Avenue, Golder's Green, N.W.4 (Middlesex.)
8290	Oct. 1920	*[RUSSELL, THOMAS RAMSAY	Clermiston, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire.
4619	Oct. 1904	*RUTHEN, ERNEST SIDNEY	64, Croftdown Road, Highgate Road, N.W.5.
6444	Oct. 1912	*RUTHERFORD, ALEXANDER KIRKWOOD	Ministry of Transport, D.G.C.E. Dept. 6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.
6445	Oct. 1912	*[RUTHERFORD, JOHN SEYMOUR ..	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham, Nottingham.
3587	Oct. 1899	*RUTTER, ARTHUR LIONEL, M.A. (Cantab.)	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
6450	Feb. 1912	*RYAN, BERNAL JOHN, CAPT., M.C.	35, Phayne Road, Quetta, Baluchistan, India.
4520	Oct. 1904	*RYAN, JOHN A., A.M.I.C.E. (Ireland)	40, Torrington Square, W.C.1.
5767	Oct. 1909	*[RYLATT, WALTER PUCKERING, A.R.I.R.A.	The Crescent, Hathersage, Derbyshire.

p. n.	Date of Election	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address
2	Oct. 1902	*¶ SAINSBURY, WILLIAM CHARLES..	20, Narcissus Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
7	Oct. 1897	*ST. AUBYN, BELVILLE MOLES-	
7	Oct. 1911	WORTH, B.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Halwell House, Kingsbridge, S. Devon.
5	Oct. 1893	*SAISE, WALTER	Ventnor House, Forest Road, Fish-
4	Oct. 1907	*SALE, ARTHUR REED	ponds, Bristol.
2	Oct. 1903	*SALTE, ARTHUR REED	Custom and Excise Office, East Lon-
3	Nov. 1916	*SALTE, ARTHUR REED	don, South Africa.
7	Oct. 1917	*SALTER, WILLIAM ERIC	Attleborough, Norfolk.
5	Oct. 1907	*¶ SALWEY, ARTHUR	Tudor House, Alma Road, St. Alban's
4	Oct. 1903	*SALWEY, ARTHUR	Herts.
3	Nov. 1916	*¶ SAMUEL, RONALD ASTLEY..	Tanyrallt, Eaton Grove, Swansea, Glam.
2	Oct. 1917	*¶ SANDERS, DENIS CHARLES	The Old Manor, Lubenham, Market
5	Oct. 1907	WILLIAM	Harborough.
4	Oct. 1903	*SAUNDERS, EDWARD YOUNGS ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Barnstaple.
3	Nov. 1918	*SAVAGE, TOM ALBERT.. ..	36, Moston Road, Middleton Junction,
0	Oct. 1920	*SAVILL, EDWIN LYDALL	Manchester.
4	Oct. 1910	*SAVILL, ERIC HUMPHREY	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
1	Nov. 1918	*SAVILL, ERIC HUMPHREY	Chobham Farm, Chobham, Surrey.
6	Oct. 1910	*SAWARD, SIDNEY CARMAN..	Bouchier's Hall, Aldham, Colchester,
1	Nov. 1918	*§ SAWBRIDGE, DANIEL	Essex.
2	Nov. 1918	*SAWYERS, SYDNEY MILTON ..	Kensington House, Wigan Lane, Wigan.
9	Oct. 1909	*¶ SCALES, ARTHUR ALFRED ..	5-7, Grafton Street, Byker, Newcastle
1	Oct. 1920	*¶ SCANLAN, WILLIAM HENRY ..	on Tyne.
2	Oct. 1908	*¶ SCANTLEBURY, WILLIAM SETH	53, Morley Road, East Twickenham.
7	Oct. 1907	*¶ SCEATS, DOUGLAS BRIANT..	42, Henley Road, Ilford, Essex.
6	Oct. 1910	*¶ SCHILLING, JOHN FRANCIS..	78, Inchmery Road, Catford, S.E.6.
8	Oct. 1907	*¶ SCHOLES, JOHN GREAVES ..	117, Meadvale Road, Ealing, W.5
12	Oct. 1894	*SCORER, ALFRED GEORGE ..	(Middlesex).
8	Oct. 1911	*SCOTT, CHARLES WILLIAM	336A, London Road, Isleworth, M.d-
		MONTAGU DOUGLAS	dles x.
			6, Walton's Parade Preston, Lancs.
			Hillcrest, Chilworth, Guildford.
			Boughton House, Kettering, Northants.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4523	Oct. 1904	*SCOTT, JAMES COSPATRICK	Broomlands, Kelso, Roxburgh.
5349	Oct. 1912	*SCOTT, WILLIAM EASTON	The Orchard, Lemington-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
5270	Oct. 1907	*SCRIVEN, JOHN PEARCE	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
7366	Oct. 1913	*SCRUTTON, FRANK SEYMOUR	50, Calthorpe Road, Birmingham.
8302	Oct. 1920	*SEABROOK, ERNEST CARDEN	113, Warwick Avenue, Maida Vale W.9.
4793	Oct. 1905	*SEAGO, RALPH WOLLASTON	Custom House Buildings, Lowestoft Suffolk.
4256	Oct. 1903	*SEALE, PERCY JAMES	c/o F. Griffin & Co., 311, California Street, San Francisco.
8073	Oct. 1919	*SEARLE, GILBERT ODELL	Glenmore House, Lambeg, Lisburn Ireland.
6850	Oct. 1912	*SEATON, THOMAS HARDMAN	16, Reed Pond Walk, Gidea Park Essex.
6369	Oct. 1911	*SEDGWICK, ERNEST	5, Belvedere Road, Sunderland, Co Durham.
2468	Nov. 1891	*SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM	Elnothington, Hollingbourne, Kent.
8303	Oct. 1920	*SEEL, ROBERT AMYAS	"Ailsa Craig," Dynas Powis, Glam.
1729	Feb. 1890	*SELBY, FRANK	44, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1234	Dec. 1884	*SELBY, JOHN BASELEY	Atherton Hall, Leigh, near Manchester
3733	Oct. 1900	*SELLER, FRANK RUSSELL	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment E.C.
7367	Oct. 1913	*SEXTON, GEORGE WILLIAM FRANCIS	Rosemount, Christchurch Avenue Brondesbury Park, N.W. (Middlesex).
4634	Oct. 1904	*SHARMA, LAKSHMI CHAND	Srinager, Kashmir, India.
4794	Oct. 1905	*SHARP, HERBERT FIRTH	1, Briggs Villas, Queensbury, Bradford
7368	Oct. 1913	*SHARP, WILLIAM ALFRED	1, High Street, Roehampton, S.W.
7369	Oct. 1913	*SHARPE, HENRY ERNEST	7, Seymour Street, Bath.
5535	Oct. 1908	*SHARPLESS, ARTHUR	114, Park Avenue, Barking, Essex.
1425	Dec. 1887	*SHAW, ARTHUR	Ramsden Estate Offices, Railway Street Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
5536	Oct. 1908	*SHAW, FREDERICK JOHN	Westgate Chambers, Newport, Mon.
7370	Oct. 1913	*SHAW, ROBERT WILLIAM	5, Dapdune Crescent, Guildford, Surrey.
5537	Oct. 1908	*SHEARBURN, WILLIAM IVERY	Culverton Lodge, Dorking, Surrey.
3262	Oct. 1897	*SHEARER, JAMES HUGHAN, A.R.I.B.A.	34, Montpelier Rise, Golders Green N.W.4 (Middlesex).
6371	Oct. 1911	*SHEATH, ALBERT GEORGE	Richmond Park Avenue, Bournemouth, Hants.
6047	Oct. 1910	*SHEDDEN, EDWARD CLAUDE	Spring Hill, East Cowes, Isle of Wight
7616	Oct. 1915	*SHELDON, FREDERICK CHARLES	29, Fountain Street, Macclesfield Cheshire.
3424	Oct. 1898	*SHELDON, HAROLD	Alderley Edge, Cheshire.
6852	Oct. 1912	*SHELLEY, WILLIAM LINCOLN	28, Beatrice Road, Finsbury Park, N. (Middlesex).

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1905	*¶SHEPHERD, EDMUND THOMAS, LIEUT.	387, London Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*SHEPHERD, JOHN LINN	9, Paterson Street, Dundee.
Oct. 1906	*SHEPPARD, JOHN MORTIMER ..	39, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
Nov. 1918	*¶SHERLOCK, EDWARD DENTON ..	6, Ashlyn Grove, Fallowfield, Manchester.
Feb. 1909	*¶SHERWIN, CYRIL JOSEPH	94, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Oct. 1920	*¶SHERWIN, JAMES AUSTIN ..	Thirkill House, Queen's Road, Skirbeck, Boston, Lincs.
Nov. 1913	*¶SHERWIN, SAMUEL WILLIAM ..	c/o J. B. Lofting, 44, Bedford Row, W.C.
Oct. 1920	*SHIMMIN, WILLIAM ALFRED	"Clypston," Woodbourne Road, Douglas, I.O.M.
Oct. 1913	*SHINER, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER DAVID	7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1901	*¶SHIPWRIGHT, WILLIAM GEORGE, LIC.R.I.B.A.	22-24, Crescent Grove, Clapham Common, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*SHIRLEY, HENRY TOWNSEND ..	3, Whittinghame Terrace, Jordanhill, Glasgow.
Oct. 1897	*SHORNEY, ARTHUR SHEPHERD..	1, Talfourd Avenue, Reading.
Oct. 1912	*¶SHORTREED, WILLIAM.. ..	The Nest, Clovenfords, Selkirkshire.
Oct. 1910	*SHUTTLEWORTH-KING, CHARLES JOHN	Folke, Selborne Road, Worcester.
Oct. 1909	*¶SICH, PERCY BERTRAM WARDELL	Norfolk House, The Mall, Chiswick, W. (Middlesex).
Nov. 1918	*SILCOCK, EDWARD HEWSON ..	10, Park Row, Leeds.
Oct. 1919	*SILVESTER, SIDNEY BARTLETT ..	"Kinlough," Purley Downs Road, Purley, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*SIMKIN, ROWLAND IVE	63, North Hill, Colchester, Essex.
Oct. 1912	*SIMMONS, GEORGE HERBERT ..	10, High Street, Doncaster, Yorks.
Oct. 1920	*¶SIMONDS, CHARLES CABOURN BANNISTER	c/o Messrs Hall & Steavenson, College Hill, Shrewsbury.
Oct. 1910	*SIMPSON, CHRISTOPHER	33A, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End, N. 8 (Middlesex).
Oct. 1915	*¶SIMPSON, HARRY TREVOR	28, Albany Road, Blackburn, Lancashire.
Oct. 1920	*SIMPSON, WILLIAM LEONARD ..	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
Feb. 1911	*¶SIMS, NUGENT WOOLCOTT.. ..	25, Greenhill Road, Harlesden, N.W. (Middlesex).
Nov. 1913	*¶SINGLETON, JAMES NEIL	21, Royal Avenue, Scarborough.
Oct. 1909	*¶SISSENS, WILLIAM WYRILL ..	Waterloo Manor, Garforth, near Leeds.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
2714	Oct. 1894	*SKEAT, ARTHUR PERCIVAL	Londonderry, Choisuel, St. Lucia B.W.I.
5775	Oct. 1909	*SKEEN, ERNEST ALEXANDER	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate S.W.
8308	Oct. 1920	*SKEET, NORMAN JOHN	4, Lebanon Road, Croydon, Surrey
4615	Oct. 1905	SKEFFINGTON, THOMAS ASHFORD	21, Garnock Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
4526	Oct. 1904	*SKELT, FREDERICK MITCHELL	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
3166	Feb. 1897	*SKINGLE, ALFRED CHARLES	Valuer's Office, 5, Lyndhurst Road Peckham, S.E.
7377	Oct. 1913	*SKINNER, RUSSELL EDWARD	147, Windmill Street, Gravesend Kent.
6859	Oct. 1912	*SKIPPER, REGINALD HAYWARD	40, Greengate, Stafford.
7378	Oct. 1913	*SKITMORE, THOMAS	Rugeley, Staffs.
6981	Feb. 1913	*SKITT, ROWLAND COLLEY	The Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Zeidab, Sudan,
4527	Oct. 1904	*SLADDIN, ARNOLD GLADSTONE	Hove Edge, Lightcliffe, Yorks.
1050	Jan. 1884	SLADE, ISAAC	The Hey, Claremont Road, West Kirby, Cheshire.
4066	Oct. 1902	*SLATER, ARTHUR JAMES	P.W.D., Ipoh, Perak, F.M.S.
4797	Oct. 1905	*SMALLBONE, HENRY JAMES	Streathley-on-Thames, Berkshire.
7695	Nov. 1916	*SMITH, ALFRED ERNEST	3, Vernham Road, Plumstead, S.E.
7379	Oct. 1913	*SMITH, ARTHUR DOUGLAS NOEL	14, Kensington Crescent, W.14.
6862	Oct. 1912	*SMITH, ARTHUR FREDERICK	19, Lancaster Road, New Southgate, N. (Middlesex).
4068	Oct. 1902	*SMITH, ARTHUR KITSON	120, Judd Street, W.C.
7937	Nov. 1918	*SMITH, ARTHUR WILFRID LUCIUS	The Old Residence, Ripon.
7380	Oct. 1913	*SMITH, CHARLES HERBERT	The Ferns, Glamorgan Street, Brecon
3591	Oct. 1899	*SMITH, DOUGLAS	Orford Estate Office, Thwaite, Erpingham, Norfolk.
4798	Oct. 1905	*SMITH, EDMUND GEORGE	Barnet, Herts.
7881	Oct. 1913	*SMITH, EDWIN, A.R.I.B.A.	26, London Road, Neath, S. Wales.
6373	Oct. 1911	*SMITH, ERNEST DISRAELI	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
4630	Oct. 1904	*SMITH, ERNEST EDWARD	37, Shepherd's Lane, Dartford, Kent
6374	Oct. 1911	*SMITH, ERNEST LEONARD	East Mount, Sandown, Isle of Wight
6375	Oct. 1911	*SMITH, EWART WALLACE	512, Gloucester Road, Horfield, Bristol
4262	Oct. 1903	*SMITH, FRANK HALL	Surveyor's Office, Sheringham, Norfolk
7938	Nov. 1918	*SMITH, FREDERICK DUKES	77, Deodar Road, Putney, S.W.15.
7534	Oct. 1914	*SMITH, GEOFFREY	78, Parchment Street, Winchester Hants.
5275	Oct. 1907	*SMITH, GEORGE STUART ST. JOHN	Ivy House, High Street, Uckfield Sussex.
7882	Oct. 1913	*SMITH, HAROLD	6, Tennyson Road, Bedford.
6051	Oct. 1910	*SMITH, HAROLD EZRA	8, Prittwell Square, Southend-on-Sea

P. O.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6	Oct. 1907	*SMITH, HAROLD SANKEY	East Hall, Boughton-Monchelsea.
3	Oct. 1913	*SMITH, HARRY	42, Devonshire Street, Keighley, Yorks.
3	Oct. 1903	*SMITH, HARRY VINCENT	54, Raynten Road, Penge, S.E. (Surrey).
9	Oct. 1905	*SMITH, HERBERT FREDERICK GEORGE	Estate Office, Waldershare Park, Dover.
3	Oct. 1912	*SMITH, HERBERT GORDON	Sunnyside, Monkseaton, Northumber- land.
8	Oct. 1915	*SMITH, JAMES DOUGAN	Cairnmount N., Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.
3	Oct. 1906	*SMITH, JOHN EDWARD	Shipley Fields, Frizinghall, Bradford.
7	Oct. 1907	*SMITH, JOHN HAROLD	Fernleigh, Queen's Road, Uxbridge, W. (Middlesex).
0	Oct. 1905	*SMITH, PERCIVAL	Valley Farm, Coddendam, near Ips- wich.
5	Oct. 1919	*SMITH, VICTOR CHARLES COMPTON	Malford Lodge, Malford Grove, Snaresbrook, E.18 (Essex).
6	Nov. 1916	*SMITH, WALTER DANIEL	3, Castellain Mansions, Maida Vale, W.
2	Oct. 1905	*SMITH, WILLIAM BOULTON, B.SC., A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer & Surveyor, Maison Dieu House, Dover.
6	Oct. 1911	*SMYTH-RICHARDS, FREDERICK GEORGE	Filleigh Lodge, near South Molton, N. Devon.
5	Nov. 1890	*SNAILUM, WALTER WADMAN ..	Church Street and Wingfield Road, Trowbridge, Wilts.
9	Oct. 1920	*SNEATH, PHILIP GEORGE	134, Audley Road, Hendon, N.W.4. (Middlesex).
6	Oct. 1913	*SNELL, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	Brierwood, Mountfield Road, Church End, Finchley, N. (Middlesex).
9	Oct. 1909	*SNOOK, HOWARD VIRTUE	8, Pocklington's Walk, Leicester.
6	Oct. 1897	*SNOW, HENRY CYPRIAN	19, Boston Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
4	Oct. 1912	*SORRELL, GODFREY ALFRED VICTOR	38, Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.
4	Oct. 1906	*SORRELL, HAROLD VALENTINE ..	247, West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W.6.
7	Oct. 1911	*SOURAY, EDWIN GUY	Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple, Devon.
7	Oct. 1897	*SOUTHCORBE, JOHN CHARLES ..	Twyford, Berks.
9	Nov. 1918	*SOUTHGATE, CHARLES CROUCH ..	11, Acacia Road, Norbury, S.W.16. (Surrey).
8	Oct. 1911	*SOUTHGATE, FREDERICK JOHN ..	Royal Naval Cordite Factory, Holton Heath, near Wareham, Dorset.
6	Oct. 1912	*SPARKS, FERNLY GEORGE	Quarantine Service, Tor, via Suez, Egypt.
5	Feb. 1899	*SPEAKMAN, JOHN MCCLURE ..	7, Chase Green Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex
7	Oct. 1912	*SPEED, SYDNEY CHARLES	Bank Plain, Norwich.
6	Nov. 1890	*SPELMAN, WILLIAM WILTON RIX	

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6868	Oct. 1912	* SPENCER, ALBERT EDWARD ..	Land Office, Entebbe, Uganda, Brit East Africa.
5578	Feb. 1909	*SPENCER, AUBREY VERE, MAJOR, D.S.O.	Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire.
4267	Oct. 1903	*SPENCER, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS	Architect's Department, London Coun Council, S.W.
6379	Oct. 1911	*SPINK, JAMES	15, Wingate Road, Ravenscour Park, W.
6380	Oct. 1911	*SPRY, WILLIAM MURRAY STRADDAR	Head Office, P.W.D., George Stre Brisbane, Queensland.
3430	Oct. 1898	*STALLARD, HAROLD ORLANDO ..	Estate Office, Audley End, Saffr Walden, Essex.
6036	Oct. 1906	*STAMFORD, ALFRED ARTHUR ..	23, Lower Green Road, Esher, Surre
5037	Oct. 1906	* STAMPER, THOMAS HENRY GIL- BORN	Assistant Surveyor to Government, Bombay, Poona, Bombay Pre dency.
8310	Oct. 1920	* STANHAM, ALAN FRANCIS GORDON	"Heatherley," Copthorne, Crawle Sussex.
5540	Oct. 1908	*STANIER, THOMAS MACPHERSON	Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskea Cornwall.
8311	Oct. 1920	* STANILAND, DOUGLAS LENTON	11A, High Street, Doncaster, Yor
6381	Oct. 1911	*STANLEY, GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E. . .	P.W.D., Sierra Leone, W. Africa.
6054	Oct. 1910	* STANLEY, GERALD	Queen's Chambers, Cardiff.
6055	Oct. 1910	*STANLEY, OWEN GEOFFREY ..	c/o Assistant Commanding R. Deolali, India.
5542	Oct. 1908	*STAPLETON, GEORGE AUBREY ..	44, Chestnut Road, West Norwoo S.E.27.
8076	Oct. 1919	*STEARNS, FRANK	The Rookery, Old Newton, Stowmark Suffolk.
6056	Oct. 1910	*STEDEFORD, JOHN BRITTON ..	189, Selhurst Road, South Norwoo S.E. (Surrey).
3897	Oct. 1901	*STEDMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	Brunswick, North Road, Wokin Surrey.
7389	Oct. 1913	* STEDMAN, ERNEST WALTER ..	17, Parkgate Road, Wallington Surrey.
4535	Oct. 1904	*STEEDS, HERBERT EUSTACE ..	c/o Couchman & Steeds, 75, New Stre Birmingham.
6058	Oct. 1910	* STEEL, ALEXANDER MCKEAND ..	The Holt, South Road, Taunton.
7620	Oct. 1915	* STEPHEN, DUNCAN JOSEPH ..	Mollington, Chester.
5780	Oct. 1909	*STEPHENSON, CHAMBRE CORCOR STILLINGTON	Corcastle, Innishannon, Co. Cork.
7940	Nov. 1918	*STEPHENSON, JOHN PICKERING ..	Estate Office, Milford, near Staffo
4536	Oct. 1904	*STEPHENSON, ROBERT BARNARD	The Austins, Sandwell Road. Han worth, Birmingham.
7390	Oct. 1913	*STEVENS, ALFRED GEORGE ..	Survey Department, Cadastral Bran Nairobi, B. E. Africa.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1920	*STEVENS, HERBERT COOPER	6, Barn Street, Marlborough, Wilts.
Oct. 1910	*STEVENS, LEWIS JOHN	78, Milton Road, Hanwell, W. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1913	*STEVENS, ROLAND HONYEL ..	7, Hobart Place, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.
Oct. 1910	*STEVENSON, ALEXANDER EWING	Blawarthill, Scotstown West, Glasgow.
Feb. 1914	*STEWART, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Rio Preto S.P.N., Estado de São Paulo, Brazil.
Oct. 1912	*STEWART, ALEXANDER WYPER..	18, Bruntsfield Avenue, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1912	*STEWART, NEIL	3, Gourie Place, Perth Road, Dundee.
Oct. 1920	*STEWART, THEOPHILE LECOMPTÉ	Cairnsmuir, Llanelly, South Wales.
Oct. 1913	*STEWART, WILLIAM HINTON ..	
Oct. 1919	*STICKLAND, ALBERT EDWARD ..	52, Britannia Road, Ilford Lane, Ilford, Essex.
Oct. 1913	*STILES, ARTHUR	Lincoln House, Ponder's End, Middlesex.
Oct. 1907	*STILES, HERBERT	20, Temple Sheen Road, East Sheen, S.W. (Surrey).
Oct. 1905	*STIMSON, DOUGLAS CECIL	52, Brixton Hill, S.W.
Feb. 1900	*STIMSON, EDWARD FREDERICK	88, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W
Oct. 1897	*STIMSON, HERBERT PERCY ..	12, New Kent Road, S.E.
Oct. 1900	*STOCKINGS, ARTHUR PERRY, MAJOR, C.B.E.	17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
Oct. 1911	*STOKES, EDGAR EDWARD	The Agricultural College, Kirton, nr. Boston, Lincolnshire.
Nov. 1918	*STONE, GEORGE SARBATT NOKE	c/o Messrs. Tyler & Co., 45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
Oct. 1913	*STONE, LEONARD VICTOR	Broadway House, Bromley, Kent.
Oct. 1907	*STONEHAM, FREDERIC MARTYN	32, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., E.C., and 48, St. Thomas' Rd., Brentwood, Essex.
Oct. 1909	*STOPHER, GEORGE	Corbiere, Maurice Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
Nov. 1918	*STOREY, VERNON LESLIE	c/o Sevenoaks Farmers' Auction Mart, Sevenoaks, Kent..
Oct. 1912	*STORRY, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCOTT	3, Charlton Road, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.
Oct. 1910	*STOTT, HERBERT WHARTON ..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Market Square, Lancaster.
Dec. 1882	STOWER, JOSEPH	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1910	*STRACHAN, ROBERT GORDON ..	23, Sisters Avenue, Lavender Hill, S.W.11.
Oct. 1910	*STRATTON, PHILIP	21, Walton Street, Aylesbury, Bucks.
Oct. 1913	*STRETTON, JOHN WILLIAM.. ..	196, Strand, W.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7621	Oct. 1915	*STRICKLAND, WILLIAM	London Road, Hungerford, Berks.
5284	Oct. 1907	*STRIDE, WALTER OSBORN	Messrs. Stride and Son, 63, E. Street, Chichester.
6066	Oct. 1910	*STROUD, ALBERT WILLIAM	51, Graemesdyke Avenue, East Sh. S.W. (Surrey).
3739	Oct. 1900	*STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD	12, Freeland's Road, Bromley, Ken.
4273	Oct. 1903	*STRUDWICK, PHILIP	14, Croft Villas, Green Lane, N. Eltham, Kent.
4274	Oct. 1903	*STRUTT, JOHN JAMES	Whitelands, Witham, Essex.
8314	Oct. 1920	*STUART, CHARLES FRASER	31, Albert Square, Dundee.
3134	Oct. 1896	*STUBBING, RICHARD WEBB	14, Queen Anne's Gardens, Bush H. Park, Enfield.
6067	Oct. 1910	*STUBINGTON, ROBERT ALAN	Survey Office, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
6384	Oct. 1911	*STUBINGTON, WILLIAM HENRY	Survey Office, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
1578	Feb. 1889	*STUCKE, WILLIAM HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	P.O. Box 2271, Johannesburg, B.S.A.
1296	Jan. 1886	*STURGESS, JOHN MOORE	Penshurst Park, near Tonbridge, Ke.
4808	Oct. 1905	*STURT, LESLIE	Highgate Station (G.N.R.), N. (M. dlessex).
5785	Oct. 1909	*SUGDEN, ALBERT JOWETT	2, Claremont Terrace, Newton H. Wakefield.
1978	Jan. 1891	*SUMMERFIELD, JOSEPH CHARLES	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
7535	Oct. 1914	*SUMMERSELL, JAMES GLEED	29, Strawberry Hill Road, Strawber Hill, Middlesex.
5039	Oct. 1906	*SUNDERLAND, AMOS	113, Sydenham Road North, Croyd
3900	Oct. 1901	*SURREY, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM	22, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
7398	Oct. 1913	*SUTCLIFFE, WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A.	31, Strines Road, Walsden, near Todmorden. Lancs.
4872	Feb. 1906	*SUTTON, CECIL N. STAFFORD, CAPT., M.B.E.	Estate Office, Brockenhurst, Hampsh
3433	Oct. 1898	*SWAN, HARROLD	18, Wandle Road, Upper Tooting, S.
6285	Oct. 1911	*SYKES, CYRIL	93, Mortimer Street, W.
7943	Nov. 1918	*SYMES, ALFRED GEORGE	3, Bridge Place, Pinner, Middlesex
4809	Oct. 1905	*SYMES, JAMES GORDON	Surveyor's Department, South East Railway, 84, Tooley Street, Lond Bridge, S.E.
4076	Oct. 1902	*SYMES, WILLIAM CHARLES	22, Elgin Road, Alexandra Park, (Middlesex).
6387	Oct. 1911	*SYMONS, CECIL FREDERICK	Snapper, Barnstable, Devon.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address
Oct. 1913	*TACK, ARTHUR WILLIAM	27, Midland Terrace, East Avenue, Keighley, Yorkshire.
Nov. 1909	*TAIT, JOHN WILSON	34, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1907	*TALBOT-PONSONBY, ARTHUR HUGH BRABAZON	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1906	*TALLON, JOSEPH FRANCIS.. ..	1, Bold Square, Chester.
Nov. 1918	*TANSLEY, DAVID THOMAS	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
Oct. 1913	*TAPLIN, GEORGE AUBREY.. ..	8, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Oct. 1904	*TATE, HENRY TINDALL	County Hall, Beverley, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1907	*TAYLOR, ALFRED MOULTON	21, Church Hill, Leamington, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1910	*TAYLOR, ARTHUR BRASSEY	74, Foxley Lane, Purley, Surrey.
Oct. 1909	*TAYLOR, FREDERICK HALE	Land Manager, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.
Oct. 1908	*TAYLOR, GEORGE ARTHUR.. ..	Surveyor's Office, Bedwelty U.D.C., Aberbargoed, Mon.
Oct. 1919	*TAYLOR, GEORGE AUSTEN.. ..	3, Claremont Road, Huddersfield.
Oct. 1909	*TAYLOR, GEORGE D.	Chestnut Cottage, Market Hill, Armagh.
Oct. 1913	*TAYLOR, GEORGE SCARBOROUGH	Buntingford, Herts.
Oct. 1909	*TAYLOR, HAROLD TOM	15, Windsor Tee, Uplands, Swansea.
Oct. 1897	*TAYLOR, JOHN FRANCIS WHITE..	3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Oct. 1912	*TAYLOR, JOHN HOWARTH	13, Queen's Gate, Bolton, Lancs.
Nov. 1918	*TAYLOR, LEONARD JOE	The Grange, Rowley Regis, Birmingham.
Oct. 1901	*TAYLOR, RUSSELL LEIGH	The Cottage, Maiden Bradley, Bath.
Oct. 1901	*TAYLOR, SAMUEL DAVIS	Priory Bank, Monmouth.
Oct. 1912	*TAYLOR, SHEPHERD HOAD, A.M.I.C.E.	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 108, Deansgate, Manchester.
Oct. 1910	*TAYLOR, WALTER FLOYD	95, Whitworth Road, S. Norwood, Surrey.
Oct. 1905	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM GRAHAM	59, Lynton Road, Springfield Park, Acton (Middlesex).
Oct. 1913	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM KENNETH WENTWORTH	Engineer's and Surveyor's Department, Urban District Council, Willesden (Middlesex).
Oct. 1913	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM THOMAS PERCY	Ivy Cottage, Warwick.
Oct. 1905	*TEASDALE, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	Surveyors' Department, Guildhall, Swansea.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6382	Oct. 1912	*TEBBIT, CHARLES LEONARD ..	Brainton, Hatfield, Broad Oak, Hants, low, Sussex.
4542	Oct. 1904	*TEMPLE, ALFRED	41, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
6392	Oct. 1911	*TEMPLETON, STANLEY JAMES ..	56, Criffel Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.2.
5596	Oct. 1899	*TERRY, FRANCIS WILLIAM ..	Low Royd, St. Olave's Road, York.
8316	Oct. 1920	*THAIN, ARTHUR ROBERT ..	The Ferns, Green Street, Royston, Herts.
6074	Oct. 1910	*THAKE, ROBERT FREDERICK WILLIAM	Gleadlands, Newtown Road, Newbury, Berks.
6982	Feb. 1913	*THATCHER, IVAN JAMES	Ingle Neuk, Liskeard Gardens, Blackheath, S.E.3.
7404	Oct. 1913	*THAYER, JOHN DIAMOND	1, Harringay Avenue, Liverpool.
6395	Oct. 1911	*THICKPENNY, CHARLES REGINALD, A.R.I.B.A.	36, Hendford Hill, Yeovil, Somerset.
6118	Feb. 1911	*THOBURN, HUGH FORSYTH ..	30, Station Road, Anerley, S.E.4 (Surrey).
6083	Feb. 1913	*THOMAS, ALFRED CHRISTOPHER LLEWELLYN	Grove Lodge, Hunton, Kent.
4855	Feb. 1906	THOMAS, ALFRED WILLIAM ..	Director of Works Department, Admiralty, S.W.
4814	Oct. 1905	*THOMAS, ARTHUR JOHN	Eastfield, St. Thomas, Swansea.
7948	Nov. 1918	*THOMAS, BERNARD CAMPBELL ..	Bank Chambers, 222, Great Dover Street, S.E.
4277	Oct. 1903	*THOMAS, ERNEST JAMES	140, High Street, Gosport, Hampshire.
8075	Oct. 1910	*THOMAS, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	Stanford, Churchfields, Woodford, Essex.
7406	Oct. 1912	*THOMAS, FREDERICK MOWBRAY	Lindale, Greenford, Middlesex.
5701	Oct. 1909	*THOMAS, JAMES HUGH TREMAYNE	7, Woodville Road, Ealing, Middlesex.
8979	Oct. 1919	*THOMAS, JOHN RODERICK	County Surveyor's Dept., Haverhill, West, Pembrokeshire.
4081	Oct. 1902	*THOMAS, PERCIVAL HARTLAND ..	10, St. John Street, Bristol.
6883	Oct. 1912	*THOMAS, THOMAS DAVID	182, High Street, Treorchy, Glamorgan.
6884	Oct. 1912	*THOMAS, WILLIAM REGINALD ..	222, Great Dover Street, S.E.1.
5291	Oct. 1907	*THOMPSON, ALFRED ALEXANDER	Trym, Putney Heath Lane, Putney, S.W.
6078	Oct. 1910	*THOMPSON, ARNOLD JOHN	15, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth, S.W.
6885	Oct. 1912	*THOMPSON, ARTHUR TAYLOR ..	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton, Lancashire.
2720	Oct. 1894	*THOMPSON, CLAUDE WILLIAM GEORGE HUGH	Estate Office, Escrick, York.
7697	Nov. 1916	*THOMPSON, FRANCIS LONGSTRECH	Summerhill, Riddlesdown Road, Epsom, Surrey.
2611	Oct. 1893	*THOMPSON, FREDERICK HUBERT	20, Corn Market, Derby.
5992	Oct. 1907	*THOMPSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM	39, Cato Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1903	*†THOMPSON, JOHN CLULOW.. ..	Westerby House, Smeeton, Leicester.
Oct. 1894	*THOMPSON, JOSEPH ATHERDEN..	8, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.
Oct. 1908	*THOMPSON, NEWTON DUKINFIELD	1, Armour Road, Tylehurst, Reading.
Mar. 1895	*¶THOMPSON, ROLAND O'BRIEN ..	Messrs. J. Rider, Hunt and Co., Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Oct. 1915	*¶THOMPSON, THOMAS, JUN... ..	Red House, Methley, near Leeds.
Oct. 1906	*THOMPSON, THOMAS ERRINGTON	Estate Office, Swarcliffe, Birstwith, via Leeds.
Oct. 1920	*THOMSON, COLIN THOMAS	15, Wellington Street, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1912	*¶THOMSON, DAVID.. .. .	County Court Buildings, Elvet Water-side, Durham.
Oct. 1904	*THOMSON, HERBERT D... ..	7, Warwick Court, High Holborn, W.C.1.
Oct. 1912	*THOMSON, JAMES BLACK, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Southall, Middlesex.
Oct. 1920	*THORNE, CAPT. ARTHUR PERCEVALE	49, Wyndham Road, Salisbury.
Oct. 1910	*THORNLEY, HAROLD VICTOR ..	21, Grove Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
Oct. 1911	*THORPE, ARTHUR RALPH	5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.
Oct. 1913	*THORPE, RAYMOND WILLIAM ..	210, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
Nov. 1918	*THORPE, WILLIAM FREDERICK ..	17, Cardwell Road, Tufnell Park, N. (Middlesex).
Nov. 1918	*THURGOOD, CYRIL JAMES	Much Hadham, Herts.
Oct. 1899	*THURGOOD, LEONARD FIELDER	18, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1904	*¶THWAITES, ARTHUR MILBANK ..	59, Bedford Street, Plymouth.
Oct. 1915	*¶TIDY, DAVID GEORGE REGINALD... .. .	Assistant Surveyor's Office, Bodmin, Cornwall.
Oct. 1902	*TIDEY, HERBERT GORDON.. ..	3, Pentonville Road, Islington, N.
Oct. 1906	*¶TIDMARSH, CHARLES BAILLIE ..	13, Springfield Road, St. Leonards, Sussex.
Oct. 1911	*¶TIFFEN, JOHN HALL	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
Oct. 1913	*TIFFEN, THOMAS WILLIAM	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
Oct. 1914	*¶TILL, TOM RYMER	11, Beach Road, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.
Oct. 1915	*¶TITCHMARSH, STANLEY RAY ..	63, St. Mildred's Road, Lee, S.E.
Oct. 1901	*TITERTON, SYDNEY GEORGE PENN	Strand Estate Office, Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
Oct. 1905	*TIVENDALE, THOMAS	Highgate Station, G.N.R., N. (Middlesex).
Nov. 1918	*TIVY, RYDER VAUGHAN	The British South Africa Co., Lands Dept., Livingstone, N. Rhodesia.
Oct. 1904	*¶TOBIAS, MAURICE... .. .	Architect's Dept., L.C.C. New County Hall, S.E.1.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6391	Oct. 1912	*TODD, BENJAMIN JOSEPH GRAVES	1, Hamilton Gardens, St. John's Wood, N.W.
4550	Oct. 1904	*TOLEY, ERNEST ALBERT	Horsenden Farm, Sudbury, Harro
6397	Oct. 1911	*TOLEY, FRANK	154, Uxbridge Road, Hanwell, W. (Middlesex).
7412	Oct. 1913	*TOLL, STANLEY	69, Calcott Road, Brondesbury, N. (Middlesex).
5046	Oct. 1906	*TOMKINS, SAMUEL EDWARD ..	Kennington, Mill Hill, Cowes, Isle Wight.
4280	Oct. 1903	*TOMLIN, WILLIAM, JUN.	Hollydene, Birchington, Kent.
8319	Oct. 1920	*TOMLINSON, FRED	Station Road, Brimington, Chest field.
8080	Oct. 1919	*TOMMIS, GEORGE HAROLD	"Lindfield," Wilmslow, Cheshire.
6893	Oct. 1912	*TOMSON, MAYNARD	10 Messrs. Hall, Wateridge & Ow High Street, Shrewsbury.
6398	Oct. 1911	*TONG, FREDERICK NORMAN ..	44, Church Road, Smithills, Bolton, Lancs.
8320	Oct. 1920	*TOOVEY, JAMES ROWLAND ..	73, Gladstone Road, Watford, Her
3136	Oct. 1896	*TOWN, HENRY ANNANDALE ..	25, St. George's Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 5, Marl Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3745	Oct. 1900	*TOWNLY, RONALD STARKEY ..	Rosebank, Downs Court Road, Polesley, Surrey.
6984	Feb. 1913	*TOWNSEND, CECIL PHILIP ..	Lawnfield, Castle Hill, Maidenhead, Berks.
5293	Oct. 1907	*TOWNSEND, EDWARD ALDRIDGE	45, Riverway, Palmer's Green, (Middlesex).
6399	Oct. 1911	*TRACY, BERNARD DAVID, A.R.I.B.A.	Limoilou, Croxley Green, S.O., Hertfordshire.
7413	Oct. 1913	*TRENCH, WALDO TALBOT ..	Penjerriek, Falmouth, Cornwall.
8321	Oct. 1920	*TRESTAIN, ALBERT EDWARD	18, Whitecross Road, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.
7626	Oct. 1915	*TRINDER, WILLIAM MERRICK ..	44, Claremont Road, Teddington, Middlesex.
5795	Oct. 1909	*TROLLOPE, FRANCIS HENRY MOORE	13, Hobart Place, S.W.
6081	Oct. 1910	*TROLLOPE, ROBERT JOHN ..	25, Mount Street, W.
6897	Oct. 1912	*TROTTER, GERARD	278, Scott Ellis Gardens, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.
5295	Oct. 1907	*TROWBRIDGE, FRANK WILLIAM	18, Borough High Street, London, Bridge, S.E.
7953	Nov. 1915	*TUDHOPE, JAMES NEWBIGGING ..	2, Florence Drive, Giffnock, Renfrewshire.
4551	Oct. 1904	*TURNBULL, ROBERT ERNEST ..	Wilton Estate Office, Salisbury.
6898	Oct. 1912	*TURNELL, ROBERT DOUGLAS ..	
5296	Oct. 1907	*TURNER, ALBURY CHARLES ..	Springdale, Glebe Villas, Hove, Sussex.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1911	*TURNER, ALEXANDER WAKEFIELD	Highfield House, Guildford, Surrey.
Oct. 1910	*TURNER, ARTHUR	
Oct. 1910	*TURNER, AUGUSTUS GARDNER ..	Westbourne House, Richmond Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Oct. 1913	*TURNER, DOUGLAS WARNER ..	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.
Oct. 1897	*TURNER, DRYSDALE	18, Waterloo Road, Southampton.
Oct. 1899	*TURNER, HENRY	121, Watling Street Road, Fulwood, near Preston, Lancs.
Oct. 1905	*TURNER, HENRY CHARLES PETTIT	204, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E. (Surrey).
Oct. 1897	*TURNER, HERBERT	49, Deansgate, Manchester.
Oct. 1909	*TURNER, JOSCELIN MAITLAND	British Legation, Stockholm, Sweden.
Nov. 1918	*TURNER, LEONARD CECIL	Earl of Wilton's Estate, Radcliffe, Lancashire.
May 1887	*TURNER, PERCY	Dale Hall, Henley Road, Ipswich.
Oct. 1900	*TURNER, VINCENT	Town Hall, Dudley, Worcestershire.
Oct. 1911	*TURNER, WILFRID ARCHER ..	Union Chambers, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.
Oct. 1923	*TURVILL, OSCAR FREDERICK	147, St. Leonard's Road, Windsor, Berks.
Oct. 1912	*TWEEDIE, JAMES IRVING, A.R.I.B.A.	11, Sandringham Terrace, Greenock.
Oct. 1923	*TYDEMAN, ARTHUR EDGAR ..	15, Lausdowne Gardens, S.W.8.
Oct. 1893	*TYLER, WILLIAM BOTT	Estate Department, L. and. N. W. Ry., Euston Station, N.W.
Oct. 1911	*TYMMS, DOUGLAS JAMES	"Woodroyd," Nob Lane, Shipley, Yorks.
Oct. 1910	*TYSON, GEORGE ALFRED	Park View, Bayham Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.
May 1884	UDNY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES	142, Springfield Road, Brighton.
Oct. 1907	*ULLYETT, LESLIE GEORGE STANTON	13, Pinewood Road, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.
Oct. 1905	*UPTON, THOMAS HERBERT	66, Station Road, Horsham, Sussex.
Oct. 1920	*USHER, WILLIAM ARTHUR	c/o Miss F. Pearce, Carlton, Penrith, Cumberland.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
8325	Oct. 1920	*¶ VALLANCE, DAVID	44, Gardner Street, Partick, Glasgo
6085	Oct. 1910	* VANSTONE, FREDERICK WILLIAM ELLIOTT	Council Offices, Windermere, We morland.
4552	Oct. 1904	* VARDY, CHARLES ALFRED SILVER	54, Norfolk Road, Maidenhead, Ber
7420	Oct. 1913	*¶ VEAL, WILFRED HENRY	174, Showell Green Road, Sparkhi Birmingham.
3280	Oct. 1897	*¶ VEIT, LEONARD JAMES	7, Ebury Bridge Road, S.W.
4553	Oct. 1904	* VICKERMAN, MONTAGUE HAROLD	Ossulston, Copland Avenue, Wembley Middlesex.
6405	Oct. 1911	*¶ VILLAR, PHILIP LOVIBOND	Tauntfield House, Taunton, Somerse
3910	Oct. 1901	* VINCE, CLEMENT HARWOOD	Survey Department, Colombo, Ceylo
5799	Oct. 1909	* VINCE, FREDERIC HAROLD	43, St. John's Road, Watford, Herts
6406	Oct. 1911	*¶ VINT, JAMES HENRY WHITE	111, Valkyrie Road, Westcliff-on-Se Essex.
7421	Oct. 1913	* VINTER, PAMPLIN MAULDIN	5, High Road, Wood Green, N (Middlesex).
4554	Oct. 1904	* VOISEY, PERCY DEERING	Casilla, 455, Antofagasta, Chili.
6985	Feb. 1913	*¶ WADDELL, GAVIN	Weston Bank, Plains, Airdrie, N.B.
6407	Oct. 1911	* WADDINGTON, WILLIAM	55, Nelson Road, Highams Park, E (Essex).
1464	Feb. 1888	* WADE, HENRY	10, Pitt Street, Barnsley, Yorkshire
7955	Nov. 1918	* WADE, WILLIAM BERTRAM	The Hawthorns, Garforth, near Leed
5299	Oct. 1907	* WADMAN, ALBERT JOEN	6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexand Egypt.
5800	Oct. 1909	*¶ WADSLEY, MICHAEL JAMES	27, Dover Street, Hull.
5300	Oct. 1907	* WADSWORTH, JAMES MOFFATT	7, Crabtree Lane, Harpenden, Herts.
7423	Oct. 1913	* WAGGETT, CYRIL FREDERICK WILLIAM	40, Addison Gardens, W.14.
8326	Oct. 1920	* WAITE, GEORGE DAWSON	"Bryn-teg," Middleton St. Georg Co. Durham.
7627	Oct. 1915	*¶ WALES, EDWARD ARTHUR	19, The Hope, Stanton Lacy, Ludlo Salop.
6420	Oct. 1911	*¶ WALFORD, SIDNEY THOMAS	c/o Young & Gilling, Promenad Cheltenham, Glos.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1910	*WALKER, CECIL EDWARD	Surrey County Council Small Holdings Committee, 86, Eccleston Square, Westminster, S.W.1 [Surrey Branch].
Oct. 1910	*WALKER, CYRIL HERBERT	41, Lyddon Terrace, Leeds.
Nov. 1918	*WALKER, IRWIN	10, Myddleton Street, Carlisle.
Oct. 1912	*WALKER, JAMES CHALMERS	16, Panmuir Road, Cottenham Park, S.W. (Surrey).
Oct. 1909	*WALKER, JOHN WILLIS	Ar Nanb, Blaen, Rhondda, Glam.
Oct. 1911	*WALKER, VINCENT STANLEY	26, East Parade, Leeds.
Oct. 1919	*WALKER, WILFRID ARTHUR	2, Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.
Oct. 1913	*WALKER, WILLIAM ALBERT, A.M.I.C.E.	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, York.
Nov. 1918	*WALKER, WILLIAM LEONARD, CAPT.	6, Montague Road, Wimbledon, S.W. (Surrey).
Jan. 1896	*WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES	22, Moorgate Street, E.C.
Oct. 1903	*WALL, IRVING	Ivydene, New North Road, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
Nov. 1918	*WALLACE, JOHN CRAIG	Roseholm, Hurlford, Ayrshire.
Oct. 1904	*WALLER, BERTRAM HANNEN	17, Above Bar, Southampton.
Oct. 1913	*WALLIS, AUSTIN SERJEANT	Town Hall, St. Marylebone, N.W.
Oct. 1903	*WALTER, SYDNEY JAMES	
Oct. 1913	*WALTERS, PERCY THOMAS	2, Dunoon Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.
Oct. 1906	*WALTERS, WILLIAM DAVID	1, Llanfair Road, Penygraig, Glamorgan-shire.
Oct. 1913	*WALTON, ARTHUR ATKINSON	The Manor House, Chilwell, Nottingham.
Oct. 1911	*WARBRICK, GEORGE NEWTON	Pool House, Silecroft, Cumberland.
Oct. 1919	*WARD, ARMAND DOUGLAS	"Normandy," Grange Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex.
Oct. 1913	*WARD, CECIL GORDON	44, Headland Park, Plymouth, Devon.
Oct. 1902	*WARD, EDWARD JOHN	St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.
Oct. 1914	*WARD, FRANK, JUN.	Burnville, Tavistock, Devon.
Oct. 1907	*WARD, JOHN ELDON	10, Wynsdale Road, Bolton, Lancs.
Oct. 1920	*WARD, LIONEL ERIC	21, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.1.
Oct. 1920	*WARD, PASCOE LEIGH	"Brooklands," Tavistock, Devon.
Nov. 1918	*WARDER, DONALD	Room 61c, 4th Floor, H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.1.
Oct. 1913	*WARDILL, HERBERT ROY	District Survey Office, Mansura, Egypt.
Oct. 1910	*WARNER, BLAIR MARTIN	Harfields, Fareham, Hants.
Oct. 1912	*WARREN, JOHN WATKIN	Rhine Army Troops (M.T.) Coy. R.A.S.C., B.E.F., Germany.
Oct. 1920	*WASS, ARNOLD CROWTHER	82, Willingham Street. Grimsby.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7728	Oct. 1917	*¶ WASTELL, CHARLES HEDLEY ..	4, College Street, Swansea.
6411	Oct. 1911	*¶ WATERS, ALBERT EDWARD ..	162, Ferndale Road, Clapham, S.W.
3752	Oct. 1900	* WATERS, FRANK	30, Cattle Market, Norwich.
7538	Oct. 1914	*¶ WATKINS, JOHN OLIVER ..	10 & 11, St. Helens Road, Swansea Glam.
6909	Oct. 1912	* WATKINS, ROBERT	149, Luckwell Road, Bedminster Bristol.
7433	Oct. 1913	*¶ WATNEY, RONALD DENDY ..	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.
6093	Oct. 1910	* WATSON, ALBERT RICHARD ..	3, Broadway Avenue, East Twicken- ham, Middlesex.
6910	Oct. 1912	* WATSON, ARTHUR BRIGGS ..	52, College Drive, Rock Ferry, Cheshi
6911	Oct. 1912	* WATSON, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	"Trelawney," Avenue Road, Trov bridge.
7434	Oct. 1913	*¶ WATSON, FREDERICK PERCY ..	74, Elsham Road, Kensington, W.
6054	Oct. 1906	* WATSON, NOEL BRADY ..	Valuation Department, 6, Albion Street Hull, Yorks.
8083	Oct. 1919	* WATT, ALEXANDER	c/o Lands Valuation Department, 1 Bridge Street, Aberdeen.
3912	Oct. 1901	*¶ WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY ..	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravensglan Cumberland.
7699	Nov. 1916	*¶ WATT, SYDNEY CHARLES ..	68, Drayton Park, Highbury, N.
6912	Oct. 1912	*¶ WATTS, DAVID CHRISTOPHER ..	West House, Cowbridge, Glam.
6414	Oct. 1911	* WATTS, FRANCIS HENRY ..	Sandleheath, near Salisbury.
4292	Oct. 1903	*¶ WATTS, FREDERICK SPRING ..	38, Sloane Street, S.W.
6913	Oct. 1912	* WATTS, WILLIAM HARRY ..	18, Brookfield Avenue, Bishopsto Bristol.
3138	Oct. 1896	* WEAVER, HENRY PERCIVAL FRANCIS	Lye, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
5805	Oct. 1909	*¶ WEAVER, LIONEL HUNTER ..	43, Cromford Road, Wandsworth S.W.18.
1540	Dec. 1888	* WEBB, FREDERIC NOEL ..	Board of Agriculture, 4, The Sanctuar Westminster, S.W.
8330	Oct. 1920	*¶ WEBB, HUGH VICTOR CARTHORN	Oak Croft, Chirk, Denbighshire.
6914	Oct. 1912	* WEBB, REGINALD ACHESON ..	Town Engineer, P.O. Box 466, Lago Nigeria.
6915	Oct. 1912	*¶ WEBB, ROLAND DRURY ..	59, Flag Meadow Walk, Worcester.
5551	Oct. 1908	* WEDDELL, ROBERT HOUSTON ..	Park Villa, Uddingston, Lanarkshire.
3441	Oct. 1898	* WEEKES, CYRIL SWAFFER ..	Estate Offices, Guildford.
5056	Oct. 1906	*¶ WEEKS, PERCY BERTRAM ..	32, Hopwood Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
6917	Oct. 1912	* WEIR, EDWARD	Municipal Technical College, Brighton
7436	Oct. 1913	* WEIR, WILLIAM LOGAN ..	Burgh Buildings, Hamilton, Lanar shire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*¶ WELCH, CECIL JOSEPH MARSH ..	The Folly, Dunmow, Essex.
Nov. 1918	* WELCH, JAMES COLIN	Warwick Road, Hale, Cheshire.
Oct. 1913	* WELLER, CYRIL GORDON RAMSAY	Kindrogan, Cavendish Grove, Southampton.
Oct. 1919	* WELLER, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	25, St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
Oct. 1920	* WELLS, REGINALD GEORGE ..	7, Ranelagh Avenue, Barnes, S.W.13 (Surrey).
Oct. 1913	* WEST, PHILIP	104, Brondesbury Road, Kilburn, N.W. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1912	* WEST, SIDNEY ARTHUR HENRY ..	
Oct. 1900	* WEST, SIDNEY HERBERT	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Hove, Sussex.
Oct. 1912	* WEST, SYDNEY HENRY	Resident Architect's Office, Hayes U.D.C., Middlesex.
Oct. 1920	*¶ WEST, TERENCE COLIN	30, Park Road, Wandsworth, S.W.18.
Oct. 1906	*¶ WESTBROOK, BERNARD ANSON ..	Fire Brigade, Head Quarters, Calcutta.
Oct. 1903	*¶ WESTBROOK, CHARLES EDWARD	Calverley Parade, Tunbridge Wells.
Oct. 1920	*¶ WESTLAKE, WILLIAM JOHN	
	WALTER	Clifden House, Brentford, Middlesex.
Apr. 1883	WESTON, JOSEPH AURELIUS	83, High Street, Bedford.
Nov. 1918	* WESTROP, ARTHUR RICHARD,	
	MAJOR, M.C.	11, Carnac Street, Calcutta, India.
Oct. 1900	* WETENHALL, EDWARD BOX,	
	A.R.I.B.A.	Wyken, Woodside, Wimbledon, Surrey.
Oct. 1919	* WHALLEY, JOHN RICHARD	
	BRIMALL	The Mart, Fratton Bridge, Portsmouth.
Oct. 1913	* WHEELER, ARTHUR CARRUTHERS	54, Brook Green, W.
Oct. 1915	*¶ WHEELER, ERNEST BOSTOCK ..	Eaton Chambers, 50, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
Oct. 1917	*¶§ WHEELER, JOHN CAFFIN	116, Walton Road, East Molesey, Surrey.
Oct. 1910	* WHEELER, LEONARD CHARLES ..	Woodville, Orchard Road, Havant, Hants.
Oct. 1905	* WHEELER, PERCY HARRISKINE	"Easebourne," Midhurst, Sussex.
Oct. 1910	*¶ WHESKER, JOHN EDWARD	27, Trinity Road, Wood Green, N. (Middlesex).
Nov. 1918	* WHIPP, JOHN ROLAND	Edale, Carlton Road, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire.
Feb. 1911	* WHITAKER, GEORGE	Engineer's Department, Fylde Water Board, Sefton Street, Blackpool, Lancashire.
Oct. 1902	* WHITE, ARTHUR VIVIAN	The Poplars, North End, Portsmouth, Hampshire.
Oct. 1908	* WHITE, HERBERT PRATT	Hillbrow, Loose, near Maidstone.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
8334	Oct. 1920	*WHITE, JOHN	Grand Hotel Buildings, Elgin, Scotland.
6416	Oct. 1911	*WHITE, JOHN, JUN.	9, Millbrae Crescent, Langside, Glasgow.
8086	Oct. 1919	*WHITE, ROYNON HANSFORD ..	14A, Cavendish Place, Cavendish Square, W.
7964	Nov. 1918	*WHITE, TALIESYN GWYN, CAPT., M.C.	Caecerrig, Pontardulais, Glam.
3025	Jan. 1896	*WHITE, WILLIAM	137, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
6921	Oct. 1912	*WHITEFIELD, STANLEY PARKIN .	94, The Avenue, Ealing, W. (Middlesex).
3914	Oct. 1901	*WHITEHEAD, ERNEST MORTIMER	Carlton House, Regent Street, W.
3612	Oct. 1899	*WHITELEY, CYPRIAN CHARLES OSWALD, CAPT., O.B.E.	82, Queen Street, E.C.
6923	Oct. 1912	*WHITELEY, ROBERT HENRY ..	Whitwood Hall, Normanton, Yorks.
6457	Feb. 1912	*WHITNEY, EUSTACE SCOTT ..	11, Morella Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
6418	Oct. 1911	*WHITTINGHAM, ROBERT CECIL, N.D.A.	2, Zetland Terrace, Norton, Malton, Yorks.
8335	Oct. 1920	*WHITTINGTON, HAROLD NORMAN	173, Lorrimer Road, Kennington Park, S.E.17.
7441	Oct. 1913	*WHITTLE, HENRY	4, Queen's Square, Blackpool.
4092	Oct. 1902	*WHITTON, HAROLD WILLIAM ..	County Court, County Chambers Northampton.
7965	Nov. 1918	*WHORWELL, HAROLD ERNEST ..	48, Elmwood Road, Chiswick, W. (Middlesex).
5309	Oct. 1907	*WHYTE, THOMAS	6, High Street, Dundee.
4827	Oct. 1905	*WICKENDEN, ARTHUR FRED ..	34, Overstrand Mansions, Batters Park, S.W.11.
4828	Oct. 1905	*WICKENDEN, ERNEST	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
6100	Oct. 1910	*WICKER, JOHN OWEN	9, Belmont Road, Wallington, Surrey.
6925	Oct. 1912	*WICKHAM, CEDRIC HUMPHREY ..	Congelow House, Yalding, Kent.
6926	Oct. 1912	*WICKS, STANLEY WILLIAM LINDSAY	35, Stapleton Hall Road, Crouch Hill, N. (Middlesex).
5310	Oct. 1907	*WIDDOWSON, GEORGE CLIFFORD	14, Rosemont Road, Richmond Hill, Surrey.
6927	Oct. 1912	*WIGGINTON, FRANCIS ARTHUR ..	7, Old Cross, Hertford.
5556	Oct. 1908	*WIGHTMAN, AUGUSTUS FRED- ERICK	2, Savile Terrace, Stanley Road, Wakefield.
3167	Feb. 1897	*WIGRAM, HENRY JOSEPH	30, Carolgate, Reford, Notts.
7966	Nov. 1918	*WILD, ALBERT	16, Church View, Hyde, Cheshire.
3026	Jan. 1896	*WILDE, SIDNEY ALGERNON ..	29, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
4295	Oct. 1903	*WILKES, JOHN FISKE, M.A. (Cantab.)	Elmdon Bury, Saffron Walden, Essex.
5807	Oct. 1909	*WILKES, GEORGE THOMAS . . .	71, Oakhill Road, East Putney, S.W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*¶ WILKES, SIDNEY MARSHALL ..	45, Lady Margaret Road, Southall, W. (Middlesex).
Nov. 1918	* WILKINS, EUSTACE HARRY ..	4, Normanby Terrace, Whitby, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1911	*¶ WILKINS, HERBERT RANDOLPH ..	1, Denzil Road, Guildford.
Oct. 1913	* WILKINSON, FRED	162, Long Lee, Keighley, Yorks.
Oct. 1920	*¶ WILKINSON, HENRY THEODORE	Brentor, Tavistock, Devon.
Oct. 1920	* WILKINSON, JOSEPH PATTERSON	"Brookside," Starling Road, Radcliffe, Manchester.
Oct. 1913	*¶ WILKS, MARK	c/o J. R. Eve & Son, 45, Parliament Street, S.W.1.
Oct. 1913	* WILLETT, HUGH	6, Bushmead Avenue, Bedford.
Oct. 1920	*¶ WILLEY, FREDERICK	5, Crossgate Peth, Durham.
Oct. 1905	*¶ WILLIAMS, CHARLES	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
Oct. 1897	*¶ WILLIAMS, DANIEL SMITH ..	6, Llanedeyrn Road, Penylan, Cardiff.
Oct. 1908	* WILLIAMS, FRANK MCCLURE ..	La Barn, Dun-fold, Surrey.
Nov. 1918	*¶ WILLIAMS, HAROLD CEDRIC	72, Victoria Road, Birkenhead.
Oct. 1913	*¶ WILLIAMS, HOWARD	Westbury. Plasteron Avenue, Cardiff.
Oct. 1920	*¶ WILLIAMS, JOHN PRITCHARD	23, Park Hill, Ealing, W.5. (Middlesex).
Oct. 1904	*¶ WILLIAMS, JOSEPH BERTRAM ..	54, Church Street, St. Helens, Lancashire.
Oct. 1913	* WILLIAMS, MORRIS HUGHES ..	26, Segontium Road South, Carnarvon.
Oct. 1898	* WILLIAMS, PETER LLOYD ARM-STRONG	Map Dept., Land Registry, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
Oct. 1912	*¶ WILLIAMS, RICHARD JOHN ..	13, North Villas, Camden Square, N.W.
Oct. 1919	* WILLIAMS, THOMAS VICTOR ..	Byfield, Clydach, Swansea Valley.
Oct. 1912	*¶ WILLIAMS, TOM LAWRENCE ..	Offa House, The Leys, Tamworth, Staffs.
Oct. 1920	*¶ WILLIAMS, WALTER LLEWELYN	16, Lichfield Road, Walsall.
Oct. 1908	* WILLIAMS, WILLIAM ALFRED ..	26, Sydney Buildings, Bath.
Oct. 1907	* WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HENRY ..	7, Fort Terrace, Barnstaple, Devon.
Oct. 1908	* WILLIAMS, WORTHINGTON ERIC	Guildhall, Nottingham.
Oct. 1912	*¶ WILLIAMSON, EDWIN LAWRENCE	207, Union Street, Aberdeen.
Oct. 1912	*¶ WILLIS, GEORGE	35, Newton Road, Urmston, Manchester
Oct. 1912	* WILLIS, STANLEY SCOTT	Survey Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.
Oct. 1905	*¶ WILLMOTT, JAMES PERCEVAL ..	65, Goldhawk Road, W.
Oct. 1896	*¶ WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES ALBERT	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Jan. 1884	WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES WILLIAM	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1902	*¶ WILLOUGHBY, FRANK	The Cairns, Kendal Avenue South, Sanderstead, Surrey.
Oct. 1919	*¶ WILSON, BERTRAM	Lyndhurst, Tadcaster, Yorks.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4569	Oct. 1904	*¶ WILSON, GEORGE LEOPOLD ..	c/o Palmer and Turner, Union Building No. 4, The Bund, Shanghai.
7451	Oct. 1913	* WILSON, GERALD HERBERT ..	Ellinthorpe Hall, Boroughbridge Yorkshire.
2472	Nov. 1891	* WILSON, JAMES CALVERT ..	Newcastle Estate Office, The Park Nottingham.
2555	Nov. 1892	* WILSON, JOHN HAYES ..	11, Penford Street, Camberwell, S.E.
5423	Oct. 1911	* WILSON, MARSHALL LANG ..	Estate Office, Ladykirk, Monkton Ayrshire.
6987	Feb. 1913	* WILSON, REGINALD MAITLAND ..	
7452	Oct. 1913	*§ WINBOURNE, GOODMAN GEORGE	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.4.
8341	Oct. 1920	* WINDEMER, OLAF SYDNEY ..	253, Lavender Hill, S.W.11.
5060	Oct. 1906	*¶ WINDER, GEORGE MAURICE ..	Fairmile, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.
5363	Feb. 1908	* WINTLE, ARTHUR ..	Walter House, 418, Strand, W.C.
5562	Oct. 1908	* WISE, WILLIAM CHARLES ..	Kenmure, Reynolds Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
7453	Oct. 1913	* WOMACK, OSWALD CEDRIC ..	115, Alexandra Road, South Hamstead, N.W.
3919	Oct. 1901	*¶ WONNACOTT, HOWARD JOHN ..	40, Elsie Road, East Dulwich, S.E.
5809	Oct. 1909	*¶ WONNACOTT, JAMES PALMER ..	50, Queen Street, Exeter.
8342	Oct. 1920	*¶ WOOD, ARTHUR JOHN ..	99, Thornlaw Road, West Norwood S.E.27.
6424	Oct. 1911	* WOOD, FRANK HOUSEDEN ..	
7454	Oct. 1913	* WOOD, HARRY GEORGE ..	7, Wellington Road, Handsworth Birmingham.
3920	Oct. 1901	* WOOD, HERBERT CALVERT ..	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh-on-Tyne, S.O., Northumberland.
6425	Oct. 1911	* WOOD, JOHN OGDEN ..	62, Outwoods Street, Burton-on-Trent
8089	Oct. 1919	*¶ WOOD, PERCY JOHN ..	103, Florence Road, Stroud Green, N. (Middlesex).
6937	Oct. 1912	* WOODBRIDGE, WILLIAM EDWARD, A.M.I.C.E.	39, Brightwell Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.
7456	Oct. 1913	* WOODBURN, WILLIAM ..	Dougalston Terrace, Milngavie, Dumbartonshire.
6426	Oct. 1911	*¶ WOODCOCK, WILLIAM ..	11, St. Hilda Road, Folkestone, Kent
7457	Oct. 1913	* WOODMAN, GREENWOOD ..	
7458	Oct. 1913	* WOODROFFE, NORMAN FREDERIC	5, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
6427	Oct. 1911	* WOODS, HENRY EDWARD ANZANI ..	23, Kingsland High Street, E.8.
6938	Oct. 1912	* WOOLCOCK, WILLIAM THOMAS HARRY	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.1.
6103	Oct. 1910	* WOOLDRIDGE, ARTHUR MAINWARING ..	193, Alrington Avenue, Northampton
7621	Oct. 1915	*¶ WOOLF, EMANUEL ..	12, Devonport Street, Hyde Park, W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*WOOLLASTON, THOMAS WILLIAM	Glenside, Davenport Road, Tattenhall, Staffs.
Oct. 1914	*Woolley, JOHN LEYLAND ..	Rectory Place, Loughborough, Leicestershire.
Feb. 1897	*WOOLNOUGH, TOM	Oakleigh, 182, Chase Side, Southgate, N. 14 (Middlesex).
Oct. 1914	*WOSNAM, RALPH WILLIAM ..	Cefnllysgwynne, Builth-Wells, Breconshire.
Oct. 1913	*WOOTTEN, CHARLES STANLEY ..	Brooklands, South Godstone, Surrey.
Oct. 1896	*WORDSWORTH, CHRISTOPHER ..	43, Sydney Road, Clock House, Beckenham, Kent.
Feb. 1909	*WORLAND, HENRY JOHN ..	Parr's Bank Buildings, George Lane, Woodford, Essex.
Oct. 1905	*WORLEY, FREDERICK HORACE ..	Rectory Farm House, Steeple Aston, Oxford.
Oct. 1904	*WORRALL, BERTRAM	28, Northwick Park Road, Harrow, Middlesex.
Oct. 1913	*Worrall, JOSEPH RATCLIFFE ..	70, Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey.
Oct. 1920	*WORTERS, CHARLES COWLEY ..	The Homestead, Windmill Road, Ealing, W. (Middlesex).
Feb. 1911	*WORTH, GEORGE PEARCE ..	
Oct. 1897	*WRIGHT, ERNEST BERESFORD FITZHERBERT	Stacey House, Crouch Street, Colchester.
Oct. 1914	*WRIGHT, GEORGE THOMAS ..	"Melbury," Grange Road, Bushey, Herts.
Oct. 1912	*WRIGHT, JAMES ALEXANDER ..	33, St. Paul's Square, York.
Oct. 1920	*WRIGHT, JOHN	Brattleby Hall, near Lincoln.
Oct. 1894	*WRIGHT, PHILIP CHETWOOD ..	18, Thames Side, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire
Oct. 1910	*WRIGHT, REGINALD LESLIE ..	Edwinstowe House, Edwinstowe, Newark, Notts.
Oct. 1913	*WRIGHT, WILLIAM NOEL ..	81, Ashley Road, Aberdeen.
Oct. 1913	*WYLLIE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ..	County Surveyor's Office, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.
Oct. 1915	*WYNNE, THOMAS STANLEY ..	

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7464	Oct. 1913	*YARNALL, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	4, Fortescue Road, Bournemouth Hants.
6430	Oct. 1911	*YATES, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Parklands, Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol, Glos.
6431	Oct. 1911	*YATES, HAROLD	50, Lynwood Road, Blackburn.
8090	Oct. 1919	*YATES, JOHN	166, King's Road, Harrogate.
6989	Feb. 1913	*YATES, WILFRID ARCHIBALD ..	93, Mortimer Street, W.
5319	Oct. 1907	*YELF, JACK ROBERT	The Manor House, Kingsbridge, Devon.
6432	Oct. 1911	*YEO, WILLIAM HENRY	Caegarw, Court Colman, Bridgend Glamorganshire.
5616	Oct. 1899	*YEWDALE, FRANCIS EDWARD ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall Richmond.
6105	Oct. 1910	*YORK, WILLIAM HENRY	R.E. Office, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
5065	Oct. 1906	*YORKE, MAURICE FRANCIS ..	Estate Office, Sudbury, Derby.
5834	Feb. 1910	*YOUNG, DAVID FERNÉE	East Street, Barking, Essex.
7465	Oct. 1913	*YOUNG, DAVID WILBERFORCE, M.B.E.	Raven Chambers, Shrewsbury.
4836	Oct. 1905	*YOUNG, HERBERT HENRY	11, Tankerville Road, Streatham, S.W.
5320	Oct. 1907	*YOUNG, JAMES WEIR	Estate Office, Bishop Burton, Beverley, Yorkshire.
4837	Oct. 1905	*YOUNG, SIDNEY	Selborne Villa, London Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
2999	Oct. 1895	*YOUNG, WILLIAM	4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.
5068	Oct. 1906	*YOUNG, WILLIAM ROSS	Town Planning Engineer for Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, Hamilton N.B.
6434	Oct. 1911	*YOUNGS, SIDNEY	61, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale,

Total Number of Professional Associates, 2,574, carried to Summary, page 196.

Associates.

Date of election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1899	BARRY, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1910	BEALE, SIR JOHN FIELD, K.B.E.	16, Great George Street, S.W.
Oct. 1906	BEALE, SYDNEY WILLIAM PHIPSON	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1907	BIDDER, HAROLD FRANCIS, MAJOR, D.S.O., B.A.	Ravensbury Manor, Mitcham, Surrey.
Feb. 1899	BLACKSHAW, JOHN FRANK, O.B.E.	The Cottage, Bromsgrove, Worcester.
Oct. 1899	BOOTH, ERNEST WITTON, M.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.	9, Park Square, Leeds.
Oct. 1913	BOYLE, SIR EDWARD, BART. . .	1, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1884	BUND, JOHN W. WILLIS, C.B.E.	Shire Hall, Worcester.
Feb. 1908	CARDALE, WILLIAM HENRY ..	Old Catton, Norwich.
Oct. 1920	CARR, ARTHUR STRETTELL COMYNS	1, Temple Gardens, E.C.4.
Jan. 1891	CLARKE, SIR ERNEST	31, Tavistock Square, W.C., and c/o P. S. King and Sons, 2, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1917	COURTHOPE, GEORGE LLOYD, MAJOR, M.C., M.P.	House of Commons, S.W.
Feb. 1900	COURTHOPE-MUNROE, SIR HARRY, K.C., M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C., and The Manor House, Kelsale, near Saxmundham, Suffolk.
Jan. 1896	COWARD, SIR JOHN CHARLES LEWIS, K.C.	3, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1913	CROUCH, JAMES LEONARD ..	3, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1910	DIBDIN, LEWIS GEORGE	Ecclesiastical Commission, 1, Millbank, S.W.1.
Oct. 1898	DOWNIE, ALEX. FRANCIS MAC-KENZIE	Alton, Hants.
Feb. 1907	FLETCHER-MOULTON, HUGH LAURENCE.. .. .	11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
June 1919	FORD, SOLOMON	3, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.
Feb. 1878	FREEMAN, GEO. MALLOWS, K.C. (Associate of Council)	The Grey Friars, Winchelsea, Sussex.
Mar. 1878	FRESHFIELD, EDWIN	5, Bank Buildings, E.C.
Feb. 1899	GRAHAM, WILLIAM VAUX, M.I.C.E.	5, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
Jan. 1874	GRANTHAM, RICHARD FUGE, M.I.C.E. (Associate of Council)	5, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
Oct. 1903	GRIERSON, JOHN CAMPBELL ..	Caperby, Mount Wood, Prenton Hill, Cheshire.
Feb. 1909	GWYER, MAURICE LENFORD, C.B.	25, Argyll Road, Kensington, W.
Oct. 1917	HAMER, HERBERT, MAJOR, R.E.	Northern Counties Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.1.
Oct. 1897	HILL, JOHN SMITH, B.A., B.SC. (Lond.)	Estate Office, Greystoke, Penrith, Cumberland.
Oct. 1919	HILLS, EUSTACE GILBERT, K.C... HOUGHTON, GEORGE BOYDELL, K.C.	2, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1907	HUDSON, ALFRED ARTHUR, K.C...	11, King's Bench Walk, E.C.4.
Jan. 1887		5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Date of election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1905	JEEVES, WILLIAM JOHN, K.C., C.B.E.	Farrar's Building, Temple, E.C.
Nov. 1916	LLOYD, EDWARD HONORATUS, K.C.	22, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
Oct. 1919	MACASSEY, SIR LYNDEN LIVING- STONE, K.C., K.B.E.	3, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1905	MACKENZIE, KENNETH JAMES JOSEPH	Department of Agriculture, Cambridge.
Oct. 1912	MEAD, LAWRENCE	5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Nov. 1891	MENCE, PHILLIP ALLAN	Banstead House, Fontenoy Road, Balham, S.W.
Feb. 1906	MOULD, GRAHAM HARLEY.	6, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1905	PAGE, ERNEST, K.C.	104, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.
Jan. 1882	RIGG, HERBERT ADDINGTON, K.C.	Wallhurst Manor, Cowfold, Sussex.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1889	SETH-SMITH, ARCHIBALD	Silvermere, Cobham, Surrey.
Oct. 1910	SHROSBREE, ALBERT DE BOIS	c/o Bird & Co., 7, Gracechurch Street, E.C., and Calcutta.
Oct. 1920	SMITH, DOUGLAS BEVINGTON . .	73, High Street, Chelmsford.
Jan. 1896	SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, M.A., D.SC.	121, Banbury Road, Oxford.
Oct. 1920	THOMPSON, LEO ANTHONY . .	Armstrong College, Newcastle-on- Tyne.
Feb. 1909	THORNE, RICHARD SQUIRE, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Nicoll Farm, Edgware, Middlesex, and Inner Temple, E.C.
Nov. 1918	TURNER, SYDNEY GEORGE, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1913	WATSON, WILLIAM ERNEST . .	9, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C.
June 1914	WHESTON, WRAY WILKINS . .	No. 4, Eastnor Grove, Leamington Spa.
Dec. 1917	WOOLNOUGH, JOHN WILLIAM . .	30, Seaside Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

Total Number of Associates, 49, carried to Summary, page 196.

Colonial Fellows.

The names of those Colonial Fellows who have qualified by Examination for the Class of Professional Associate are distinguished thus *

The names of those Colonial Fellows who have qualified by Examination for the Class of Fellows are distinguished thus "

Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1915	ABRAHAM, PERCY LYONS ..	Surveyor to the Jamaica Government Railway, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
Oct. 1907	ABRAHAMS, CHARLES VICTOR	City Surveyor's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
Feb. 1902	ALLEN, RAYMOND CECIL, C.M.G., A.M.I.C.E.	Land Officer, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, East Africa.
A. Oct. 1901 C.F. April 1908	*ANDERSON, HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	The Selangor Club, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
Oct. 1917	ANDERSON, JOHN EDWARD, MAJOR	District Engineer's Office, Baghdad West, Mesopotamia.
A. Oct. 1910 C.F. Mar. 1920	ANNETT, ERNEST TAYLOR ..	Municipal Buildings, Bombay.
Oct. 1899	BAKER, WILLIAM ANTHONY ..	Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
Oct. 1904	BANCROFT, AUGUSTUS CHARLES	Stokes Hall, Golden Grove, Jamaica, B.W.I.
Oct. 1920	BARBER, HERBERT EUSTACE	Calcutta Improvement Trust, 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.
A. Oct. 1911 C.F. Oct. 1918	*BARKER, HOWARD WILLIAM	c/o Barclays Bank, Ltd., 302, Newtown Road, Birmingham.
A. Oct. 1895 C.F. April 1911	*BELL-JOHN, HARRY, CAPT., M.C.	District Engineer, Public Works Department, Johannesburg.
Oct. 1915	BLANDFORD, STANLEY CHARLES HOOPER	Minas Schwager, Coronel, Chile, S. America.
A. Oct. 1905 C.F. April 1914	*BLOMFIELD, CHARLES GEOFFREY	13, Rajpur Road, Delhi, India.
Oct. 1919	BONE, CHANDOS ERIC ..	Assist. Superintendent, Survey Dept., Batu Gajah, F.M.S.
A. Oct. 1896 C.F. July 1917	*BRADSHAW, ARTHUR STANLEY, A.M.I.C.E.	Assist. D.W.P., Sierra Leone, W. Africa.
A. Oct. 1901 C.F. July 1920	BROWNE, EUSTACE MONTAGUE	c/o B.C.A. Agent, Chinde, Portuguese East Africa.
F. Jan. 1891 C.F. Dec. 1910	BURCHELL, SIDNEY HER- BERT	504, West Fen Avenue, Redlands, California, U.S.A.
A. Oct. 1905 C.F. Oct. 1910	*BURSTAL, ARTHUR CYRIL ..	Bhaga, Jamadoba, P.O., Manbhum, India.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
544	Oct. 1914	CHALMERS, JAMES SUTHERLAND	8, Ravensbourne Park, Catford, S.E.
147	A. Oct. 1903 F. Jan. 1909	*CLARK, HUDSON OWEN ..	73, Maison Dieu Road, Dover.
209	C.F. Oct. 1913 A. Oct. 1897 C.F. Oct. 1910	*CLARKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH	3, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
564	Oct. 1908	COGHLAN, HENRY LAKE ..	"Holme Chase," St. George's Avenue Weybridge, Surrey.
838	Oct. 1905	COOPER, JOSEPH A. W., A.M.I.M.E., CAPT... ..	Dharwar, India.
944	Oct. 1912	COUSIN, ROBERT	c/o Jos Post Office, Northern Nigeria
945	Oct. 1912	COWLING, JOHN WILLIAM ..	Public Works Department, Pretoria South Africa.
835	Feb. 1910	CUERDEN, FREDERICK JAMES	Palm Cottage, Nagpur, Central Pro vinces, India.
436	Oct. 1911	DE SILVA, CHARLES PETER ..	Carlton House, Moratuwa, Ceylon.
08	A. Oct. 1904 C.F. Nov. 1909	*EDWARDES, WILLIAM ARNOLD DONALDSON	Royal Survey Dept., Kuala Lumpur F.M.S.
412	P.A. Oct. 1901 C.F. July 1920	*ERMENT, CUTHBERT EMIL ALBERT	Kuching, Sarawak, Borneo, <i>via</i> Singa pore.
565	Oct. 1908	FIRR, THOMAS FREEMAN ..	P.W.D., Ensebbe, Uganda.
468	A. Oct. 1905 C.F. Mar. 1920	*FORTUNE, SIDNEY HERBERT	Imperial War Graves Commission, c/ British Consul, Salonika.
595	Feb. 1905	FOSTER, EDWARD	The Cottage, Montego Bay, P.O. Jamaica.
168	A. Oct. 1903 C.F. Oct. 1910	*GAIRDNER, KENNETH GRAEME	The Bombay Burmah Trading Cor poration, Bangkok, Siam.
316	Feb. 1904	GILL, JAMES HERBERT WAIN- WRIGHT	Park Cottage, Sedgford, Norfolk.
926	Oct. 1901	GODFREY, CHARLES HENRY, M.I.C.E.	Commissioner of Public Works, Shanghai.
257	F. Nov. 1891 C.F. Dec. 1911	GREGSON, WILLIAM	10264, 100th Street, Edmonton, Albert Canada.

Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1904 C.F. July 1907	*GRIFFITHS, OWEN	Oficina del Ingeniero, Ferro Carril del Sud, Calle Guanahani, 322, Plaza Constitución, Buenos Aires.
Feb. 1904	GURNEY, JAMES STRATTON ..	Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, India.
Oct. 1920	HARDIE, FRANCIS WILLIAM	22, Balfour Street, North Berwick c/o C. Harrison, 179, Horninglow Street, Burton-on-Trent.
A. Oct. 1905 C.F. Oct. 1915	*HARRISON, HAMILTON PAYN	Box 200, Bloemfontein, South Africa.
A. Oct. 1903 C.F. June 1912	*HARRISON, WILLIAM	Ministry of Agriculture, Damanhur, Lower Egypt.
A. Oct. 1909	*HEALD, HARRY MAIR	Chalgrove Cottage, Rottingdean, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1910 C.F. Oct. 1914	*HINGSTON, CECIL VICTOR ..	Public Works Dept., Union Buildings, Pretoria, Transvaal.
A. Oct. 1898 C.F. July 1913	*HOWGRAVE-GRAHAM, GEORGE ERNEST	c/o Surveyor General, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, F.M.S.
Oct. 1919	HUSBAND, CHARLES THOMAS MAIN	
A. Oct. 1913 C.F. Dec. 1920	*JACKSON, NORMAN	Via-y-Obras, Estacion Central, Havana, Cuba.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1920	*KIRK, ALLAN	c/o Chief Engineer, Royal Engineer's Office, Hong Kong.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1919	*LABDON, HERBERT GEORGE ..	The Rhodes Building, St. George's Street, Cape Town.
A. Oct. 1908 C.F. July 1916	LAKE, WALLACE STRICKLAND	Public Works Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Jan. 1917 C.F. Mar. 1920	*LAVARACK, HAMLETT UNITT	Villa Frou Frou, Juan les Pins, Alpes Maritime, France.
A. Oct. 1896 C.F. Oct. 1905	LEANE, WALTER BURDITT, M.C., M.I.C.E., M.A.M.SOC.C.E.	P.O. Box No. 612, Cape Town.
A. Feb. 1907 C.F. Oct. 1913	*LEES, HENRY BERRY, M.C., A.M.I.C.E.	Commissioner of Works, Suva, Fiji.
Oct. 1908	LERMIT, ARTHUR ALFRED ..	South Johol Estate, Tampin. Negeri Sembilan, F.M.S.
A. Oct. 1904 F. April 1907 C.F. Oct. 1908	*LINES, ROLAND WALTER ..	110, Jasper Avenue, West Edmonton Alberta, Canada.
A. Oct. 1909 C.F. June 1914	*LOWDEN, ANDREW	Shendi, Soudan, N. Central Africa.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
8350	Oct. 1920	McANDREW, GEORGE DOUGLAS	Political Office, Basra, Mesopotamia
3634	F. Oct. 1900 C.F. Jan. 1904	McCaw, GEORGE TYRRELL, B.A.I. (<i>Dublin</i>)	War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.
3056	June 1896	McGAHAN, AMOS HARVEY ..	May Pen, Jamaica, B.W.I.
7556	Feb. 1915	MACGILLWRAY, JOHN WALKER	Hillcote, St. Joseph, Trinidad.
8351	Oct. 1920	McNAMARA, RUPERT AUGUSTUS	Odessa Lodge, Castries, St. Lucia B.W.I.
7703	Nov. 1916	McTURK, WILLIAM HENRY ..	c/o Dept. of Lands and Mines, Georgetown, British Guiana.
4031	A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1905 C.F. Oct. 1909	*MAY, PHILIP JOHN	Survey Department, Badulla, Ceylon
7469	Oct. 1913	MELVIN, WILLIAM GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E.	Engineer and Assessor, Municipal Office, Howrah, India.
2977	A. Oct. 1895 C.F. Oct. 1920	*MENMUIR, ROBERT WILLIAM	National Mutual Buildings, Church Square, Cape Town.
3368	A. Oct. 1901 C.F. Oct. 1910	*MICHELL, JOHN	Royal Survey Department, Bangkok, Siam.
2643	Feb. 1894	MILLER, WILLIAM	Nassau, Bahamas, West Indies.
5358	A. Feb. 1908 C.F. April 1913	*MITCHELL, ARCHIBALD FRANCIS	P.O. Box 655, Victoria, British Columbia.
7970	Nov. 1918	MORPHY, HENRY	24, Pembroke Crescent, Notting Hill Gate, W.11.
6786	A. Oct. 1912 C.F. Oct. 1920	*NEEDHAM, WALTER WILLIAM	Canadian Pacific Buildings, 98, Boulevard, Adolphe, Brussels.
6947	Oct. 1912	NICHOLAS, WILFRED DUNSTAN	The Estate Department, Singapore Harbour Board, Singapore.
4763	A. Oct. 1905 C.F. July 1913	*NOTTAGE, PERCY GEORGE ..	Assistant Engineer on Railway Construction, c/o The Colonial Secretary, Colombo, Ceylon.
3114	A. Oct. 1896 C.F. Oct. 1909	*OSBOURN, EDWARD	P.W. Dept., Pietermaritzburg, Natal
6453	A. Feb. 1912 C.F. July 1920	*PARROTT, CHARLES CLAYTON	European Inspector of Buildings, P.W.D., c/o P.M.G., Accra, Gold Coast, W. Africa.

Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct 1915	PENNEFATHER, JOHN PYNE ..	2, Oxley Road, Singapore.
A. Oct. 1913	*PIKE, JOHN PERCY	City Hall, Port Elizabeth, Cape
C.F. July 1920		Colony, Africa.
A. Oct. 1909	*PLANT, CLIFFORD ERNEST ..	Central Technical College, Brisbane,
C.F. Feb. 1919		Australia.
Oct. 1920	POULDEN, GEORGE EDWARD	
	LUTHER	Castries, St. Lucia, B.W.I.
Nov. 1918	PRICE, OWEN GORDON.. ..	Sanitary Engineer's Office, P.W.D.,
		Freetown, Sierra Leone.
Oct. 1920	PUNTIS, WALTER ERNEST,	
	MAJOR, O.B.E.	P.W.D., Pretoria, South Africa.
Oct. 1920	RAO, ANANTHA KRISHNA ..	Assistant Superintendent, Hyderabad
		Municipal Surveys, Residency
		Bazar, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
Nov. 1918	RENSHAW, JAMES C.	Salaga, Northern Territories, B.W.
		Africa.
Nov. 1916	RICKMAN, RALPH ETWALL ..	Chapelton, P.O., Jamaica, B.W.I.
A. Nov. 1918	*ROSE, RONALD CHARLES ..	Jesselton, British North Borneo.
C.F. July 1920	*RUSS, ERNEST, CAPT., R.E. .	Villa Consintini, Mt. Berico, Vicenza
A. Oct. 1904		Italy.
C.F. May 1920		
A. Oct. 1903	*SANDERS, FRANCIS LEONARD	80, Fordwych Road, West Hampstead,
F. May 1906		N.W.2.
C.F. Oct. 1907		
A. Oct. 1909	*SCOTLAND, DOUGLAS WILLIAM	Luscar, Partickhill, Glasgow.
C.F. Jan. 1915	SIMMS, HENRY	Director of Public Works, Nicosia,
Oct. 1915		Cyprus.
Oct. 1912	SMITH, JAMES LANDRETH ..	Basseterre, St. Kitts Nevis, B.W.I.
A. Oct. 1912	*STARLEY, BERNARD	46, Holyhead Road, Coventry, War-
C.F. Oct. 1920		wickshire.
Oct. 1920	STOTESBURY, HERBERT	Bamnoli, <i>via</i> Mehra, District Satara,
	CHARLES WOOD	India.
A. Oct. 1901	*TANNER, WILLIAM HUGH ..	Public Works Department, Nairobi,
C.F. Oct. 1909		British East Africa.
A. Oct. 1911	*TEMPLE, RICHARD, JUN. ..	Survey Dept., P.W.D., Sierra Leone,
C.F. April 1920		Africa.
Oct. 1920	THOMPSON, WILLIAM GLOSSOP	P.O. Box 225, Johannesburg, Trans-
		vaal, S. Africa.

Dip. No	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
5169	Feb. 1897	USHER, CHARLES RICHARD ..	Belize, British Honduras.
4288	A. Oct. 1903 C.F. April 1920	*WALLACE, HERBERT ALEX- ANDER CRAIG	Southern Life Buildings, Maitland Street, Bloemfontein, O.F.S.
7698	A. Nov. 1916 C.F. Nov. 1920	*WARD, PATRICK JAMES ..	c/o F. Birney, Esq., E. 4., 13th Avenue, Spokane, Washington.
8095	Oct. 1919	WAVELL, CLAUDE WILLIAM FUGLAR	Leidenhurst, Gurnard, I. of W.
6934	A. Oct. 1912 C.F. Mar. 1916	WILSON, GEORGE HAROLD SUMNER	Coomassie, Ashanti, Gold Coast.
4098	A. Oct. 1902 C.F. Oct. 1906	*WRIGHT, ARTHUR EDGAR ..	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.

Total Number of Colonial Fellows, 99. carried to Summary. page 196.

Students.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1920	ADAMS, ALFRED CHARLES	18, Livingstone Road, Derby.
1919	APTHORP, ARTHUR LEONARD ..	26, Devereux Road, Wandsworth Com- mon, S.W.
1920	ARNOTT, WILLIAM GEORGE ..	Church Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
1919	ASHWELL, PHILIP ECOB. . . .	195, Church Street, Edmonton, N.9 (Middlesex).
1920	BALL, ERIC BECKFORD	48, High Street, Slough, Bucks.
1920	BETTESWORTH, SIDNEY ALBERT	53, Hindes Road, Harrow, Middlesex.
1920	BISHOP, WILLIAM THOMAS	5, Great George Street, S.W.1.
1920	BLISS, JOHN LESLIE	Chesleigh, Presbury Road, New Malden, Surrey.
1920	BOARDMAN, HAROLD WILLIAM ..	Surveyors' Office, Minehead, Somerset.
1920	BOWYER, EDWARD BARRY ..	63, King's Road, Windsor, Berks.
1920	BRANSON, WILLIAM PHILIP GRAHAM	Tower House, Gillingham, Dorset.
1919	BREACH, ALAN CHARLES EGERTON	42, Lancaster Gate, W.2.
1920	BROAD, GEORGE HECTOR	45, Priory Avenue, High Wycombe, Bucks.
1920	BROOKES, GEORGE CHARLES RICHARD	43, Tyas Road, Canning Town, E.16. (Essex).
1919	BROOKES, REGINALD LAING	25, Blacket Place, Edinburgh.
1920	BUCKLEY, DIARMAID CLANCY ..	11, Homefield Road, Wimbledon, Surrey
1920	BULL, WALTER EDWARD AVERNON	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1920	BURGESS, ROBERT COLEMAN ..	The Moat Ash, nr. Canterbury, Kent.
1919	BUSH, DENNIS GEORGE	71, Font Hill Road, Hove, Sussex.
1918	BUTLER, CYRIL EDMUND	The Elms, Aylesford, near Maidstone, Kent.
1920	BUTLER, LESLIE TURLEY	7, Glenshiel Road, Eltham Park, S.E.9.
1919	CHADWICK, JOHN BERTRAM	The Hollies, Darley Abbey, near Derby
1920	CHAMBERS, HOLROYD FERRIS ..	8, North Street, Westminster, S.W.1
1919	CHENEY, WILLIAM STANLEY	189, Upper Street, N.1.
1920	CHIBBERT, HENRY JAMES	Long Street, Williton, Somerset.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1919	CLAPP, SAMUEL JOHN	Hillrise, Roebuck Lane, Buckhurst Hill Essex.
1920	CLARKE, CYRIL ALEXANDER ..	9, Victoria Terrace, Kingsway, Hove, Sussex.
1920	COATMAN, WILLIAM FRANCIS ..	Charlton House, Masons Avenue, Croydon, Surrey.
1920	COOPER, ALAN BERTRAM	48, High Durham Street, Bishop Auckland, Durham.
1920	COOPER, WALTER DEWHURST ..	Fernhill, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.
1919	CORKILL, CECIL STARLING	13, Church Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1920	CRICHTON, GEORGE CALLUM ..	5, Claremont Place, Crieff Road, Perth..
1919	CUNDY, THOMAS JAMES	The Gables, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
1919	DANIELS, THOMAS GOLDSWORTHY	69, Derby Lane, Stoneycroft, Liverpool.
1919	DANN, HERBERT	Parkfield, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
1920	DAVID, HUMPHREY EDMUND ..	Yscallog, Llandaff, Glam.
1920	DAVIDSON, ALEXANDER JOHN ..	Rose Villa, Queen's Promenade, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1920	DEAN, HENRY WILLIAM	16, Hope Street, Cambridge.
1920	DOLAMORE, CHARLES WILLIAM GEOFFRY	Borough Surveyor's Office, 1, The Crescent, Bridlington, Yorks.
1920	DYER, HARRY WILLIAM JAMES ..	76, Milton Road, Portsmouth.
1919	ELGAR, NIGEL EDWARD BERESFORD	The Limes, Sittingbourne, Kent.
1920	ELLIS, OWEN WILLIAM	29, Glengarry Road, East Dulwich, S.E.
1920	EVANS, IDRIS	Myrtle Grove, 191, Crogan Hill, Barry Dock, near Cardiff.
1920	FAIRBROTHER, JAMES EDDLESTON	Woodville, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs.
1918	FORD, ARNOLD SPENCER	"Redlands," Oakhill, Woodford Green Essex.
1919	FRESSON, KENNETH EDWARD ..	Whyteawayes, Wickford, Essex.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1920	GARD, ERNEST JOHN	Home Lea, Williton, Somerset.
1920	GARDNER, CECIL ARTHUR	15, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.4.
1920	GEE, EDWARD ROWLAND	West End Villa, Bruton, Somerset.
1920	GERMAN, GUY JOHNSON	Rawden Terrace, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
1919	GLENNY, KENNETH EDWARD BOULTON	Bifrons, Longbridge Road, Barking, Essex.
1920	GOODENOUGH, THOMAS WILLIAM HENRY	Nelson Street, Thame, Oxon.
1920	GREEN, REGINALD GEORGE ..	Theddingworth, nr. Rugby (Leicester).
1920	HAGGER, GUY MONTAGUE WILES	Highmede, 80, Park Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
1920	HALL, PERCY	16, Albert Street, Brandon Colliery Co., Durham.
1919	HARRIS, FRANCIS KENNETH CRAIG	3, Alma Grove, Basford, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.
1920	HARRIS, JAMES COLE	Easton, near Winchester, Hants.
1920	HARTLEY, ALBERT	200, Honeywell Lane, Oldham, Lancs.
1920	HAYNE, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	St. Audries, near Taunton.
1920	HEAL, CLIFFORD HENRY	61, Fore Street, Totnes, Devon.
1918	HELMORE, LEONARD MERVYN ..	3, Danes Road, Exeter, Devon.
1920	HENSHAW, ROBERT RUSHTON ..	7, Rathmore Avenue, Liverpool, S.
1917	HILL, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD ..	83, Upland Road, Dulwich, S.E.22.
1919	HOBBS, HERBERT PRENZEL	Norville, Holly Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport.
1918	HOLLAND, CECIL WILLIAM	74, North End Road, West Kensington, W.14.
1918	HORNE, EDWIN CHANCELLOR ..	57, Hanworth Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.
1920	HOWES, CHARLES EDWARD BASIL	The Green, Shirehampton, Bristol.
1920	HUDSON, ALAN ALBERT	34, Ewelme Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.
1920	HUGHES, REGINALD GEORGE ..	60, Cotswold Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
1918	JARMAN, ARTHUR ROY	35, The Grove, Gravesend, Kent,
1920	JEFFERIES, THOMAS LESLIE GILBERT	Wansbeck House, Chepstow, Mon.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1920	JOHNSON, FITZROY EDWARD ..	Dale Side, Henley Road, Ipswich.
1918	JOHNSON, RAYMOND EDGAR	28, Cowley Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
1920	JOHNSTON, JAMES CARRUTHERS..	13, Ingram Street, Huntingdon.
1920	JOHNSTONE, JAMES LLOYD WARRACK	Middlewood Road, Aughton, Orms- kirk, Lancs.
1920	JOHNSTONE, ROBERT WILLIAM ..	21, Traquair Park, Corstorphine, Edinburgh.
1920	JOINER, RONALD HUGH	224, High Street, Slough, Bucks.
1919	JOSEY, TOM	15, Beaconsfield Street, Chester.
1920	KENNAUGH, THOMAS HUDSON ..	2, Woodside Terrace, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1920	KNIGHT, DOUGLAS ROY	196, High Street, Herne Bay, Kent.
1920	LEEDER, JOHN GEOFFREY Viner	Mount Pleasant House, Swansea.
1919	LEES, ERIC CHRISTOPHER LINGHAM	18, Jury Street, Warwick.
1920	MARTIN, JOSEPH HEBER	Highfield House, Littleport, Isle of Ely.
1917	MATHEWS, HAROLD MARTEN	51, Barrington Road, Crouch End, N.8. (Middlesex).
1919	MATHEWS, OLIVER LEWIS	39, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
1920	MATTHEWS, WOLVERLEY	Mill House, Church Road, Croydon.
1919	MERRY, ARTHUR JOHN	83, High Street, Bedford.
1920	MIDDLETON, CECIL BERNARD ..	81, Darenth Road, Stamford Hill, N.16
1920	MOORE, CHRISTOPHER CONSTABLE	Woodlands, Oakleigh Park, Middlesex.
1918	MOORE, JACK LEWIS	Surveyors' Department, Town Hall Paignton, Devon.
1920	MORCOM, PHILIP DENNIS	Stuart House, Liskeard, Cornwall.
1920	MORGAN, ERIC RICHARD	Newton, Unthank Road, Norwich.
1920	MORGAN, GEOFFREY FRANK JOHN	71, Gauden Road, Clapham, S.W.4.
1919	MORSE, ARTHUR PERCY	83, Beaconsfield Villas, Brighton.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1919	NORCOTT, JAMES FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP	Kelmarsh, Northampton.
1920	NORRINGTON, CHARLES FREDERICK	Coombe Dene, Woodside Road. New Malden, Surrey.
1920	NOTT, THOMAS JEFFERY	Maynes, St. Albans, Herts.
1920	ORTON, WILLIAM KENNEDY	Wylfa, Bangor, N. Wales.
1920	PAICE, WILLIAM ROBERT	46, Cannon Hill Lane, Merton Park, S.W.19 (Surrey).
1920	PATERSON, JOHN RIMMER	The Knowles, Mere Farm Road, Oxton, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
1920	PECK, FREDERICK EDWARD	Four Oaks, Hatch End, Middlesex.
1920	PEMBERTON, EDWARD GILBERT ..	Hazelwood, Ranelagh Road, Dublin.
1919	PENWILL, FRANK RALPH	Engineer & Surveyor's Dept., Town Hall, Paignton.
1920	PEXTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	The Mount, Wakefield Road, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.
1919	PHILLIPS, ALBERT HENRY	Bracton, Tregonwell Road, Minehead, Somerset.
1920	POCOCK, DENNIS ALFRED	129, High Street, Marlborough.
1920	POWELL, CLIVE DAVID ALLEN ..	40, Woodstock Road, Moseley, Bir- mingham.
1920	PRALL, HENRY HERBERT	150, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
1918	PRALL, HUGH ALEXANDER MACKIE	c/o J. Keep, Esq., Great Rye Farm, Odiham, Hants.
1920	PROCTOR, JOHN	179, Gladstone Road, Barry, Glam.
1920	REES, CLAUDE COPP	Crighton, The Avenue, Sidmouth, Devon.
1920	REES, EDGAR STUART	32, Convent Street, Wann Wen, Swansea.
1920	REYNOLDS, FRANK ARTHUR ..	37, Hart Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.
1919	RITCHIE, WALTER HENRY DENISON	57, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Hants.
1920	RITTENER, GERALD	Mossville, Gledholt, Huddersfield.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1918	ROBERTS, GWILYN CARADOC ..	Holmcroft, Lutterworth Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
1919	ROBERTS, IVAN FREDERICK	Stone Croft, Aylesbury, Bucks.
1919	ROWE, WINSTON HUGH.. ..	Abinger North Road, Berkhamsted Herts.
1919	ROWLING, MAURICE	Beechwood, Kendal, Westmorland.
1920	SEEL, JAMES ALISTER	Ailsa Craig, Dinas Powis, Glam.
1919	SEVERS, CHARLES COCHRANE	67, The Avenue, Lewes, Sussex.
1920	SHIPLEY, WILLIAM ARTHUR	167, Marlborough Road, Bedford.
1920	SIMS, BERTRAM WORMAN	Glyn Derwen, Neath, S. Wales.
1919	SLATER, JOHN ALFRED	Mouldings, Whittingham Lane, Goosnargh, near Preston.
1920	SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED	Homecote, Heathcote Road, Epsom, Surrey.
1920	SMITH, JOSEPH WILLIAM	20, Hawarden Avenue, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1920	SMITH, LEONARD	33, Crofton Road, Camberwell, S.E.15.
1920	SMITH, MAURICE GILES	Millfield, Allington Road, Newick, Sussex.
1920	SMITH, THOMAS ROBINSON	8, Foulis Street, Anniesland, Glasgow.
1920	SOLOMON, JOHN FREDERICK COTHER	18, Nottingham Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
1920	SPARK, JONATHAN PERCY	Nentholme, Alston, Cumberland.
1920	SPILLER, ERNEST WILLIAM	5, Chesterford Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3.
1919	STANNARD, JAMES ALFRED MOLYNEUX	The Bury, Stagsden, Bedford.
1919	STONES, CHARLES EDGAR	8, St. Helen's Road, Norbury, S.W.16. (Surrey).
1919	STREATHER, REGINALD	Elm Lodge, Shirehall Lane, Hendon N.W.4 (Middlesex).
1919	STRINGER, RHODES	15, Elsdon Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1920	STUART, GEORGE ROBERT TROTTER	3, Headland Park Road, Paignton, Devon.
1920	SUTTON, PHILIP ROWLEY	Cranford, Bramhall Park, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire.
1919	SYKES, ROBERT ALEXANDER	3, Gloucester Row, Clifton, Bristol.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1919	TAPPING, REGINALD ERNEST ..	Pevensey, Cliffe End, Purley, Surrey.
1920	THEAKSTON, ROBERT WILLIAM ..	Wensleydale, Huntingdon.
1920	THORP, ERIC GARDNER	Pavyolts, East Coker, Yeovil, Somerset.
1917	TURNER, GEORGE EDWARD	Elmhurst, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.
1919	WALMSLEY, JOHN	4, Yew Terrace, Grimsargh, near Preston.
1920	WEST, ERIC WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	8, Montpelier Place, Brighton.
1920	WHITE, ROY LESLIE	33, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
1920	WHITE, WILLOUGHBY HANSFORD	35, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
1920	WHONE, WILLIAM ERNEST	Aubrey House, Cowbridge, Glamorgan.
1920	WILSON, WILLIAM BADEN	9, Videt Street, Derby.
1920	WINTERTON, REGINALD KERN ..	3, Salisbury Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1919	YELLOLY, CLAUDE REGINALD ..	Como, Looms Lane, Bury St. Edmund's.
1920	YOUNG, GEORGE HENRY	11, Little College Street, S.W.1.
1920	YOUNG, WALTER BASIL	Roxwell House, New London Road, Chelmsford, Essex.
1919	YOUNG, WILLIAM RAYMUND	4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Herts.

Total Number of Students, 154, carried to Summary, page 196.

SUMMARY.

Honorary Members	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Fellows, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2272
Professional Associates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2574
Associates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Colonial Fellows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Students	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
Total								5174

NOTE.—To ensure the regular transmission of the Papers and Notices, it is particularly requested that any changes of address be communicated at once to the Secretary.

Members who have obtained the Special Diploma in Forestry.

ALLISON, HERBERT WILLIAM	6, Albion Street, Hull.
ARIS, JOHN WHITTON, M.A. (Oxon.)	Lois Weedon, Denbigh Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
BUNNY, JOSEPH	15, Grange Park, Ealing, W.
DAVIES, WILLIAM GWYNNE BACHELOR	39, Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts.
DUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER	Farnham Common, Slough, Bucks.
GRAHAM, HENRY CECIL . .	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER	Williton, Somerset.
JOHNSON, HERBERT DAVIES	Fairfield Cottage, Great Budworth, near Northwich, Cheshire.
MADGE, JOHN	Rating Dept., Treasury, S.W.
MARTIN, THOMAS	53, Station Road, Ashford, Kent.
MAUGHAN, JOHN	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middleham, S.O., Yorks.
MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTHAM	Fairlawn, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells.
MICHELMORE, ALFRED . .	Gate House, Totnes; Devon.
MOISER, CYRIL	Valuation Dept., 9, Hammet Street, Taunton.
OSMOND-SMITH, FRANCIS HENRY GEORGE, M.R.A.C.	County Council Offices, Cardiff.
OWEN, THOMAS BURWOOD	12, West Street, Walsford, Wimborne Dorset.
PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM	Parks Department, L.C.C., Glouces- ter House, 19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
PENNINGTON, RICHARD WATSON	Cowbeech House, near Hailsham, Sussex.
PHILPOT, CLIFFORD NEEDHAM	Priests House, Flixton, Bungay, Suffolk.
PRITCHARD, HENRY A. . .	76, Castle Street, Cirencester.
SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON . .	59, High Street, Winchester.
STONE, CYRIL FRANK . . .	Lyngate, Belmont Road, Reigate.
STOOKE, JOHN EDWIN HELLYAR	2, Palace Yard, Hereford.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM LING . .	The Forestry Commission, 22, Gros- venor Gardens, S.W.1.
THOMPSON, JOHN CLULOW . .	Westerby House, Smeeton, Leicester.
WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH	5, Coney Street, York.
WOOD, LESLIE STUART . .	East Grinstead, Sussex.

Members who have obtained the Special Diploma in Sanitary Science.

ADKIN, BENAIAH WHITLEY	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
ASSITER, HARRY G.	The Weald House, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.
BACON, FRANK	Sydenham Lodge, Tavistock Road, South Woodford, Essex.
BLAKE, EDWIN HOLMES, C.B.E.	116, Streathbourne Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.17.
BRIANT, BERNARD	200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
BROWN, EDGAR OSWALD . . .	92, Sidney Road, Southport.
BURKETT-SMITH, CECIL SYDNEY	31, St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Kensington, W.
BURR, HARRY	Willington, Bedford.
CHART, CHRISTOPHER . . .	Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.
DUNSMORE, GILBERT . . .	1, Garthorne Road, Honor Oak Park, S.E.
FREYBERG, HERBERT . . .	8, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.
GUDGEON, GEORGE HAROLD	Moorside, North Walls, Winchester.
GUMBRELL, LEONARD BARTON	64, King Edward's Grove, Tedding- ton, Middlesex.
HAMLIN, ERIC HENLEY . . .	12, Place Vendre, Rue Jeanne D'Arc, Rouen.
HELLICAR, GEORGE THOMAS	47, Woodberry Grove, Finsbury Park, N.
HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED . .	Haslemere, Beaufort Road, Reigate, Surrey.
JONES, HENRY ARTHUR . . .	3 and 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
JULL, ROBERT CHARLES . . .	1, Cumberland Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
MATTHEWS, MAURICE KERSHAW	77, Tottenham Court Road, W.
MELROSE, FRANK	37-39, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
PAGE, STANLEY HATCH . . .	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
PILDITCH, SIR PHILIP EDWARD, M.P.	Old Bond Street House, 6-8, Old Bond Street, W.
POVER, WILLIAM ALFRED	54, Park Road, Faversham, Kent.
REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR	Thorney, Ennismore Avenue, Guild- ford.
RICHARDS, WALTER ROWE	1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.4.
SANDS, HUBERT COVELL, Lic.R.I.B.A.	Amhurst, Guibal Road, Lee, S.E.
SIMMONS, EDGAR JOHN . . .	Station Place, Letchworth, Herts.

SMITH, CYRIL HERBERT ..	Chippenham, Wilts.
TURNER, BENJAMIN GEORGE	Wingrove House, Walmer, Kent.
VERNON-INKPEN, GEORGE	
CHARLES	40, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
VINING, ERIC LESLIE	
RANDALL	99, Queen Street, Exeter.
WARD, HENRY PAYNE ..	"Burleigh," Reigate Road, Redhill, Surrey.

Members who have obtained the Special Diploma in Rating.

DIXON, ISAAC	7, Plattsville Road, Mossley Road. Liverpool.
LOGSDON, HORACE STEWART	4, Barrington Road, Crouch End, N.8.
MILNE, JOHN LOGIE	Valuer's Department, 18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

Junior Meetings.

Chairman :

NORMAN COWELL,

District Valuer's Office, Bromley House, High Street, Bromley.

Committee :

FRANK VICTOR BATHURST.
ROLAND STANLEY BEVAN.
BERNARD BRIANT.
HERBERT WARWICK DAW.
FREDERICK STEWART EDEN.
JOHN GORDON ELSWORTHY.

CHRISTOPHER TURTILL FULCHER.
EDWARD BAILEY GILLETT.
OSWALD HILTON.
WILLIAM AUBREY KIRBY.
GEOFFREY LESLIE VIGERS.

Honorary Secretary :

STANLEY VVYVIAN HICKS .. 29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

List of County Branches.**JANUARY 1st, 1921.**

Branch.	No. of Members of Branch.	Chairman and Address.	Hon. Secretary and Address.
BEDFORD, ESSEX, HERTFORD, AND MIDDLESEX	508	C. P. Hall, Park Farm Office, Woburn	A. W. Merry, 17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard
BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON	125	M. C. Duchesne, Farnham Com- mon, Slough	A. S. Shorney, 1, Talfourd Avenue, Reading
CAMBRIDGE, HUNT- INGDON, NORFOLK, AND SUFFOLK	134	J. E. Bidwell, 11, Benet Street, Cambridge	W. L. Jenkins, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmund's
CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND	44	W. J. Heskett, St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith	T. Brown, Prospect House, Holmrook, Cumberland
DEVON AND CORN- WALL	104	P. Whittton, 24, Gandy Street, Exeter	J. F. Bowden, Bedford Chambers, Exeter
GLOUCESTER, SOMER- SET, AND NORTH WILTS	153	H. Knowles, Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester	R. H. K. Price, 23, Clare Street, Bristol
HAMPSHIRE, DORSET, AND SOUTH WILTS	192	R. Robey, Oaklands, East Tytherley, Romsey	H. E. Duke, "Maen," Dor- chester.
IRISH BRANCH	166	C. L. Townshend, 15, Moles- worth Street, Dublin	B. J. Newcombe, 110, Grafton Street, Dublin
KENT	186	W. Day, High Street, Maidstone.	R. Cobb, Watlynge, near Rochester
LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE	357	J. Bury, 8, John Dalton Street, Manchester	D. O. Dunlop, 57, King Street, Manchester
LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND RUTLAND	71	G. German, Rawdon Terrace, Ashby-de-la-Zouch	J. L. Woolley, Rectory Place, Loughborough
LONDON (EASTERN) ..	372	W. Harold Eve, 10, Union Court, E.C.	A. B. D. Lang, 3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
LONDON (NORTH WEST)	449	Sir Edgar Harper, Valuation Office, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.	H. How, 58, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
LONDON (SOUTH .. WEST)	432	A. G. Cross, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1	H. E. Sherwin, 7, Little College Street, S.W.1.
NORTHUMBERLAND .. AND DURHAM	114	J. E. Miller, A.M.I.C.E., 4, Brook- side Terrace, Sunderland	C. McGhie, 38, Collingwood Build- ings, Collingwood Street, New- castle-on-Tyne
NOTTINGHAM, LIN- COLN, AND NORTH DERBY	113	G. F. Barnes, New Square, Chesterfield	A. A. Walton, The Manor House, Chilwell, Nottingham
SALOP, HEREFORD AND MID-WALES	54	J. Parker, A.M.I.C.E., Mansion House, Hereford	A. M. Hickman, Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury
SCOTTISH	247	J. I. Davidson, Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midlothian	D. M. Mackay, 189, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow
SURREY	299	C. Chart, Union Bank Cham- bers, Croydon	T. Brent, Norbury Manor Estate Office, London Road, Norbury, S.W.
SUSSEX	137	M. D. Bannister, Buntinghill, Cuckfield	R. M. Ozilvie, Market Place, Hayward's Heath
WALES (NORTH)	38	W. E. Jones, Anglesey Estate Office, Graig, Llanfairpwll	J. M. Porter, Estate Office, Colwyn Bay
WALES (SOUTH) AND MONMOUTHSHIRE	174	I. Thomas, 17, Quay Street, Cardiff	F. H. G. Osmond-Smith, County Council Offices, Cardiff
WARWICK, WORCESTER, STAFFORD, AND SOUTH DERBY	241	Brig.-Gen. W. R. Ludlow, C.B., 13, Temple Street, Birming- ham	E. G. Bigwood, 158, Edmund Street, Birmingham
YORKSHIRE	253	C. E. Fox, 7, Rawson Street, Halifax	G. F. Weatherill, Valuation Office, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate

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Local Distribution of Members under Counties.

The names of those Fellows who are or have been Provincial Chairmen are distinguished thus *.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex Branch).

FELLOWS :

BROOK, HARRY.. . . .	District Valuer's Office, 39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
BURR, HARRY	Willington, Bedford.
CHAPMAN, MAJOR GEORGE JAMES, O.B.E.	R.E. Office, Bushmead Avenue, Bedford, Beds.
CUMBERLAND, EDWARD ANTHONY..	Luton, and Leighton Buzzard.
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EMERY, DOUGLAS WADE .. .	District Valuer's Office, 39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
*EVE, SIR HERBERT TRUSTRAM, K.B.E.	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BELGROVE ..	33, King Street, Luton.
*HALL, CHARLES PELL	Park Farm Office, Woburn.
MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER	17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard.
PERKS, HUGH EARL	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
ROBINSON, JAMES CHARLES EVITT..	Marsh Leys, Kempston, Bedford.
SAMUEL, WILLIAM JOHN.. . . .	42, Mill Street, Bedford.
TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS	Market Place, Ampthill.
WILSON, MALCOLM MILLAR	8, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ATKINSON, FRANCIS CHARLES .. .	Woburn Experimental Farm, Aspley Guise, S.O.
CHAMBERS, HAROLD JOHN LAVENDER	c/o J. C. E. Robinson, Marsh Leys, Kempston.
FENNING, JOHN HENRY	8, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
FOLL, WALLACE ARTHUR.. . . .	Woburn Sands.
FOSTER, NORMAN BEAUMONT.. .	Northridge, Ampthill.
GUDE, CHARLES, JUN.	9, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.

ISITT, SAMUEL GILBERT, N.D.A. . .	Estate Office, Southill Park, Biggleswade.
JONES, GEORGE	12, High Street North, Dunstable.
LISSAMAN, ARTHUR EVELYN . .	School House, Woodside, Luton.
MAYHEW, HARRY BENJAMIN . .	5, Margetts Road, Newtown, Kempston.
SMITH, HAROLD	6, Tennyson Road, Bedford.
WESTON, JOSEPH AURELIUS . .	83, High Street, Bedford.
WILLETT, HUGH	6, Bushmead Avenue, Bedford.

STUDENTS :

MERRY, ARTHUR JOHN	83, High Street, Bedford.
SHIPLEY, WILLIAM ARTHUR . .	167, Marlborough Road, Bedford.
STANNARD, JAMES ALFRED MOLYNEUX	The Bury, Stagsden, Bedford.

BERKSHIRE.

(Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Branch).

FELLOWS :

ADKIN, CHARLES DUNCAN	Wantage and Abingdon.
BATTING, MERLIN FRANCIS JOSEPH	Meriden, Hamilton Road, Reading.
BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN	Wantage.
*BUCKLAND, FRANK BOWRY	Windsor.
*BUCKLAND, HENRY DUNEAU	Windsor.
BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD . .	Windsor.
BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST	20, Broad Street, Wokingham.
CHAMBERS, WADDELOW NIX	c/o A. F. Hobbs & Chambers, Faringdon, Berks.
COLES, SAMUEL HOOD COWPER . .	Parsonage Farm House, East Garston, Lambourn.
COX, ARTHUR STANLEY	16, Queen Victoria Street, Reading.
DALGLEISH, CHRISTOPHER	1, Victoria Square, Reading.
DREWEATT, THOMAS	Newbury.
EASTMAN, EDWARD GEORGE, CAPT., O.B.E.	1, Victoria Square, Reading.
EGGINTON, DENYS	150, Friar Street, Reading.
GALE, HAROLD JAMES	Market Place, Wallingford.
*GALE, JOSEPH JOHN	Market Place, Wallingford.
GREENAWAY, JOSEPH REGINALD . .	11, Friar Street, Reading.
*HASLAM, DRYLAND	Warren House, Caversham, near Reading.
*HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN.	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
MAUNSELL, GEORGE EDWARD SCARLETT	Burghclere, Newbury.

MILLAR, WILLIAM GALT.. .. .	1, Arcade Chambers, Reading.
NEATE, ARTHUR WEBB.. .. .	8, St. Mary's Hill, Newbury, and Hungerford.
PETO, JAMES WINDER	6, Market Place, Reading.
RICH, ROBERT.. .. .	Didcot.
*RUTHERFORD, JAMES AUGUSTINE	Estate Office, Highclere Park, Newbury.
STANFORD, GEORGE	102, Wokingham Road, Reading.
WATKINSON, HAROLD EDWARD ..	9, Hemdean Road, Caversham, Reading
WEBBER, HENRY STANTON	23, Queen Street, Maidenhead.
WHITE, WALTER ERNEST COATES ..	Chatwood, Wokefield Green, Mortimer.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

AVEY, JOHN WILLIAM, N.D.A. ..	Chawridge Manor Farm, Winkfield, Windsor.
BENNETT, MAURICE CHRISTMAS ..	39, Blagrove Street, Reading.
BODY, PELHAM TERRY COOPER ..	Whitley Knoll, Reading.
DUNN, WILLIAM, JUN.	Hinton Farm, Twyford.
DUNSTER, HENRY FRANK	11, Brigham Road, Reading.
HITCHINS, WALTER WILLIAM.. ..	University College, Reading.
HUGHES, ARCHIBALD CECIL, CAPT.	The Ingle, Wokingham.
LEWIS, HUGH FRANCIS.. .. .	Greenfield, Marlow Road, Maidenhead.
PAGINTON, MONTAGUE	Old Rectory Chambers, 2, Northbrook Street, Newbury.
PERRIN, JOEL WILLIAMSON HENRY	Crossfell, Tilehurst Road, Reading.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM NEWTON ..	10, Abbots Walk, Reading.
POVEY, STEPHEN GODDARD	The Myrtles, London Road, Newbury.
SHORNEY, ARTHUR SHEPHERD ..	1, Talfourd Avenue, Reading.
SMALLBONE, HENRY JAMES	Streathley-on-Thames.
SOUTHGATE, CHARLES CROUCH ..	Twyford.
STRICKLAND, WILLIAM	London Road, Hungerford.
THAKE, ROBERT FREDERICK	
WILLIAM	Gleadlands, Newtown Road, Newbury.
THOMPSON, NEWTON DUKINFIELD	1, Armour Road, Tylehurst, Reading.
TOWNSEND, CECIL PHILIP	Lawnfield, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
TURVILL, OSCAR FREDERICK ..	147, St. Leonard's Road, Windsor.
VARDY, CHARLES ALFRED SILVER..	54, Norfolk Road, Maidenhead.

STUDENT :

BOWYER, EDWARD BARRY ..	63, King's Road, Windsor.
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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. (Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Branch.)

FELLOWS:

COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR, M.A. (Oxon.)	"Germain's," Chesham.
*DUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER ..	Farnham Common, Slough.
EVANS, ERNEST SYDNEY	District Valuer, Amersham Hill, High Wycombe.
HAMILL, JOHN, B.A.	7, Amersham Hill, High Wycombe.
JONES, DAVID JOHN	Hill Crest, High Wycombe.
*LAWRENCE, ARTHUR	Great Marlow.
RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY, O.B.E.	Underwood, Beaconsfield.
RAFFETY, PERCY CHARLES	30, High Street, High Wycombe.
*VERNON, ARTHUR	The Rockery, High Wycombe.
VERNON, ARTHUR STANLEY	41, High Street, High Wycombe.
WALLER, HORACE	7, Amersham Hill, High Wycombe.
WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN	Winslow.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ALDERSON, CHARLES HENRY	c/o J. J. Paine and Alderson, Amersham.
ASTBURY, CHARLES NORMAN	20, Upton Park, Slough.
BAYES, JOHN GEORGE	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe.
BISHOP, PERCY JAMES	Grove Lodge, Mursley, Winslow.
BLAKE, ALFRED EVELEIGH	118, High Street, Slough.
BROMLEY, ALAN	Town Suveyor's Office, Slough.
DAVIES, HARRY TUDOR	"The Glen," Little Brickhill.
DICKSON, DUNCAN PETER	The Brambles, Iver Heath.
DUCK, GEORGE FRANCIS	Estate Office, Station Approach, Gerrard's Cross.
ELLIS, GEORGE EDWARD	"Penkridge," Chesham, Bucks.
FOLL, WALLACE ARTHUR	Bletchley.
FROST, ALFRED CARDAIN	Station Gates, Beaconsfield.
GAMBELL, PHILIP CLAYTON	83, High Street, Newport Pagnell.
HARRISON, HENRY BEAUCHAMP ..	Newington House, Windsor.
HAYES, FREDERICK PERCY	The Thornes, New Road, Chesham.
HURCOMB, HAROLD FRANCIS	Baring Road, Beaconsfield.
LAIRD, JOHN	High Street, Marlow.
LEE, ALFRED FREDERICK	15, High Street, High Wycombe.
ODAM, GEORGE MAXWELL	County Hall, Aylesbury.
STRATTON, PHILIP	21, Walton Street, Aylesbury.
ULYETT, LESLIE GEORGE STANTON	13, Pinewood Road, Gerrard's Cross.
WISE, WILLIAM CHARLES	Kenmure, Reynolds Road, Beaconsfield.

STUDENTS :

BALL, ERIC BECKFORD	48, High Street, Slough.
BROAD, GEORGE HECTOR	45, Priory Avenue, High Wycombe.
JOINER, RONALD HUGH	224, High Street, Slough.
ROBERTS, IVAN FREDERICK	Stone Croft, Aylesbury.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BENNETT, CHARLES RICHARD ..	Isle of Ely County Council, County Hall, March.
*BIDWELL, CHARLES, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Ely.
*BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	11, Benet Street, Cambridge, and Fox Hill, Great Shelford, Cambridge.
BIDWELL, PHILIP SHELFORD ..	St. Mary's Street, Ely.
*CHALK, HENRY PHILIP	Linton.
FRANCIS, RONALD GARNHAM ..	65, Rock Road, Cambridge.
HODGKINSON, NORMAN JOSEPH ..	11, Bennett Street, Cambridge.
HOLLAND, THOMAS JAMES, JUN. ..	Station Road, Kennett.
JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL, C.B.E. . .	27, Market Hill, Cambridge.
MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING	Littleport, Isle of Ely.
PAYNTER, E. ERNEST W., N.D.A.	Isle of Ely County Council, County Hall, March.
*SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
SMITH, FRANK BRAYBROOKE ..	School of Agriculture, Cambridge.
WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES	Bernere, 31, Rock Road, Cambridge.
WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON ..	6, Glisson Road, Cambridge.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BLAND, ALFRED TAYLOR	Manor House, Snailwell, Newmarket.
BROWN, EDWARD JAMES	5, North Terrace, Cherryhinton, Cambridge.
BUTLIN, HENRY SELWYN	27, St. John's Road, March.
FISHER, EDWIN GRAINGER	60, St. Barnabas Road, Cambridge.
GRAIN, HENRY HERBERT BRETT ..	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
GRAIN, PETER BOVILL	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
GRAY, PERCY WILLIAM	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
HEDGES, OSCAR JOHN	18, Silver Street, Ely.
HURST, NORMAN	36, Maids Causeway, Cambridge.
JONAS, SAMUEL MARSHALL	27, Market Hill, Cambridge.
MARTIN, ALFRED GUY TRICE ..	County Hall, March.

MILLER, FRED	53, Eltisley Avenue, Newnham, Cambridge.
PEAKE, ALBERT EDWARD .. .	County Hall, Cambridge.
RODWELL, LIONEL HELM .. .	8, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
RUTTER, ARTHUR LIONEL, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

ASSOCIATE :

MACKENZIE, KENNETH JAMES JOSEPH	Department of Agriculture, Cambridge.
--	---------------------------------------

STUDENTS :

DEAN, HENRY WILLIAM .. .	16, Hope Street, Cambridge.
MARTIN, JOSEPH HEBER .. .	Highfield House, Littleport, Isle of Ely.

CHESHIRE.

(Lancashire and Cheshire Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BEAL, JOSEPH KYLE .. .	5, Hamlet Road, Wallasey.
BOLTON, FRANK HOLMES .. .	"Eversley," Whaley Bridge.
BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED, M.B.E.	17, Warren Street, Stockport.
BROWN, WILLIAM ERNEST .. .	39, Pepper Street, Chester.
CARSWELL, ARTHUR GEMMELL .. .	Capesthorpe, Chelford
CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT .. .	Council Office, Wilmslow.
CLARK, HENRY DENTON, CAPT. .. .	1, Stanley Place, Chester.
CROOK, FELIX	17, Hooley Range, Heaton Moor, Stockport.
CROPPER, RICHARD BLAYLOCK .. .	5, St. Petersgate, Stockport.
DAVIES, HAROLD CLIFFE .. .	97, Mount Road, Higher Tranmere, Birkenhead.
DAVIES, HORACE FRANCIS, A.R.I.B.A. .. .	6, Stanley Place, Chester.
DORNING, ARTHUR HARRY .. .	Holmleigh, Bowdon.
ELPHICK, GEORGE PELHAM .. .	Inland Revenue, 6, King's Buildings, Chester.
HALL, JOHN HERBERT	Mill House, Mobberley, near Knutsford.
HOPWOOD, EDWIN RUSSELL .. .	3, Warren Street, Stockport.
JOHNSON, HARRY LABRON .. .	22, Elleray Park Road, Liscard.
JONES, ISAAC M., M.I.C.E. .. .	The Town Hall, Chester.
*LINAKER, CHARLES EDWARD .. .	Frodsham.

LINGARD, WILLIAM	Gorsefield, Davenport Park, Stockport.
LORING, JOHN	Doddington, Nantwich.
MCCRACKEN, WILLIAM	Englesea House, Crewe.
*MILLS, WILLIAM EDWARD	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
MILNES, CHARLTON	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
*PAIN, COARD SQUAREY	Bebington.
PIERPOINT, REGINALD	Cintra Lodge, Hale.
RIGHTON, CHARLES SHIRT	18, Market Street, Marple.
ROBINSON, GRAHAM F. P., B.E. (Dublin)	The Oaks, Penyfford, near Chester.
SAYER, GEORGE WILLIAM, MAJOR, O.B.E.	R.E. Office, 9, Stanley Place, Chester.
STOCKS, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Town Hall Chambers, Middlewich.
SWETENHAM, HENRY	49, North Gate Street, Chester.
SYMONS, GILBERT GEORGE, M.C. . .	Messrs. Barker, Coppack and Wickham, St. Werburgh's Chambers, Chester.
VOYCE, JOHN	3, Toleman Avenue, Lower Bebington.
WILDING, JAMES	Town Hall, Runcorn.
WRIGHT, ISAAC THOMAS	61, West Bank Road, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BARTON, JOHN SEDDON	The Old Rectory, Chester.
BEE, DAVID	17, Pepper Street, Chester.
BIGGS, GEOFFREY CAMERON	Eaton Cottage, Congleton.
BURBIDGE, JOHN SAVILLE	36, Elm Road North, Prenton, Bir- kenhead.
CHAPPELL, JOHN	54, Station Road, Reddish, Stockport.
CLARKE, PERCY EDWARD	Reaseheath, Nantwich.
CLEWORTH, WILLIAM ARMINE	Bunbury, Tarporley.
CRAGG, WALTER	13, Clifton Road, Altrincham.
DAWSON, JOSEPH ARTHUR	7, Park Road South, Birkenhead.
DICKINSON, WILLIAM GREENHALGH	St. Werburgh Chambers, Chester.
EASTWOOD, CHARLES WILLIAM	57, Parkgate Road, Chester.
ESCOLME, JOHN	56, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
FIRTH, WILLIAM JAMES, A.M.I.C.E. .	Hazelholme, Buxton Road, Stockport.
GANDY, ROBERT NEWTON	Northwich.
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HUTSON, EWART GRAY	Water Engineer's Office, 52, Balls Road, Birkenhead.
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LAWTON, WILLIAM	2, Dale Street, Macclesfield.
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NEWLING, ARTHUR GWYN	26, Hawarden Avenue, Liscard.
PAIN, COARD HENRY	Bebington.
PATON, HUGH	Arley Green, Northwich, Cheshire.
PERKIN, CHARLES	8, Newbould Road, Cheadle.
PRESCOTT, MATTHEW SWIFT ..	2, Rivershill, Glebelands Road, Ashton-on-Mersey.
PRICE, JOHN ROWLAND	102, Bradwall Road, Sandbach.
PYE, GEORGE HENRY	Rocklyn, Barkers Lane, Ashton-on-Mersey.
RHODES, BERTRAM	Lilpho, Groby Road, Altrincham.
ROBERTS, JOHN	Churton Villa, Tarvin Road, Chester.
SHELDON, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	Alderley Edge.
SHELDON, HAROLD	Kinderton Street, Middlewich.
SLADE, ISAAC	The Hey, Claremont Road, West Kirby.
SMITH, CHARLES HERBERT	19, Ashburn Road, Heaton Norris, Stockport.
STEPHEN, DUNCAN JOSEPH	Mollington, Chester.
TALLON, JOSEPH FRANCIS	1, Bold Square, Chester.
TOMMIS, GEORGE HAROLD	Lindfield, Wilmslow.
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WELCH, JAMES COLIN	Warwick Road, Hale.
WHIPP, JOHN ROLAND	Edale, Carlton Road, Ashton-on-Mersey.
WILD, ALBERT	16, Church View, Hyde.
WILLIAMS, HAROLD CEDRIC	72, Victoria Road, Birkenhead.

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SUTTON, PHILIP ROWLEY ..	Cranford, Bramhall Park, Cheadle Hulme.

CORNWALL.

(Devon and Cornwall Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BEDDALL, HERBERT BOWMAN, N.D.A., M.B.E.	9, Strangway Terrace, Truro.
BULTEEL, WALTER GORDON ..	Charlestown, St. Austell.
JEFFERY, FRANCIS WILSON ..	Star Castle, St. Mary's, Scilly.
*JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE ..	Trewirgie, Redruth, Cornwall.
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PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

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BRIGHT, TOM SPENCER	Tehidy Office, Camborne.
COWELL, HERBERT LEE	Central Chambers, Newquay.
DOW, JOHN ARMOUR	Tregothnan, Truro.
FRANCIS, EDWARD THORPE	Michigan, Watering Hill, St. Austell.
HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN. ..	Sydney Place, St. Austell.
HARRISON, JAMES ALLEN	4, Treyew Road, Truro.
KINGSTON, ARCHIBALD	
LAWRENCE	35, Freemantle Street, Truro.
LYNE, HARRY	Miramar, Tregolls Road, Truro.
MACKINNON, ALEXANDER DENT	
OSWALD	The White House, St. Austell.
MCVICAR, CHARLES MORRISON	
GUTHRIE	3, Coronation Terrace, Truro.
PETER, ARTHUR GRANVILLE	Northernhay, Launceston.
ROBERTS, HERBERT JOHN	Manor Office, Chy-an-Eglos, Marazion, S.O.
STANIER, THOMAS MACPHERSON ..	Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskeard.
TIDDY, DAVID GEORGE REGINALD	Assistant Surveyor's Office, Bodmin.
TRENCH, WALDO TALBOT	Penjerrick, Falmouth.

STUDENT :

MORCOM, PHILIP DENNIS	Stuart House, Liskeard.
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CUMBERLAND

(Cumberland and Westmorland Branch.)

FELLOWS :

*BIRKETT, TOM	Foxton House, Penrith.
*HESKETT, WILLIAM JAMES	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, and Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle.
LAWRENCE, CHARLES PHILLIPS	8, Carleton Gardens, Stanwix, Carlisle.
LITTLE, WILLIAM	Hutton Hall, Penrith.
MITCHELL, JOSEPH	Devonshire Buildings, Carlisle.
POTTS, JAMES	Estate Office, Workington.
RICHARDSON, GEORGE	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR	22, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle.
*STANLEY - DODGSON, STANLEY DICKINSON	Estate Office, Somerset House, White- haven.

*WATSON, HERBERT JOHN	St. Helen's, Cockermouth.
WATT, ALEXANDER	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass.
WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL	Cathedral Chambers, Castle St., Carlisle.
WOOF, ROBERT STEPHENSON.. ..	Lowther, Penrith.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BROWN, THOMAS	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith.
CHANT, ARTHUR GUY	35, Spencer Street, Carlisle.
DUFF, JOHN	75, Scotland Road, Carlisle.
GIBBINGS, OLIVER DURANT	30, Lowther Street, Carlisle.
GRAHAM, HENRY IRVING	Eller Bank Harrington.
HEDLEY, MICHAEL THOMPSON	The Gill, Dalston.
HOLLIDAY, JOHN	Estate Office, Greysouthen, Cocker- mouth.
KNEWSTUBB, ALFRED	Long Marton, Carlisle.
PICKERSGILL, ALFRED	205, Goodwyn Terrace, Currock, Carlisle.
REID, ALEXANDER EWING, N.D.A.	8, Union Terrace, Penrith.
ROBB, THOMAS WRIGHT	15, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
ROBLEY, JOHN	Ingleberg, Beckermeth.
TIFFEN, JOHN HALL	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
TIFFEN, THOMAS WILLIAM	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
USHER, WILLIAM ARTHUR	c/o Miss F. Pearse, Carlton, Penrith.
WALKER, IRWIN	10, Myddleton Street, Carlisle.
WARBRICK, GEORGE NEWTON	Pool House, Silecroft.
WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass.

ASSOCIATE :

HILL, JOHN SMITH, B A., B.SC.(<i>Lond.</i>)	Estate Office, Greystoke, Penrith.
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STUDENT :

SPARK, JONATHAN PERCY	Nentholme, Alston.
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DERBYSHIRE (NORTHERN PART).
(Nottingham, Lincoln, and North Derby Branch.)

FELLOWS :

*BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	New Square, Chesterfield.
BELL, WILLIAM JOHN	4, Highfield Road, Chesterfield.
DEACON, MAURICE	Chase Cliffe, Whatstandwell, near Matlock.

HUBBERSTY, HENRY ALFRED ..	Buxton.
JENNER, WILLIAM	6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield.
LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD ..	The Hollow, Little Longstone, near Bakewell.
MAY, THOMAS HENRY	"Harefield," Marlborough Road, Buxton.
THORPE, CHRISTOPHER	20, Clarence Road, Chesterfield.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ATTLEE, EDWARD GUY	Green Lane, Burbage, Buxton.
BUNTING, ALFRED HENRY	Glendon, Knowleston Place, Matlock.
CLARK, WILLIAM ERNEST	Westholme. Heage Road, Ripley.
DAY, CYRIL WALTER	Victoria Buildings, Alfreton.
DREWRY, GEORGE HAYWARD	Hargate Hall, Miller's Dale, Buxton.
ELSE, CHARLES GLOSSOP	Park Lodge, Fritchley, near Derby.
JONES, DAN IVOR	6, Glumar Gate, Chesterfield.
KERR, ARTHUR HERBERT	Castle Hill, Bakewell.
MITCHELL, JOHN RICHARD DANIEL	77, Abbey Street, Derby.
OGDEN, FRÉDERICK SORESBY ..	The Yews, Stanley, near Derby.
RYLATT, WALTER PUCKERING,	
A.R.I.B.A.	The Crescent, Hathersage.
TOMLINSON, FRED	Station Road. Brimington, Chesterfield.

DERBYSHIRE (SOUTHERN PART).

(Warwick, Worcester, Stafford and South Derby Branch.)

FELLOWS :

CLAY, WILLIAM HENRY CHRISTY,	
A.M.I.C.E., O.B.E.	Estate Office. Midland Railway, Derby.
CLEGG, HERBERT	100, Clarence Road, Derby.
*FULLER, THOMAS ALFRED	The College, All Saints', Derby.
HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD	Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby.
HEWITT, CHARLES RICHARD	122, London Road, Derby.
HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN	The College, All Saints', Derby.
LEWIS, GEORGE ALFRED	Midland Road, Derby.
LEWIS, PERCY WILLIAM	Park Leys, Duffield, Derby, and Midland Road, Derby.
MITTON, HENRY EUSTACE	Ormonde Fields, Codnor, Derby.
PAYTON, EDMUND	2, Mill Hill Road, Derby. and Cromp-
	ton's Bank Chambers, Midland Road, Derby.

RUSSELL, FREDERICK JAMES ..	c/o J. and W. Heathcote, The Mart, Derby.
TOMLINSON, THOMAS	2, St. James's Street, Derby.
WELLS, ARTHUR HARVEY	8, Stafford Street, Derby.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BATH, CECIL ALAN	c/o Buxton Lime Firms Co., Royal Exchange, Spring Gardens, Buxton.
EATON, GEORGE MORLEY	The Summit, Burton Road, Derby.
FISHER, JAMES THOMAS	8, Stafford Street, Derby.
GANDY, HAROLD	Bailey Croft House, Wirksworth, Derby.
MCALLUM, PETER SERVICE	Holly Bush House, Osmaston Road, Derby.
MARSHALL, TOM OWEN	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
MARSHALL, WALTER KINSMAN ..	Radbourne Estate Office, near Derby.
MARSHALL, WILLIAM THOMAS, M.A. (Oxon.)	Thorn Tree, Matlock.
THOMPSON, FREDERICK HUBERT ..	20, Corn Market, Derby.
YORKE, MAURICE FRANCIS	Estate Office, Sudbury, Derby.

STUDENTS :

ADAMS, ALFRED CHARLES ..	18, Livingstone Road, Derby.
CHADWICK, JOHN BERTRAM ..	The Hollies, Darley Abbey, near Derby.
WILSON, WILLIAM BADEN ..	9, Videt Street, Derby.

DEVONSHIRE.

(Devon and Cornwall Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BAKER, ERNEST JOHN	Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.
BODDINGTON, PERCY EDGAR ..	Inland Revenue, 51, Queen Street, Exeter.
*BODY, ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A. ..	12, Princess Square, Plymouth.
BOURNE, ROBERT ELLIOTT ..	Elwell, Totnes.
*BOWDEN, HARRY	Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers, George Street, Plymouth.
*BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP ..	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
BRAY, JOHN SANDERS	The Hall, South Brent.
CHAMPERNOWNE, AMYAS WALTER	Sidbury Manor Estate Office, Sidbury, Sidmouth.
*DREW, HENRY ALBAN	24, East Southernhay, Exeter.

*DREW, JOHN GOULD, B.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	24, East Southernhay, Exeter.
*ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
*FENTON, ADAM DOUGLAS	Maristow Estate Office, Roborough.
FOSTER, JAMES HERBERT	
FURMEDGE	The Rolle Estate Office, Exmouth.
FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL	Grove Hill, Barnstaple.
FRANK, THOMAS PEIRSON,	Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Plymouth.
A.M.I.C.E.	Valuer's Office, 20, Princes Square, Plymouth.
HARRISON, GEORGE JOHN ROBERTSON	Estate Office, Cockington, Torquay.
KERSLAKE, THOMAS HENRY	Clooneavin, Lynton.
LIVING, ROBERT	Guildhall Chambers, High Street, Exeter.
*LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD, F.R.I.B.A.	Gate House, Totnes.
*MICHELMORE, ALFRED	
PAYNTON, E. ERNEST W., N.D.A.	
(Hons.), N.D.D.	The Castle, Exeter.
PEARSE, THOMAS WILLIAM	The Green, Modbury.
PEARSE, WILLIAM	Stoliford, Modbury.
PINSENT, FRANCIS WINGFIELD	Inland Revenue, Barclay's Bank
HOMFRAY	Chambers, Plymouth.
*RENDELL, ARTHUR STEPHEN ..	Market Terrace, Newton Abbot.
ROFF, HENRY GRIFFITHS	1, Cross Street, Barnstaple.
*RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS.. ..	Bedford Office, Tavistock.
*SMYTH - RICHARDS, GEORGE	Estate Office, Castle Hill, near South
COBLEY, O.B.E.	Molton.
*STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN ..	Bridge Chambers, Bideford.
*TORY, JOHN EDWARD	Valuation Department, 47, Queen Street, Exeter.
	10, Croft Lea Park, Ilfracombe.
VICKERS, ALFRED CRANSTOUN ..	97, Queen Street, Exeter.
VINING, ERIC LESLIE RANDALL ..	Saltram Estate Office, 1, Buckland
WADE-DALTON, WILLIAM	Terrace, Plymouth.
LECHMERE	
WARD, ALEXANDER HENRY ..	Hewton, Bere Alston, S.O.
*WARD, DANIEL	11, The Crescent, Plymouth.
*WARD, FRANK.. .. .	Burnville, Tavistock.
*WHITTON, PERCY	24, Gandy Street, Exeter.
WOODCOCK, ROBERT FRANK ..	50, Queen Street, Exeter.
WRIGHT, CHARLES LEE.. ..	Inland Revenue, 51, Queen Street, Exeter.
WRIGHT, GEORGE JOHN, MAJOR ..	Royal Engineer Office, Town Barracks, Exeter.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BLISS, THEODORE STEVEN	Bedford Office, Tavistock.
BLYTH, HAROLD KING	c/o Superintending Chief Engineer's Dept., H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.
BRIMMELL, WILLIAM LANGDON ..	17, Stoke Terrace, Devonport.
CLOWES, WILLIAM LEONARD.. ..	18, Salisbury Road, Plymouth.
CONRAN, WILLIAM ADAM BASTARD	Bradridge House, Diptford, South Brent.

COULDREY, HERBERT MILL	Sunniva, Paignton.
COX, GORDON WILKINSON	Kinbrae, Chelston, Torquay.
DARBY, NICHOLAS HENRY NELSON	Elm Villa, Courtenay Road, Newton Abbot.
DREW, JOHN DENYS	24, East Southernhay, Exeter.
FLOWER, JOHN JAMES	Seale-Hayne Agricultural College, New- ton Abbot.
HAMMICK, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	Estate Office, Kingsteignton, S. Devon.
HASLEHUST, ERIC THOMASSET ..	Manor Office, Yealmpton.
HEATON, GUY	3, Blackwall Road, Exeter.
HOLDITCH, CHARLES STANLEY	21, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.
HOLE, WILLIAM GERALD	Bovey Tracey.
KNAPMAN, HARRY LETHBRIDGE..	The Strand, Dawlish.
LUMLEY, FREDERICK ROBERT ..	Mamhead Park, Exeter.
MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS PERCIVAL ..	Valuer's Office, Barclay Bank Chambers, Princess Square, Plymouth.
MENZIES, RONALD VICTOR	271, High Street, Exeter.
PERKIN, DANIEL WARD.. ..	c/o H. R. Perkin, Galworthy, Tavistock.
PERRIN, FRANK JANES	Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple.
ST. AUBYN, BELVILLE MOLES- WORTH, B.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Halwell House, Kingsbridge.
SAUNDERS, EDWARD YOUNGS ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Barnstaple.
SMYTH-RICHARDS, FREDERICK GEORGE	Filleigh Lodge, near South Molton.
SOUTHCORBE, JOHN CHARLES.. ..	Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple.
SYMONS, CECIL FREDERICK	Snapper, Barnstable.
THWAITES, ARTHUR MILBANK ..	59, Bedford Street, Plymouth.
WARD, CECIL GORDON	44, Headland Park, Plymouth.
WARD, EDWARD JOHN	St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.
WARD, FRANK, JUN.	Burnville, Tavistock.
WARD, PASCOE LEIGH	Brooklands, Tavistock.
WILKINSON, HENRY THEODORE ..	Brentor, Tavistock.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HENRY ..	7, Fort Terrace, Barnstaple.
WINDER, GEORGE MAURICE ..	Fairmile, Ottery St. Mary.
WONNACOTT, JAMES PALMER.. ..	50, Queen Street, Exeter.
YELF, JACK ROBERT	The Manor House, Kingsbridge.

STUDENTS:

HEAL, CLIFFORD HENRY	62, Fore Street, Totnes.
HELMORE, LEONARD MERVYN ..	3, Danes Road, Exeter.
MOORE, JACK LEWIS	The Surveyor's Dept., Town Hall, Paignton.
PENWILL, FRANK RALPH	Engineer and Surveyor's Dept., Town Hall, Paignton.
REES, CLAUDE COPP	Crighton, The Avenue, Sidmouth.
STUART, GEORGE ROBERT TROTTER	3, Headland Park Road, Paignton.

DORSETSHIRE.

(Hampshire, Dorset, and South Wilts Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BURCH, ARTHUR EDWIN	Earl of Wilton's Estate Office, New Street, Weymouth.
CANDY, WALTER EMMANUEL	Encombe, Wareham.
*DAY, GEORGE CARLETON	Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury.
*DUKE, EDWARD	Dorchester.
ELFORD, JOHN	Eastlea, Wimborne Road, Poole.
HOARE, ARTHUR JOHN	District Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.
HUSON, ERNEST WILLIAM	131, Dorset Road, Weymouth.
MEABY, THOMAS JAMES	Canford Estate Office, Wimborne.
MORRISH, WILLIAM JAMES MARMA- DUKE	Wyke Road, Gillingham.
*RAWLENCE, JAMES	The Estate Office, Wimborne.
*RICHARDS, GEORGE EDWARD	Stour Lodge, Wimborne.
*SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL FORTESCUE STAPLETON	Mangerton, Melplash.
SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL THOMAS, CAPT.	Mangerton, Melplash.
*SENIOR, HARRY SAMUEL	Sturminster Newton.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BROOKS, WILLIAM NATHANIEL ..	Tillhays, Iwerne Minster, Blandford.
DUKE, AUGUSTUS BARNABY CYRIL	Maen, Dorchester.
DUKE, HENRY EDWARD	Maen, Dorchester.
HEWETT, WILLIAM RICHARD	Hillcrest, Rowlands, Wimborne.
HIBBS, NORMAN HADLEY	Breeze Cottage, Sandbanks, Parkstone.
INGRAM, EDWARD CECIL	The Bungalow, Sturminster Newton.
JAMIESON, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	Borough Engineer's Office, Weymouth.
KAY, GEORGE	District Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.
KEEP, WILLIAM HENRY	St. Albans, Icen Road, Radipole, Weymouth.
LLOYD, SYDNEY HAMILTON	Holcote, Fernside Road, Parkstone.
OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Oldfield, Sherborne.
OWEN, THOMAS BURWOOD	12, West Street, Walsford, Wimborne.
RAWLENCE, ARTHUR RAYMOND ..	Dyrham, Sherborne.
SPARKS, FERNLY GEORGE	Royal Naval Cordite Factory, Holton Heath, near Wareham.

STUDENT :

BRANSON, WILLIAM PHILIP GRAHAM	Tower House, Gillingham.
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DURHAM.

(Northumberland and Durham Branch).

FELLOWS :

ASKWITH, ARTHUR	29, Nevilledale, Durham.
*BROWN, GEORGE THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.	51, Fawcett Street, Sunderland.
CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN. .. .	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O.
COATES, FREDERICK ERNEST .. .	5, The Craiglands, Sunderland.
COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES .. .	15, Thornhill Terrace, Sunderland.
HARLAND, HENRY CHAPMAN .. .	28, Cranbourne Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees.
MATKIN, GEORGE EDWARD .. .	Town Hall, Sunderland.
*MILLER, JOHN EZRA, A.M.I.C.E. ..	4, Brookside Terrace, Sunderland.
OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD .. .	Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett.
PROWSE, ALBERT EDWARD, M.B.E.	Lambton House, Birtley.
RAE, THOMAS HERDMAN .. .	10, Belle Vue Road, Sunderland.
RODHAM, JOHN .. .	16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MESSITER, CAPTAIN .. .	The College, Durham.
SOUTH, ARTHUR EDWARD .. .	1, Victoria Road, Darlington.
SPAIN, JOSEPH .. .	Allanton, East Boldon, S.O.
STUART, FRANCIS DONALD .. .	Valuation Office, 1, Victoria Road, Darlington.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ADDISON, JOHN PERCIVAL .. .	Meadowsfield, Brandon Colliery, Durham.
ALLEN, JOHN PARNELL, MAJOR .. .	27, St. Bede's, East Boldon.
ARMOUR, ANDREW LAMONT, B.SC.	54, Bewick Road, Gateshead.
BATCHELOR, PERCIVAL .. .	14, Blackwellgate, Darlington.
BOWES, ALFRED STANLEY .. .	North Holme, Whitburn, Sunderland.
BURKITT, HAROLD, M.SC. (<i>Durham</i>), N.D.A. .. .	Woodside House, Witton Park.
CARNABY, HAMMOND RIDLEY .. .	34, Hespcott Terrace, South Shields, Durham.
CHEYNE, ALEXANDER .. .	County Surveyor's Office, Shire Hall, Durham.
CLAYTON, JOSHUA .. .	60, Orchard Road, Darlington.
DEWHIRST, CHARLES LESLIE .. .	Town Hall, Durham.
DUNBAVAND, EUSTACE .. .	Hutton Avenue, West Hartlepool.
EADE, CHRISTOPHER AYLMER .. .	Branson House, Darlington.
GIRVEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM .. .	Surveyor's Dept., R.D.C. Offices, Easing- ton.
GORE, GEORGE PYM .. .	81, Bondgate, Darlington.
GOULDING, GEORGE DIXON .. .	2, Mount Road East, Sunderland.

GRAHAM, EDWARD	24, Bede Burn Road, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
HAGON, LEONARD	School House, Thornley.
HARRISON, ARTHUR	The Hermitage, Norton-on-Tees.
HARRISON, WILLIAM MICHAEL ..	Dunoon, Greenbank Road, Darlington.
HEWITT, DONALD	c/o County Surveyor, Shire Hall, Durham.
HEWSON, CHARLES GEORGE	64, Victoria Embankment, Darlington.
HINDMARSH, JAMES	55, Mitchell Street, Birtley.
McNICOL, JOHN	8, Park Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees.
MILBURN, WILLIAM, JUN.	8, Thornhill Park, Sunderland.
MINORS, ERNEST, B.SC. (<i>Lond.</i>), A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Darlington.
ODDY, JOSEPH RONALD RIDLEY	Meadow Bank, Castle Eden.
PATTEN, JOHN	3, Gladstone Villas, Durham.
PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS	City Surveyor's Office, Durham.
PROUD, STANLEY SISSON	Surveyor's Department, Union Offices, Sedgefield.
REID, EDWARD DECIMUS	7, Ashwood Terrace, Thornhill, Sunderland.
RICHARDSON, BENJAMIN	William Street, Houghton-le-Spring.
SEDGWICK, ERNEST	5, Belvedere Road, Sunderland.
THOMSON, DAVID	County Court Buildings, Elvet Waterside, Durham.
WAITE, GEORGE DAWSON	Brynteg, Middleton St. George.
WILLEY, FREDERICK	5, Crossgate Peth, Durham.

STUDENTS :

COOPER, ALAN BERTRAM	48, High Durham Street, Bishop Auckland.
HALL, PERCY	16, Albert Street, Brandon Colliery Co., Durham.

ESSEX.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BATE, ERNEST MONTAGU	The Rowans, Fourth Avenue, Frinton-on-Sea.
CLARK, DUNCAN WALTER	St. Runwalds, 3, West Stockwell Street, Colchester.
CLARKSON, WILLIAM, JUN.	9, Valkyrie Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

COVERDALE, FREDERICK JOHN ..	Ingatestone Hall.
CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY ..	c/o Mrs. Nicholls, 39, Balfour Road, Ilford.
CUNDY, HENRY I.	Oakhurst, Forest Rise, Walthamstow, E.17.
DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY ..	Head Gate, Colchester.
DAWSON, CHARLES FORD ..	Public Offices, Barking.
GLEDHILL, SIDNEY VERITY ..	75, Brightwell Avenue, Westcliff.
GOADBY, HOWARD ..	17, Cossington Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Chelmsford.
HORSER, COTTERELL WALTER ..	65, Cleveland Road, South Woodford, N.E.
MOXON, HERBERT WILLIAM, LT.-COL., O.B.E.	Royal Engineer Office, Abbey Field, Colchester.
NEIL, DAVID MAXWELL ..	13A, Westcliff Park Drive, Southend-on-Sea.
PARKER, CHARLES ALFRED ..	Woodham, Mortimer Place, Maldon.
PEMBERTON, BASIL CHARLES ..	18, Errington Road, Colchester.
PRATT, FRANK PERCY ..	23, Eastern Road, Romford.
RIPPENGAL, ARTHUR HENRY ..	Brentwood.
ROGERS, ARTHUR CECIL ..	521, Barking Road, Plaistow, E.
SANSOM, WILLIE STANLEY VENN ..	23, Ireton Road, Colchester.
SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALTER ..	23, Eastern Road, Romford.
SHINER, FREDERIC WALTER ..	Farley, Palmer's Avenue, Grays.
SLATER, ERIC ARNOLD ..	Town Hall, Colchester.
SPOONER, HERBERT JOHN ..	55, Woodcote Road, Wanstead.
STANFORD, CHARLES MAURICE ..	23, High Street, Colchester.
*STRUTT, THE HON. EDWARD GERALD. C.H.	Whitelands, Hatfield Peverel, Witham.
SWORDER, HUGH ..	High Street, Epping.
UPSDALE, ANDREW REID ..	738, Romford Road, Manor Park, and 11, Granville Road, Ilford.
WAYMOUTH, JOHN KENNERLEY ..	41, High Street, Southend-on-Sea.
WONTNER-SMITH, PERCY ..	Valuer's Office, 29, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
WYLES, JOHN WALTER ..	Clevedon, The Drive, Snaresbrook.
YOUNG, CHARLES EDWARD ..	East Street, Barking.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ANDREWS, ARTHUR GEORGE, LIC.R.I.B.A., M.INST.M.I.C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Colchester.
ANSTEAD, SYDNEY HERBERT ..	Wall End House, East Ham, E.6.
BACON, FRANK ..	Sydenham Lodge, Tavistock Road, South Woodford.
BALLS, JAMES MAYHEW ..	Braintree.
BALSTER, STEPHEN ..	94, Lansdowne Road, Seven Kings.
BATES, STACY JAMES ..	4, Prittlewell Square, Southend-on-Sea.
BEESTON, PERCY CLEMENT ..	11, King Edward Road, Romford.

BEKEN, REGINALD WALTER ..	213, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, N.E.
BELCHAM, ALAN SYER	44, Brightwell Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea
BERRY, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Oak Hall, High Stone, Leytonstone..
BINNS, MAURICE ALFRED	84, Westcliff Park Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
BLANCHARD, LOUIS MATTHEW ..	Surveyor's Dept., Town Hall, Clacton-on-Sea.
BOARDMAN, JOHN WILBERFORCE	Hadley, Woodford Green.
BOWLING, PETER JAMES	Lake Estate Office, Canvey Island, S. Benfleet.
BROOKS, JOHN THOMAS	39, Sebert Road, Forest Gate, E.7.
BROWNING, EGBERT GEORGE ..	89, Orford Road, Walthamstow, E.
BUTLER, REGINALD	Clyde House, 51, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
CATON, WILFRED ABRAHAM ..	30, Vicarage Gardens, Seven Kings.
CLARK, ROBERT CHARLES	6, Richmond Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.
CLARK, WILLIAM HENRY	Rye House, Feering, Kelvedon.
CLARKSON, JOHN	74, Aberdour Road, Goodmayes.
CODLING, ALFRED JOHN	483, Romford Road, Forest Gate, E.
COOK, SAUNDERSON SAUNDER ..	Wynnstay, Meadow Road, Loughton.
COWLEY, HERBERT REGINALD ..	24, High Street, Southend-on-Sea.
CRABB, ARTHUR HORACE	17, Kimberley Road, Richmond Road, Leytonstone, E.11.
CROUCH, GEOFFREY THOMAS ..	Bruton Lodge, Castle Avenue, Hale End, Chingford, E.4.
DARTNALL, ERNEST VICTOR	Forest House, High Stone, Leytonstone.
DARTNALL, JAMES AMBROSE ..	Forest House, High Stone, Leytonstone.
DAVIES, EDWARD OWEN	Dudbrook, Romford Road, Forest Gate, E.
DAVIES, WILLIAM GWYNNE	
BATCHELOR	Anglesea House, Berners Street, Ipswich.
DAY, JOSEPH REYNOLDS	Thorpe Coombe, Forest Road, Walthamstow, E.
DUCKWORTH, WILLIAM HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer's Office, Chelmsford.
DURANT, FREDERICK HENRY ..	"Maisonette," Martello Road, Walton-on-Naze.
ELWELL, ERIC REGINALD	Redlands, Bushwood, Leytonstone, E.11
FIELD, VICTOR	Whitehall, Longbridge Road, Barking.
FIFE, JAMES DONALD	3, Ailsa Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
FIFIELD, CECIL STANLEY WILLIAM	Elmhurst, Forest View, Chingford.
FINCH, CLEMENT ROBERT	The Cot, Priests Lane, Shenfield.
FINCHAM, EDWARD, CAPT., M.C., A.R.I.B.A.	Mark's Tey, Colchester.
GAY, FRANK	Wayside, Pettit's Lane, Romford.
GLASSE, ALFRED	Westcot, Ollards Grove, Loughton.
GOULD, GEORGE HARRY BERTRAM	60, Station Road, Clacton-on-Sea.
GREGORY, CHARLES HENRY ..	47, New Fillebrook Road, Leytonstone, E.11.
GRIMWADE, HENRY	Colchester.

GURNER, VICTOR THORNTON ..	Le Chalet, Hill Road, Prittlewell, Southend-on-Sea.
HALL, HERBERT GEORGE RHONE, CAPT.	86, Brightwell Avenue, Westcliff-on- Sea.
HALL, THOMAS RAINBIRD ..	Bristol Cottage, Emerson Park, Horn- church.
HALLIDAY, GEORGE ARTHUR ..	4, Goodmayes Avenue, Goodmayes.
HALLS, ARTHUR HAROLD ..	30, Swiss Avenue, Chelmsford.
HARDMAN, EDGAR AUSTIN ..	The Shrubbery, Princes Road, Buckhurst Hill.
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HIRST, BYROM ..	6, Dunedin Road, Ilford.
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HOLT, EDWARD ..	Clifden, Southborough Drive, Westcliff- on-Sea.
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IRELAND, ALAN ..	3, Clarence Road, Manor Park, E.12.
JENNINGS, WILLIAM ALFRED ..	7, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
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KNIGHTON, THOMAS SPENCER ..	54, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
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LIVING, CHARLES, JUN. ..	75, The Grove, Stratford, E.
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PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JOHN ..	Albury, Queen's Road, Springfield, Chelmsford.
PIERCE, EDWARD LEMUEL ..	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, Romford.
PITTAM, EDWARD CHARLES ..	Tendring, Empress Avenue, Woodford Green.
PLUMSTEAD, HENRY WILLIAM LEWIS ..	126, The Avenue, Higham's Park, N.E.
PORTER, EDWARD LETTINGTON	High View Avenue, Grays.

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SCANLAN, WILLIAM HENRY	42, Henley Road, Ilford.
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SMITH, VICTOR CHARLES COMPTON	Malford Lodge, Malford Grove, Snares- brook, E.18.
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SORRELL, HAROLD VALENTINE	38, Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.
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STRUTT, JOHN JAMES	Whitelands, Witham.
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VINT, JAMES HENRY WHITE	111, Valkyrie Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
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WELCH, CECIL JOSEPH MARSH	The Folly, Dunmow.
WILKES, JOHN FISKE, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Elmdon Bury, Saffron Walden.
WORLEY, FREDERICK HORACE	Parr's Bank Buildings, George Lane, Woodford.
WRIGHT, GEORGE THOMAS.. .. .	Stacey House, Crouch Street, Colchester.
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FRESSON, KENNETH EDWARD ..	Whyteways, Wickford.
GLENNY, KENNETH EDWARD	
BOULTON	Bifrons, Longbridge Road, Barking.
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POORE, JOHN	Badminton, Gloucester.
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SAISE, WALTER	Ventnor House, Forest Road, Fishponds, Bristol.

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FOX, WILLIAM	44 and 48, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
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GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET ..	Lavant Street, Petersfield.
GOSLING, JOHN HENRY CHARLES	Town Hall, Portsmouth.
GREEN, ARTHUR EDWARD ..	57, London Road, Southampton.
HALL, ERNEST	56, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
HARMER, ERNEST FREDERICK ..	Gresham Villa, Mansion Road, Southampton.
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HAWKER, HARRY EDWIN	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth.
HERBERT, ALLAN	The Market Place, Andover.
*HILL, WILLIAM BURROUGH	93, Above Bar, Southampton.
HINXMAN, ROLAND	Kitnocks, St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES	Town Hall, Portsmouth.
JUKES, LOUIS WILLIAM	12, Landguard Road, Southampton.
KENT, GEORGE EDWARD	Normanhurst, Cavendish Road, Southsea.
LAMBERT, GEORGE ARROW	R.E. Office, The Barracks, Winchester.
LANE, ERNEST LACAN	81, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
LEE, FREDERICK	Barrington House, Clarence Parade, Southsea, Hants.
LLOYD, DONALD	Messrs. Ellen and Son, Andover.
LYWOOD, EDWIN	16, Weyhill Road, Andover.
MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN	Alton.
*MARVIN, ALBERT EDWARD	The Grove, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.
MASTERS, WILLIAM HENRY	Glencairn, Arthur Road, Southampton.
MURRAY, ANDREW	Estate Office, Paultons, Romsey.
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OAKLEY, EDWARD BENJAMIN ..	Hinton Chambers, Bournemouth.
PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN	Westminster House, St. Peter's Road, Bournemouth.
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*ROBEY, ROBERT	Oaklands, East Tytherley, Romsey.
SANDERS, INGALTON	Midland Bank Chambers, 165, High Street, Southampton.
SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON	59, High Street, Winchester.
*SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN ..	Basingstoke.
SIMMONS, SIR W. ANKER, K.B.E.	Basingstoke.
*SMITH, FREDERICK JOHN	21, Portland Street, Southampton.
SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED	78, Parchment Street, Winchester.
STALLARD, ALFRED EDWIN	West Street, Havant.
STOPHER, THOMAS	Winchester.
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WALMISLEY, JOSEPH WILLIAM, F.R.I.B.A.	7, King's Terrace, Southsea.
WALTER, THOMAS JAMES	Gervis Place, Bournemouth.
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WAY, HENRY JAMES	109, Lower St. James's Street, Newport, Isle of Wight.
WAY, LIONEL HUGH	12, Rockstone Place, Southampton.
WESTBURY, GEORGE HENRY ..	The Knoll, Andover.
WETHERALL, HARRY LANCASTER..	Bracklyn, Winchfield.
WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON	Spursholt, Romsey.
WOOLLEY, REGINALD GEORGE ..	Headquarters, High Street, Portsmouth.
WYATT, ARCHIBALD	East Lodge, Fareham.

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BALL, FRANCIS LEOPOLD	Whittington Chambers, King's Road, Southsea.
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BROWN, WILLIAM ALFRED	8, Brooklyn Cottages, Gunville, Caris- brooke, I. of W.
BRUCE, ALEXANDER DAVID	Elyetham Estate Office, Winchfield.
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BURRELL, FRANK	"Moana," New Park Road, West Southbourne, Bournemouth.
BURT, DOUGLAS ALLAN	Croye Lodge, The Avenue, Andover.
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COGSWELL, DOUGLAS RUPERT ..	Sunnicote, London Road, North End, Portsmouth.
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DOUGLAS, BERNARD MOXON ..	Fairway, Crofton Cliffs, Lee-on-Solent.
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GIBBINGS, THOMAS STANLEY ..	Trinity Lodge, Fareham.
GRAY, ARCHIBALD MORRIS	County Surveyor's Office, Winchester.
GRAY, SYDNEY JOHN	Old Street House, Petersfield.
GUDGEON, GEORGE HAROLD ..	Moorside, North Walls, Winchester.
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HILL, STANLEY	Bonham Cottage, St. James Street, Winchester.
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LANE, FRANK DONOVAN	2, Church Street, Christchurch.
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WALLER, BERTRAM HANNEN	17, Above Bar, Southampton.
WARNER, BLAIR MARTIN	Harfields, Fareham.
WEBB, REGINALD ACHESON	Quay Street, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.
WELLER, CYRIL GORDON RAMSAY	Kindrogan, Cavendish Grove, South- ampton.
WELLER, WILLIAM ARTHUR	25, St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
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BROWN, GEORGE MACDONALD ..	Okeford, Tring.
BROWN, WILLIAM EDWARD	Bude, Hyde Road, Watford.
CHAPMAN, VAUGHAN GODFREY St. JOHN	1, Laurel Road, Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts.
COX, VICTOR JENNINGS	Alfriston, Hadley Road, New Barnet.
DAVIES, WILLIAM GWYNNE BACHELOR	39, Hatfield Road, St. Albans.
DAVIS, ARTHUR JAMES	The Cottage, Croft Lane, Letchworth.
DAY, STANLEY LEWIS	Shandon, Furze Hill, Boreham Wood.
ELLIS, WILFRID SPENCER	c/o Messrs. Rumball & Edwards, St. Albans.
FAULKNER, J. DENNIS	c/o W. Brown & Co., Tring.
FAYERS, HARRY	26, Cassio Road, Watford.
GIFFIN, CHARLES WILLIAMS	South View, Letchworth.
GINGELL, JOHN TAYLOR	Stone Hall, Little Hallingbury, Bishop's Stortford.
GOTELEE, GUY STANLEY	2 Chapel Street, Berkhamsted.
HART, HERBERT EDWARD	30, Granville Road, Watford.
IBBOTSON, WILLIAM BYRON ..	Brookhill, Park Road, New Barnet.
JOHNSON, FREDERICK JOHN ..	1, Fairfax Road, Hertford.
JONAS, HARRY CARTER	St. Margaret's, Stevenage.
KINDELL, FRANCIS PERCY	Council Offices, The Priory, Friern Barnet.
NEWMAN, WILLIAM WALTER, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, High Street, Watford.
PATEY, GEORGE HEAD	3 and 5, Station Road, Watford.
PAYNE, RALPH RICHARD BEDFORD	Chesham House, Hitchin.

PIKESLEY, ALFRED	1, Sandfield Road, St. Albans
RAYMOND, JAMES OWEN	55, Uxbridge Road, Rickmansworth.
ROBERTS, EDWARD LAMPLOUGH ..	23, Watling Street, Radlett, Herts.
ROBERTS, WILLIAM HUGHES.. ..	14, Platts Avenue, Watford.
ROSS, JOHN	7, Derby Road, Watford.
ROWLEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR	Royston.
RUSHWORTH, HAROLD MONTAGUE	Sheering Mill House, Sawbridgeworth.
SALWEY, ARTHUR	Tudor House, Alma Road, St. Albans.
SMITH, EDMUND GEORGE	Barnet.
TAYLOR, GEORGE SCARBOROUGH..	Buntingford.
THAIN, ARTHUR ROBERT	The Ferns, Green Street, Royston.
THURGOOD, CYRIL JAMES	Much Hadham.
TOOVEY, JAMES ROWLAND	73, Gladstone Road, Watford.
TRACY, BERNARD DAVID, A.R.I.B.A.	Limoilou, Croxley Green, S.O.
VINCE, FREDERIC HAROLD	43, St. John's Road, Watford.
WADSWORTH, JAMES MOFFATT ..	7, Crabtree Lane, Harpenden.
WIGGINTON, FRANCIS ARTHUR ..	7, Old Cross, Hertford.
WRIGHT, JAMES ALEXANDER.. ..	Melbury, Grange Road, Bushey.
YOUNG, WILLIAM	4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans.

STUDENTS :

NOTT, THOMAS JEFFERY	Maynes, St. Albans.
ROWE, WINSTON HUGH	Abinger North Road, Berkhamsted.
YOUNG, WILLIAM RAYMUND ..	4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Branch.)

FELLOWS :

GAIRDNER, EDWARD JAMES ..	Albany House, Avenue Road, St. Neots.
GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD ..	Manor House Farm, Brampton, Huntingdon.
*THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE.	
M.B.E.	Huntingdon.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE :

KILFORD, WILLIAM GEORGE ..	Hunts County Council, 68, High Street, Huntingdon.
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STUDENTS :

JOHNSTON, JAMES CARRUTHERS ..	13, Ingram Street, Huntingdon.
THEAKSTON, ROBERT WILLIAM..	Wensleydale, Huntingdon.

KENT.

(Kent Branch.)

FELLOWS :

AMOS, FRANK	3, The Parade, Canterbury.
ASHENDEN, HAROLD CAMPBELL ..	Ventnor House, London Road, Canterbury.
ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS ..	Westgate, Canterbury.
BARTON, HARRY HOWELL ..	69, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
BLACKBOURN, HENRY	8, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells.
BRACKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY ..	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BROAD, GORDON LESLIE, CAPT., O.B.E., M.C., A.R.I.B.A.	Cedar Cottage, Stangrove Road, Eden- bridge.
BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE ..	The Corner Cottage, Sevenoaks.
BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN	41, Bank Street, Ashford.
BURTENSHAW, ARTHUR HOWARD	"Arley," Tenterden.
CHAMPION, BYRAN ARTHUR ..	Spital Street, Dartford.
CHAMPION, PHILIP	Neville Lodge, West Malling.
CHATTELL, FRANCIS LORiot	Lower Camden, Chislehurst.
COBB, HENRY FREDERICK	Cathedral Chambers, Rochester.
*COBB, HERBERT MANSFIELD, C.B.E.	Cathedral Chambers, Rochester.
COBB, ROBERT	"Watlynge," near Rochester.
COLES, JAMES HATCH	7, New Road, Chatham.
COOPER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS	7 and 9, Tonbridge Road, Maidstone.
COWELL, NORMAN, M.C.	District Valuer's Office, Bromley House, High Street, Bromley.
COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND ..	81, High Street, Sittingbourne.
COX, WALTER THEODORE	Holmbury, Bower Mount Road, Maid- stone.
CRONK, FRANK	Sevenoaks.
CRONK, WILLIAM HENRY	Sevenoaks.
CUTLACK, WILLIAM AUSTIN	11, Palace Grove, Bromley.
*DANN, HENRY	Dartford.
DANN, HENRY, JUN.	3, Spital Street, Dartford.
*DAY, WILLIAM	High Street, Maidstone.
DINWIDDY, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A. ..	St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, Dover.
ELGAR, CHARLES JOHN	Crockshard, Wingham, near Dover.
EWING, GUY BEAUMONT	Cole Allen, Edenbridge.
FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ..	The Council Offices, Sidcup U.D.C., Sidcup.
FELTHAM, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	12, St. Michael's Road, Maidstone.
FINN, FRED.	Queen Street, Deal.
FINN-KELCEY, HUBERT FRANCIS ..	Estate Office, Lyminge, Folkestone.
FREEMAN, DUDLEY SEARLE ..	Waterlake, Chiddingstone.
FREEMAN, SYDNEY	Tunbridge Wells.
GARROOD, THOMAS WILLIAM M. ..	Badgers Mount, Knockholt.
GOADBY, FRANCIS HUBERT, A.M.I.C.E.	Works Dept., H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.

HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE, COL.	Market Square, Dover.
*HAYWARD, HENRY	Dover.
HINDS, HENRY	57, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
HOBBS, JOHN	Estate Office, Ashford.
HOBBS, WILLIAM BEDO	The Home Farm, Sneeth.
HOGWOOD, DOUGLAS CLARENCE ..	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
HOMAN, FRANKLIN GEORGE	178, Eastgate, Rochester.
HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN	178, Eastgate, Rochester.
HONEY, ROBERT LLEWELLYN	Town Hall, Chatham.
HONEYBALL, FRED. THOMAS	Deal.
HOOPER, CECIL HENRY	South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.
HOWES, WILLIAM TROTMAN, M.B.E.	21, Holwood Road, Bromley.
HUSSEY, SYDNEY	c/o A. J. Burrows, Ashford.
JACKSON, WILLIAM TRESS	117, High Street, Sittingbourne.
JENNINGS, WILLIAM JOSEPH	4, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.
JULL, ROBERT CHARLES	1, Cumberland Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
KIDWELL, JOHN	St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester.
LAMBERT, EDWIN HANS	Merriecote, Brenchley.
LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK ..	Tunbridge Wells.
LATTER, HUGH ROBINSON	The Town Hall, Bromley.
LEPPER, JOHN HARRAGE	10, Market Square, Bromley.
LOVEGROVE, HENRY, A.R.I.B.A. ..	18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham.
MANN, JABEZ, A.M.I.C.E.	2, Tubs Hill, Sevenoaks.
MARTIN, THOMAS	53, Station Road, Ashford.
MOORE, ARTHUR WILLIAM	61, Malvern Road, Gillingham.
MORTON, WILLIAM DAVID	2, Salisbury Road, Dover.
NEAME, FREDERICK	Macknade, Faversham.
PAGE, STANLEY HATCH, LT.-COL., C.M.G.	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
PARKINSON, HERBERT	7, New Road, Chatham.
PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN	67, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
PAYNE, FREDERICK	10, Market Square, Bromley.
PILLEY, HERBERT ANTHONY ROSSER	Milton Villa, Herschell Square, Walmer.
PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER	150, Eastgate, Rochester, and Martin's Bank Chambers, Dartford.
RANDALL, ERNEST SMITH	Elm House, New Road, Chatham.
RANDALL, WILLIAM EDWARD RENWELL, JUN.	171, High Street, Chatham.
ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD	Brunswick Lodge, Dunton Green, Ton- bridge.
ROYDS, GEORGE FREEMAN	Westview, Station Road, Sidcup.
RUSH, ARTHUR LESLIE	65, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
SCARLETT, JOHN WALTER, JUN.	5, Cecil Square, Margate.
SMALL, LEONARD JOHN	Surveyor's Office, Farnborough, near Orpington.
SMITH, HUBERT GEORGE	Boughton Monchelsea, Maidstone.
SMITH, HUGH	Auction, Land and Estate Office, St. Peter's Road, Broadstairs.

STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL ..	Orchard House, Crayford.
TAPP, WILLIAM HARRY, CAPT., M.C.	88, Wickham Way, Beckenham.
TAYLOR, DAVID HENRY	18, Manor Road, Beckenham.
TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON ..	69, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
THOMPSON, CHARLES WILLIAM	
WARD, A.R.I.B.A.	Bank Chambers, High Street, Rochester.
THORNTON, ARTHUR BRUCE	Corner House, London Lane, Bromley.
TITFORD, HORACE JAMES	Messrs. Waterer and Dickins, 138, High Street, Bromley.
TURNER, BENJAMIN GEORGE	Wingrove House, Walmer.
VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM	72, High Street, Ramsgate.
WACHER, THOMAS	Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE	2, Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
WALMSLEY, ARTHUR THOMAS,	
M.I.C.E.	Harbour Board Offices, Dover.
WATERMAN, BERTIE EDWARD	Elm Cottage, Oakfield Lane, Dartford.
WHITE, JOHN WILLIAM EDDEN ..	19, Hastings Road, Maidstone.
WRIGHT, ERNEST HARRY	9, Thomas Street, Woolwich.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ALLEN, FRED TREGARTHEN ..	43, Kingshall Road, Beckenham.
ASHFORD, HARRY ALBERT	Cathedral Chambers, Rochester.
ATKINSON, CLIFFORD GARNETT	Deputy Borough Surveyor, Council Offices, Gillingham.
BELL, WALLACE ALFRED	"Hambledon," Church Road, Lyminge.
BINES, THOMAS HARRY	3, Napier Road, Gillingham.
BLORE, CHARLES GORDON	St. Stephen's House, Canterbury.
BOWEN, ALEXANDER	R.E. Record Office, Chatham.
BOWLES, WILLIAM	Glebe View, Church Road, Ashford.
BOX, STEPHEN THOMAS	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, New Street, Chatham.
BRACKETT, FREDERICK JOHN	
NEWBEGIN	c/o Brackett & Sons, Tunbridge Wells.
BROMLEY, ROBERT CECIL	Homeleigh, Longlands Road, Sidcup.
BROWN, ALEXANDER	Home Farm, Hothfield, Ashford.
BURROWS, FRANK HERBERT	Little Tinton, Warehorne, near Ashford.
CHADWICK, SAMUEL MOORE	180, High Street, Ramsgate.
CHAMPION, GEORGE ERNEST	Redwall Farm, Linton.
COBB, HENRY ALFRED WILLIAM ..	56, The Mall, Faversham.
COLLINS, ISAAC	The Hectorage, Tunbridge.
COVER, GEORGE WILLIAM	3, Free School Lane, Rochester.
COWPER, RICHARD WILLIAM	81, High Street, Sittingbourne.
DAY, JOHN HANKS	18, Middle Row, High Street, Maidstone.
DICKIN, EDWARD LYNDUP	4, Beacon Road, Herne Bay.
DICKINSON, JAMES MURGATROYD ..	14, Church Road, Ashford.
ELGAR, WALTER ROBINSON	Hillside, Sittingbourne.

FORD, CHARLES WILLIAM ERNEST	"Whitehall," Savings Bank * Court, High Street, Ashford.
GEE, FRÉDERIC GEORGE	22, Castle Avenue, Rochester.
GLEDHILL, JAMES HERBERT ..	225, Beckenham Road, Penge, S.E.
GOWEN, STANLEY CHARLES JONATHAN	25, Reginald Road, Maidstone.
GRAY, WILLIAM EDWARD	4, St. Margaret Street, Canterbury.
GREEN, GRAHAM HARRY WYNDHAM, CAPT., M.C.	The Warren, Willesborough.
GREEN, THOMAS JOHN	13, King Street, Maidstone.
GURNEY, SIDNEY JOHN	Kent (Fortress) R.E. Pier Road, Gil- lingham.
HAINES, ALFRED HUBERT	Stanmore, Wye.
HANDO, FREDERICK JOHN, CAPT. . .	12, Longport Street, Canterbury.
HAUGHTON, CECIL	21, Crown Lane, Bromley.
HAYWARD, ARTHUR LATEWOOD ..	7, New Road, Chatham.
HENDERSON, JOHN ALEXANDER ..	Casslands, Springwell Road, Tonbridge.
JACKSON, RICHARD STEPHENS ..	38, Sidney Road, Beckenham, Kent.
JARRETT, THOMAS WILLIAM	124, East Street, Sittingbourne.
LEE, LESLIE HERBERT	22, High Street, Ashford.
LEWIS, ARTHUR LLEWELYN	77, Station Road, Sidcup.
LEWIS, FRANCIS	Floral Villa, Swanley Junction.
LOE, SYDNEY JOHN	10, Hammelton Road, Bromley.
LONGLEY, ARTHUR DOUGLAS ..	Hillside, The Avenue, Beckenham.
MCDUGALL-PORTER, THOMAS WILLIAM, M.C., N.D.A.	The Red Cottage, Platt, Borough Green.
MARKS, THOMAS EDWARD ..	Eastwell Park, Ashford.
MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTAM ..	Fairlawn, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells.
MIDDLETON, HUMFREY	28, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.
MOODY, WALTER RICHARD	35, Brockman Road, Folkestone.
NEAME, FREDERICK IVO	The Offices, Macknade, Faversham.
NEW, ELLIOTT JOHN	Castle House, Eynsford.
NEWNHAM, FRANK GEORGE	Thornedene, Homesdale Road, Bromley
PACKE, WILLIAM VERE	West Wickham, Kent.
PAGE, EDMUND	42, Balmoral Road, Gillingham.
PARAMOR, WILLIAM	1, Maison Dieu Road, Dover.
PETLEY, BERTRAM	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
PETLEY, GUY	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
POVER, WILLIAM ALFRED	54, Park Road, Faversham.
PRICE, CAPEL HEREWARD	Marlpit House, Edenbridge.
RALPH, EDWARD, CAPT.	Bromley House, High Street, Bromley.
ROSE, FRÉDERIC CHARLES	Hillcrest, Ilstead Rise, Meopham, near Gravesend.
SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM ..	Elnothington, Hollingbourne.
SKINNER, RUSSELL EDWARD ..	147, Windmill Street, Gravesend.
SMITH, CHARLES PHILIP	Town Hall, Greenwich.
SMITH, ERNEST EDWARD	37, Shepherd's Lane, Dartford.
SMITH, HAROLD SANKEY	East Hall, Boughton-Monchelsea.

SMITH, HERBERT FREDERICK GEORGE.. .. .	Estate Office, Waldershare Park, Dover.
SMITH, WILLIAM BOULTON, B.SC., A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer & Surveyor, Maison Dieu House, Dover.
STONE, LEONARD VICTOR .. .	Broadway House, Bromley.
STOREY, VERNON LESLIE .. .	c/o Sevenoaks Farmers' Auction Mart, Sevenoaks.
STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD ..	12, Freeland's Road, Bromley.
STRUDWICK, PHILIP.. .. .	14, Croft Villas, Green Lane, New Eltham.
STURGESS, JOHN MOORE.. .. .	Penshurst Park, near Tonbridge.
THOMAS, ALFRED CHRISTOPHER LLEWELLYN	Grove Lodge, Hunton.
TOMLIN, WILLIAM, JUN. .. .	Hollydene, Birchington.
TYSON, GEORGE ALFRED .. .	Park View, Bayham Road, Sevenoaks.
WEEKS, PERCY BERTRAM .. .	Hopwood Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
WESTBROOK, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Calverley Parade, Tunbridge Wells.
WHITE, HERBERT PRATT.. .. .	Hillbrow, Loose, near Maidstone.
WICKHAM, CEDRIC HUMPHREY ..	Congelow House, Yalding.
WOODCOCK, WILLIAM	11, St. Hilda Road, Folkestone.
WORLAND, HENRY JOHN .. .	43, Sydney Road, Clock House, Becken- ham.

COLONIAL FELLOWS:

CLARK, HUDSON OWEN .. .	72, Maison Dieu Road, Dover.
GAYER, ALFRED EDWARD .. .	107, Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells.

STUDENTS:

BURGESS, ROBERT COLEMAN ..	The Moat Ash, near Canterbury.
BUTLER, CYRIL EDMUND .. .	The Elms, Aylesford, near Maidstone.
ELGAR, NIGEL EDWARD BERESFORD	The Limes, Sittingbourne.
JARMAN, ARTHUR ROY .. .	35, The Grove, Gravesend.
KNIGHT, DOUGLAS ROY .. .	196, High Street, Herne Bay.
PRALL, HENRY HERBERT .. .	150, Eastgate, Rochester.
WINTERTON, REGINALD KERN ..	3, Salisbury Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.

LANCASHIRE.

(Lancashire and Cheshire Branch.)

FELLOWS :

ANDERSON, ROBERT	Knowsley, Prescott.
APPLEBY, FRANK SEFTON	44, Ash Grove, Wavertree, Liverpool.
ASHWORTH, JOHN	77, King Street, Manchester.
ATAK, GEORGE ALBERT SEVERNE	8, Hazel Bank, Edgeware Road, Black-
	burn.
BANCROFT, FREDK. HERBERT ..	78, King Street, Manchester.
BARRETT, THOMAS NORMAN ..	57, King Street, Manchester.
*BATEY, HENRY SIMPSON	51, South King Street, Manchester.
BECKWITH, HENRY LANGTON, COL.	Sandown Park, Wavertree, Liverpool.
BIRCH, WALTER DE HOUGHTON ..	Houghton Estate Office, Walton Hall,
	Preston.
BLUNT, FRANCIS EDWARD	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue
	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED, M.B.E.	42, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
BRIDGFORD, ERNEST JAMES ..	65, King Street, Manchester.
BRIGGS, ARTHUR	Dearnlea, Langley Road, Prestwick, near
	Manchester.
BROCKLEBANK, JOHN	58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.
*BURY, JOSHUA	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
CARTWRIGHT, JOSHUA, M.I.C.E. ..	Albion Place, Bury.
COOPE, SAMUEL	65, Bolton Road, Farnworth.
CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE, M.A.	26, Range Road, Whalley Range, Man-
(<i>Cantab.</i>)	chester.
*CROSS, WILLIAM HASLAM	77, King Street, Manchester.
CROSSLEY, FREDERICK	Estate Office, Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley.
CULE, EDWARD IVOR	6A, The Temple, Dale Street, Liverpool.
DAWSON, HENRY WALKER	Union Offices, Parson's Lane, Bury.
DICKSON, ALFRED ERIC, CAPT. ..	30, Winckley Square, Preston.
DIXON, ISAAC	7, Plattsville Road, Mossley Hill, Liver-
	pool.
DIXON, MYLES.. .. .	20, Castle Street, Liverpool.
DRUMMOND, BERTRAM	54, Alfred Terrace, Fleetwood.
DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY ..	57, King Street, Manchester.
EARLE, THOMAS ALGERNON	90, King Street, Manchester.
EGINTON, ARTHUR THOMAS	County Offices, Preston.
ELIAS, CHARLES FREDERICK	3, Cook Street, Liverpool.
ELLIS, FRANCIS.. .. .	Bast House, Walmersley.
ENTWISTLE, CHARLES CARRUTHERS	10, Norfolk Street, Manchester.
ENTWISTLE. JOSEPH	Greenmount, Milner Road, Ansdell,
	Lytham.
FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD.. .. .	Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan.
FAIR, JAMES STRETTON	Estate Offices, Lytham.

FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM	Leigh, and 60, King Street, Manchester.
FOSTER, WILLIAM ARTHUR, A.M.I.C.E.	200, Drake Street, Rochdale.
GARTON, WALTER T.	c/o Campbell & Son, 17, Mawdsley Street, Bolton.
GAWITH, HARRISON	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
GILRUTH, WILLIAM	H.M. Office of Works, National Provincial Bank Chambers, James Street, Liverpool.
GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST	106, Lord Street, Southport.
GUNSON, ERNEST	10, Marsden Street, Manchester.
HALL, JOHN HERBERT	1, Cooper Street, Manchester.
*HARTLEY, HENRY	Bristowe Chambers, 8, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
HAYWOOD, CHARLES SPENCER	Higher Mount, 240, Burnley Road, Accrington.
HEPWORTH, ERNEST ALFRED	75, Princess Street, Manchester.
HOPKINSON, ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E.	15, Agur Street, Bury.
HURRELL, JOHN WEYMOUTH	17, Stretford Road, Manchester.
JACKSON, JOHN HAROLD	18, Booth Street, Manchester.
JACKSON, ROBERT	District Commissioners' Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Prudential Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool.
JENKINS, ALBERT DAVID	Surveyor's Office, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
KELLY, SYDNEY APPLETON	136, The Albany, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.
KING, FRANCIS HOLDEN	Estate Office, Foxholes, Rochdale.
*KIRBY, FRANCIS JOSEPH	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
KIRKWOOD, NORMAN FRASER	Oriel Chambers, Water Street, Liverpool
LAW, WILLIAM HEELIS	51, North John Street, Liverpool.
LEECH, ARTHUR HENRY	11, King Street, Wigan.
LINNEY, JOSEPH FREDERIC	c/o W. H. Robinson & Co., 12, Tib Lane, Cross Street, Manchester.
LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL	Estate Department, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.
LUKE, JOHN	Town Hall, Manchester.
MARKHAM, FREDERICK WARREN	90, Deansgate, Manchester.
MARSDEN, JOHN WILLIAM	108, Deansgate, Manchester.
MARSH, THOMAS ASPINALL	Leaders Buildings, King Street, Wigan.
MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
MEDRINGTON, ARTHUR CHARLES PERCY, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Oriel Chambers, Water Street, Liverpool.
MORRIS, WILLIAM	77, King Street, Manchester.
MURRELL, SIDNEY JAMES	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Oldham.
NICHOLSON, JAMES	77, Hilden Street, Bolton.
NUTTALL, HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E., F.G.S.	The Laurels, Fulwood, Preston.
NUTTER, JOHN	Thorny Croft, Morecambe.

OLDHAM, JAMES	12, Paton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.
PARKINSON, JOSEPH	10, Victoria Street, Liverpool.
PEARMAN, FRANCIS MAY	District Commissioner's Office, Prudential Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool.
PLATT, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Town Hall, Salford.
*REA, JOHN MARCUS BEAUMONT.. .. .	8, Winckley Street, Preston, and Lytham.
REES, THOMAS TALIESIN, F.R.I.B.A.	May Buildings, North John Street, Liverpool.
REYNOLDS, ARTHUR HUGH	67, Lord Street, Liverpool.
RIGBY, THOMAS H.	Leaders Buildings, King Street, Wigan.
RIMMER, JOHN STANISLAUS	48, Castle Street, Liverpool.
ROBINSON, GEORGE EDWARD	7, Tackett's Street, Blackburn.
SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE	Daresbury, Warrington.
SHELMERDINE, HENRY	Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Estate Department, Manchester.
SMITH, JOHN THOMPSON.. .. .	34, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
SUDDERDS, FRANK	Exchange Buildings, Skipton-in-Craven.
SUTCLIFFE, ALBERT JAMES	10, Victoria Street, Liverpool.
TALBOT, JOHN HENRY	Needwood House, Laurel House, Fairfield, Liverpool.
TAYLOR, EDWIN THURLOW	Endsleigh, South Drive, St. Anne's-on-Sea.
TAYLOR, THOMAS WALTERS	17, Stretford Road, Manchester.
THOMAS, GLEGGE	Cheshire Lines Committee, Central Station, Liverpool.
THOMPSON, CHRISTOPHER	18, Wood Street, Bolton.
*THOMPSON, FRANCIS WILLIAM	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton.
THOMSON, CHARLTON, MAJOR	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
TURNER, HAROLD ERNEST	Union Chambers, Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
TURTON, FLETCHER THOMAS	Hazel Bank, Huyton, Liverpool.
*WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS TAYLOR	13, Union Court, Castle Street, Liverpool.
WALKER, GEORGE DUTTON	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
WALKER, HOWARD JAMES	33A, King Street, Wigan.
*WALLIS, JOHN DAVID	57, King Street, Manchester.
WALLWORK, JESSE	Bridgewater Offices, Walkden, Manchester.
WALMESLEY-COTHAM, IVAN	Leigh Estate Office, 31A, King St., Wigan.
WARD, HARRY BERNARD	Commerce Chambers, 15, Lord Street, Liverpool.
WEEKES, NORMAN BARNETT	Housing Dept., Town Hall, Rochdale.
WHINNERAH, WILLIAM	c/o Thomas Fair & Son, Estate Offices, Lytham.
WILSON, JOHN HENRY.. .. .	4, King Street, Blackburn.
WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD	Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.
WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD	Land Valuation Office, 78, King Street, Manchester.

WILSON, WILLIAM HENRY	5, New Brown Street, Manchester.
WITHAM, JAMES BERNARD	7, Bennett Road, near Crumpsall, Manchester.
WORRALL, ERNEST	Stretford Council Offices, Old Trafford.
YOUNG, HERBERT OSWALD	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
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FINISTER, HARRY	Public Offices, Huyton, near Liverpool.
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CHARLES, ARTHUR	Noseley Estate, Billesdon, Leicester.
COALES, HERBERT GEORGE,	
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*FISHER, CHARLES BROWNING,	
C.B.E.	Market Harborough.
*GERMAN, GEORGE	Rawdon Terrace, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
GERMAN, GEORGE JOSEPH	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
GERMAN, HARRY	The Hall, Donisthorpe, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Loughborough.

GERMAN, JOHN	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
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HINCKS, HENRY THORP.. ..	Keyham, near Leicester.
HEAY, WILLIAM	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
HOLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS	
STANHOPE	Grey Friars, Leicester.
HORPE, JOHN.. .. .	Market Bosworth.
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LAWRENCE, CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON	The Elms, Rushington, Sleaford.
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BIGHAM, ROBERT ALEXANDER	8, Osborne Road, Willesden Green, N.W.2.
BISHOP, ERNEST WILLIAM	11, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.
BLAKE, JOHN PATRICK	Surveyor's Office, Council House, Hounslow.
BOOTH, HOWARD EDWIN	17, Holmwood Gardens, Church End, Finchley, N.
BOUSTRED, HUBERT WILLIAM	80, Hanley Road, Stroud Green, N.4.
BRIDGER, ALEXANDER GUILLAN	85, Mora Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
BRITTAI, FRANK	11, Park Road, Chiswick, W.
BROWN, EDWARD WALTER WILLIAM	8, Torrington Park, N. Finchley, N.12.
BROWN, RICHARD CHARLES	34, Holyoake Walk, Ealing, W.

BRUCE, REGINALD	59, Sutton Lane, Chiswick, W.4.
BUCKLAND, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	72, Clifden Road, Twickenham.
BUMPSTEAD, ALBERT DENNIS ..	70, Heath Gardens, Twickenham.
BUNNY, JOSEPH	15, Grange Park, Ealing, W.
BURNETT, WILLIAM JOHN FELIX	Fairmead, Beaulieu Villas, Finsbury Park, N.4.
CARR, HERBERT FRANCIS	52, Golders Green Road, N.W.4.
CHAPMAN, JOHN FRANK	8, Hilton Avenue, North Finchley, N.12.
CHAPPLE, JOHN GRADDON	59, Burnaby Gardens, Chiswick, W.
CHEESEWRIGHT, ERNEST	56, St. Kilda Road, West Ealing, W.
CHENNELLS, ARTHUR JOHN	52, Langham Road, West Green, N.
CHILD, GEORGE MALCOLM	12, West Lodge Avenue, Acton, W.
CLACK, JOHN	Woodthorpe, St. James Avenue, Hampton Hill.
CLARKE, VINCENT COOPER	24, Midhurst Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
CLEVELEY, FRANK DAVIS	14, Douglas Avenue, Wembley.
CLOSE, HUBERT JOHN	18, Sneath Avenue, Golder's Green Road, N.W.
COLBECK, HENRY, A.R.I.B.A. ..	14, Grange Road, Ealing, W.5.
CONDER, ALFRED ROWLAND	42, Cecile Road, Crouch End, N.8.
COUCHER, ALFRED EDWIN RENESON	51, Butler Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
COX, DOUGLAS HAROLD	Wakefield, Torrington Park, North Finchley, N.
CRANFIELD, GUY WILLIAM, MAJOR, M.B.E.	Bramley House, Enfield.
CULLINGTON, STANLEY CYRIL ..	85, Farrant Avenue, Wood Green, N.22.
CUTMORE, HENRY JAMES	76, Rosebank Avenue, Harrow.
DARLEY, ROBERT BRADSHAW, CAPTAIN	50, The Avenue, Ealing West, W.13.
DAVEY, EDWIN CLISSOLD	42, Redbourne Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N.
DAVIES, LEONARD OWEN	11, Freeland Road, Ealing, W.
DAVIES, THOMAS WALTER	877, High Road, Tottenham, N.
DAW, EDMUND NORMAN	14, Roseberg Gardens, Crouch End, N.
DIXON, FRANCIS EVELYN	Homeleigh, River Avenue, Palmer's Green, N.13.
DRING, CECIL	21, Tynemouth Road, S. Tottenham, N.15.
DRURY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ..	66, West Street, Harrow.
DUTCH, ROBERT VICTOR	48, Teignmouth Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
EASTON, WALTER JOHN	82, Twyford Avenue, Acton Hill, W.
ELPHICK, RICHARD	4, Palace Mansions, Muswell Hill, N.
ENGLISH, ARTHUR HERBERT ..	138, Fairfax Road, Hornsey, N.
FARTHING, CHARLES HAROLD ..	6, Station Yard, Twickenham.
FAULKNER, JOHN BRAFIELD ..	28, Springwell Avenue, Harlesden, N.W.
FAWCETT, ARTHUR JOSEPH ..	80, Woodland Rise, Muswell Hill, N.10.
FINCH, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	7, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End, N.
FISHER, ROBERT	10, Fairlight Avenue, Harlesden, N.W.

FORGE, RAYMOND JAMES ..	c/o Holland & Co., Argyle Corner, West Ealing Station, W.
FREEMAN, FRANK CONDY	Bushey Cottage, Harlington.
GASSON, BERNARD	28, Temple Gardens, Golder's Green, N.W.4.
GIBBS, HERBERT NORMAN ..	7, Mountfield Road, Finchley, N.3.
GIBSON, WILLIAM	26, Rosemont Road, Acton, W.
GILBERT, SAMUEL HOWELL ..	Station Approach, Pinner.
GOLDBY, ROBERT EDMUND ..	93, Malvern Road, Kilburn, N.W.
GOODALL, ERIC WILLIAM ALDRICH	26, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.6.
GORDON, ANDREW DONALD ..	30, Stapleton Hill Road, Stroud Green, N.4.
GOSSLING, RUPERT EMERSON ..	66, Dakefield Road, Old Southgate, N.14.
GOW, DAVID NEIL	48, Chandos Road, Willesden Green, N.W.
GREEN, THOMAS FRANK, A.R.I.B.A.	272, Willesden Lane, N.W.2.
GREENWOOD, ERNEST	360, High Road, Chiswick, W.
GUIVER, DUDLEY	94, South Street, Ponders End.
GUMBRELL, LEONARD BARTON ..	64, King Edward's Grove, Teddington.
HADDEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	21, Bradley Gardens, Ealing, W.
HAILEY, VICTOR	14, Hillside Gardens, Highgate, N.
HALL, WALTER HOWARD, A.M.I.C.E.	46, Queen's Road, Finsbury Park, N.
HALLAM, FRANK VINCENT ..	55, Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park, N.4.
HARDING, HENRY NORMAN, MAJOR, M.C.	Cranmore, Spring Grove, Isleworth.
HART, FRANK JAMES	3, Mortimer Road, Ealing, W.13.
HASSETT, REGINALD CHARLES ..	42, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
HEMMONS, BERNARD	10, Cambridge Park, Twickenham.
HICKMAN, HENRY RICHARD ..	18, Belsize Avenue, West Ealing, W.
HICKS, WILLIAM ROOKE, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Ealing, W.
HILL, SYDNEY NORMAN	Lansdowne, Baker Street, Enfield.
HILTON, OSWALD	Surveyor's Department, Council House, Hounslow.
HITCHINS, STEPHEN	75, Hillfield Park, Muswell Hill, N.
HOUGHTON, JOHN HENRY	Blakesware, Cambridge Road, Teddington.
HOWARD, ALGERNON	c/o P. Chase Gardener & Co., 269, High Street, Hounslow.
HUMPHREYS, REGINALD	Clifton House, Brentford, W.
JACKSON, FRANCIS JOSEPH ..	121, Gresham Road, Staines.
JOHNSON, ROLAND FINNIS ..	37, Rotherwick Road, Golder's Green, N.W.4.
JONES, CHARLES THOMAS ..	124, St. Albans Avenue, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.
JONES, WILFRED ESMOND	22, Duke's Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10.
KEMP, RICHARD FRANK	219, Addison Way, Temple Fortune, N.W.4.
KING, GILBERT RIGLEY	Town Hall, Twickenham.

KING, HERBERT JAMES	Station Road, Winchmore Hill, N.21.
LADD, WALTER WILLOUGHBY ..	Fairfield, Hemming Road, Edgware.
LEONARD, EDWARD	The Nook, Mortimer Road, Ealing, W.
LEWIS, SIDNEY FORD	38, Ludlow Road, Brentham, Ealing, W.5
LINE, FREDERICK JAMES	32, Pinner Road, Harrow.
LOGSDON, HORACE STEWART ..	4, Barrington Road, Crouch End, N.8.
LUCK, GEORGE EDWARD	Estate Office, Crouch End Station, N.
MANFIELD, JOHN HENRY	12, Fairfield Road, Crouch End, N.8.
MANN, HENRY.. .. .	1, Grove Villas, The Woodlands, Isleworth.
MANN, PERCY	Dalmeny, Lauradale Road, Fortis Green, N.
MARRIAN, HAROLD GREENWOOD A.M.I.C.E.	28, Park Avenue, Cricklewood, N.W.
MARTIN, ALEXANDER WILLIAM	The Laurels, Marden Road, South Tottenham, N.
MARTIN, MORITZ RICHARD	394B, Richmond Road, Twickenham.
MERRINGTON, FREDERICK ARTHUR	22, Clifton Gardens, Golder's Green, N.W.4.
MILLEN, GEORGE ROBERT MENELAUS	139A, High Road, Tottenham, N.15.
MILLS, ROBERT HENRY	Friern Manor, Mill Hill, N.W.7.
MILTON, FREDERICK	79, High Street, Wealdstone.
MONTGOMERY, GEORGE	24, Montpelier Road, East Finchley, N.
NEVILLE, ERIC BERNARD	6, Birkbeck Road, Acton, W.3.
PEARCE, STEPHEN HARVEY	Polruan, Conway Road, Southgate, N.
PERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM	18, Spencer Avenue, Bowes Park, N.
PHILLIPS, SAMUEL CHARLES ..	170, Stroud Green Road, Finsbury Park, N.4.
PLUMB, FRANCIS CLARKSON	18, Manor Way, Ruislip.
PORTER, EVELYN DE BOCK	Valuation Office, 38, Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, N.7.
POTTER, SHIRLEY HERBERT	2, Stanhope Gardens, Highgate, N.6.
PULLEN, HAROLD WILLIAM	21, Dickenson Road, Crouch Hill, N.8.
QUILTER, HENRY	St. Malo, Percy Road, Hampton-on-Thames.
RACKHAM, HAROLD WILFRED	Hill View, Harrow Weald.
RATCLIFF, WILLIAM WATTS	The Willows, West Drayton.
ROLFE, CHARLES BERTRAM	60, Butler Road, Harrow.
RUSSELL, ROBERT	15, Garrick Avenue, Golder's Green, N.W.4.
SCALES, ARTHUR ALFRED	53, Morley Road, East Twickenham.
SCEATS, DOUGLAS BRIANT	117, Meadvale Road, Ealing, W.5.
SCHILLING, JOHN FRANCIS	336A, London Road, Isleworth.
SEXTON, GEORGE WILLIAM FRANCIS	Rosemont, Christchurch Avenue, Brondesbury Park, N.W.
SHEARER, JAMES HUGHAN, A.R.I.B.A.	34, Montpelier Rise, Golder's Green, N.W.4.
SHELLEY, WILLIAM LINCOLN	28, Beatrice Road, Finsbury Park, N.

SICH, PERCY BERTRAM WARDELL	Norfolk House, Thé Mall, Chiswick, W.
SIMPSON, CHRISTOPHER	33A, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End, N.8.
SIMS, NUGENT WOOLCOTT	25, Greenhill Road, Harlesden, N.W.
SMITH, ARTHUR FREDERICK	19, Lancaster Road, New Southgate, N.
SMITH, JOHN HAROLD	Fernleigh, Queen's Road, Uxbridge, W.
SNEATH, PHILIP GEORGE	134, Audley Road, Hendon, N.W.4.
SNELL, CHARLES FREDERICK	Brierwood, Mountfield Road, Church End, Finchley, N.
SPEED, SYDNEY CHARLES	7, Chase Green Avenue, Enfield.
STEVENS, LEWIS JOHN	78, Milton Road, Hanwell, W.
STILES, ARTHUR	Lincoln House, Ponder's End.
STUBBING, RICHARD WEBB	14, Queen Anne's Gardens, Bush Hill Park, Enfield.
STURT, LESLIE	Highgate Station (G.N.R.), N.
SUMMERSELL, JAMES GLEED	29, Strawberry Hill Road, Strawberry Hill.
SYMES, ALFRED GEORGE	3, Bridge Place, Pinner.
SYMES, WILLIAM CHARLES	22, Elgin Road, Alexandra Park, N.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM GRAHAM	59, Lynton Road, Springfield Park, Acton.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM KENNETH WENTWORTH	Engineer's and Surveyor's Department, U.D.C., Willesden.
THOMAS, FREDERICK MOWBRAY ..	Lindale, Greenford.
THOMAS, JAMES HUGH TREMAYNE	7, Woodville Road, Ealing, W.
THOMSON, JAMES BLACK, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Southall.
THORPE, WILLIAM FREDERICK ..	17, Cardwell Road, Tufnell Park, N.
TIVENDALE, THOMAS	Highgate Station, G.N.R., N.
TOLEY, ERNEST ALBERT	Horsenden Farm, Sudbury, Harrow.
TOLEY, FRANK	154, Uxbridge Road, Hanwell, W.
TOLL, STANLEY	69, Calcott Road, Brondesbury, N.W.
TOWNSEND, EDWARD ALDRIDGE	45, Riverway, Palmer's Green, N.
TRINDER, WILLIAM MERRICK	44, Claremont Road, Teddington.
TURNER, AUGUSTUS GARDNER	Westbourne House, Richmond Road, Twickenham.
VICKERMAN, MONTAGUE HAROLD ..	Ossulston, Copland Avenue, Wembley.
VINTER, PAMPLIN MAULDIN	5, High Road, Wood Green, N.
WATSON, ALBERT RICHARD	3, Broadway Avenue, East Twickenham.
WEST, PHILIP	104, Brondesbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.
WEST, SYDNEY HENRY	Resident Architect's Office, Hayes U.D.C.
WESTLAKE, WILLIAM JOHN WALTER	Clifden House, Brentford.
WHESKER, JOHN EDWARD	27, Trinity Road, Wood Green, W.
WHITEFIELD, STANLEY PARKIN	94, The Avenue, Ealing, W.
WHORWELL, HAROLD ERNEST	48, Elmwood Road, Chiswick, W.4.
WICKS, STANLEY WILLIAM LINDSAY	35, Stapleton Hall Road, Crouch Hill, N.
WILKES, SIDNEY MARSHALL	45, Lady Margaret Road, Southall, W.
WILLIAMS, JOHN PRITCHARD	23, Park Hill, Ealing, W.5.

WOOD, PERCY JOHN	103, Florence Road, Stroud Green, N.
WOOLNOUGH, TOM	Oakleigh, 182, Chase Side, Southgate, N.14.
WORTH, GEORGE PEARCE	The Homestead, Windmill Road, Ealing, W.

ASSOCIATE :

THORNE, RICHARD SQUIRE, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Nicoll Farm, Edgware.
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STUDENTS :

ASHWELL, PHILIP ECOB	195, Church Street, Edmonton, N.9.
BETTESWORTH, SIDNEY ALBERT..	53, Hindes Road, Harrow.
HORNE, EDWIN CHANCELLOR ..	57, Hanworth Road, Hounslow.
JOHNSON, RAYMOND EDGAR ..	28, Cowley Road, Uxbridge.
MATHEWS, HAROLD MARTEN ..	51, Barrington Road, Crouch End, N.8
MOORE, CHRISTOPHER CONSTABLE	Woodlands, Oakleigh Park.
PECK, FREDERICK EDWARD ..	Four Oaks, Hatch End.
STREATHER, REGINALD	Elm Lodge, Shirehall Lane, Hendon, N.W.4.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

(Wales (South) and Monmouthshire Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BENNETT, STEPHEN AUGUSTUS, A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor's Office, Newport.
BOWEN, ALFRED JOHN	Surveyor's Dept., County Hall, Newport.
ELMES, HENRY PARSLOE	Architect's Dept., Town Hall, Newport.
EVERY-CLAYTON, REGINALD ARTHUR ERIC	County Land Agent, County Hall, Newport.
FISHER, GATHORNE JOHN	Briarlea, Penygarn, Pontypool.
HUMPHREYS, JOHN HENRY	Castle House, Usk.
JONES, JOHN RICE.. .. .	24, Bridge Street, Newport.
POWELL, FREDERICK ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.	Agincourt Square, Monmouth.
VACHELL, THEODORE	Tredegar Chambers, Newport.
VAUGHAN, JAMES HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	Metropolitan Bank Chambers, Newport.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BLOWEN, FREDERICK EDWARD	
VIVIAN, CAPT.	559, Chepstow Road, Newport.
DAVIES, PHILIP ISAAC	32, High Street, Ebbw Vale.
FRANCIS, THOMAS PHILLIP . . .	Town Hall, Pontypool.
GRIFFITHS, DANIEL	Granville House, Pontypool.
GRIGGS, HENRY JENNER, A.R.I.B.A.	Metropolitan Bank Chambers, Newport.
HAGGETT, HORACE PURCHASE . .	Cargate, Bryngwyn Road, Newport.
HOPLEY, SYDNEY FRANK	Lantarnam, near Newport, Mon.
KELLY, GEORGE WILLIAM CALVER	29, Monnow Street, Monmouth.
LEONARD, EUGENE	12, Queen's Villas, Ebbw Vale.
MARFELL, JAMES HENRY	Norwood House, Usk.
SHAW, FREDERICK JOHN	Westgate Chambers, Newport.
TAYLOR, GEORGE ARTHUR	Surveyor's Office, Bedwellty U.D.C., Aberbargoed.
TAYLOR, SAMUEL DAVIS	Priory Bank, Monmouth.

STUDENT :

JEFFERIES, THOMAS LESLIE	
GILBERT	Wansbeck House, Chepstow.

NORFOLK.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BECK, ARTHUR CLEMENT	Castle Rising, King's Lynn.
*BECK, EDWARD WILLIAM	16, Bank Street, Norwich.
BUCKINGHAM, CLAUDE SOMERSET . .	11A, Prince of Wales' Road, Norwich.
CASTLE, MALCOLM ARTHUR	Bridge Auction Mart, Yarmouth.
COLLIER, ARTHUR CHARLES	20, The Close, Norwich.
EASTER, WILLIAM	Wiggenhall St. German, King's Lynn.
FALCON, MICHAEL	Horstead House, Norwich.
GOODCHILD, RALPH HARRY	57, London Street, Norwich.
GOWING, CHARLES TOWLER	17, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
HAWKE, ROWLAND WELSTEAD, CAPT.	Bona Vista, Hoveton St. John, Nor- wich.
HAWKINS, EDWARD ROBINSON . . .	The Old Rectory, Southacre, King's Lynn.
AWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER . . .	Downham Market.

HORNOR, BASSETT FARDELL, D.S.O.	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.
HORNOR, CHARLES JARED	32, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
HORNOR, FRANCIS	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.
*IRELAND, EDWIN BENJAMIN	Guestwick, East Dereham.
MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING	51, London Street, Norwich.
MORGAN, BENJAMIN BRAUFORD	1, Upper King Street, Norwich.
OLDFIELD, CLAUDE COURTENAY	51, Park Lane, Norwich.
SMITH, QUENTIN CULLEN	Market Place, North Walsham, and High Street, Mundesley.
WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN, LIEUT.-COLONEL	Valuation Department, King's Lynn.
WRIGHT, SAMUEL WARE	97, Lichfield Road, Great Yarmouth.
WRIGHT, WILLIAM EDWARD	King's Lynn.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

APTHORPE, HENRY GUY	104, Victoria Road, Diss.
ARNOLD, HARRY HAGON	Victoria Chambers, Bank Plain, Norwich.
BARNHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM	Griston, Watton.
BRASSEY, ROBERT EGERTON	Estate Office, Merton, Watton.
BRIGG, JOHN HAGGAS	W.D. Land Agent, Cavalry Barracks, Norwich.
CAMERON, DONALD	4, Lower Clarence Road, Norwich.
DANIELS, REGINALD ARTHUR	The Birches, Mile End Road, Norwich.
EAGLES, WILLIAM ANDREW	Hayden House, Avenue Road, Hunstanton.
FIELDING, KENNETH HUBERT	51, London Street, Norwich.
HEDLEY, HUBERT FREDERICK	3, Valentine Street, Norwich.
HUMPHREY, WILLIAM OVERTON	Council Offices, Fakenham.
JOLLY, WILLIAM JOHN	St. Audrey's, Thetford.
KENNARD, CECIL	London House, Docking, King's Lynn.
MAHONY, JAMES BURKE	Gayton House, Heigham Grove, Norwich.
MILES, OWEN	10, Regent Street, Great Yarmouth.
PARFITT, GERALD ARTHUR	Waterworks Lodge, Heigham, Norwich.
PAUL, GEORGE GARNHAM	Gunton Park, Norwich.
POWELL, WALLACE GERALD	City Engineer's Office, Norwich.
PRIEST, BERNARD	The Estate, Riddlesworth Hall, Thetford.
RAYNER, WILLIAM DEX LEA	18, Capps Road, Norwich.
SALTER, WILLIAM ERIC	Attleborough,
SMITH, DOUGLAS	Orford Estates Office, Thwaite, Erpingham.
SMITH, FRANK HALL	Surveyor's Office, Sheringham.
SPELMAN, WILLIAM WILTON RIX	17, Bank Plain, Norwich.
WATERS, FRANK	30, Cattle Market, Norwich.

ASSOCIATE :

CARDALE, WILLIAM HENRY .. | Old Catter, Norwich.

COLONIAL FELLOW :

GILL, JAMES HERBERT WAIN-
WRIGHT | Park Cottage, Sedgford.

STUDENT :

MORGAN, ERIC RICHARD .. | Newton, Unthank Road, Norwich.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

(Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BLETSOE, HENRY HOPKINSON ..	Thrapston.
CAMPBELL, HUGH BRUCE	Heyford Hills, Weedon.
CAVE, THOMAS NEWMAN	Horton.
CROFT, CHRISTOPHER	The Elms, Dallington.
*DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR ..	Estate Office, Overstone Park, North-
	ampton.
JESSUP, DAVID POOLEY.. ..	Inland Revenue, County Chambers,
	Northampton.
LAURANCE, JOHN BIDWELL ..	30, Priestgate, Peterborough.
MARSH, FREDERICK STEPHEN ..	7, Park Avenue, Northampton.
MERRY, THOMAS	9, Abington Street, Northampton.
PENDERED, RICHARD DUDLEY ..	Redwell, Wellingborough.
SAMSON, HORACE LUCAS	County Land Agent, Cross Street, Peter-
	borough.
SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES	Preston Capes, Byfield.
STOPS, HERBERT JACKSON	Wood Burcote Court, Towcaster.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ASTON, ADLARD KYME	78, Semilong Road, Northampton.
BEARN, ARTHUR FREDERICK ..	Cedar Lawn, Wellingborough.
BLAIR-IMRIE, LT.-COL. HEW, C.M.G., O.B.E.	Olympia Agricultural Co., Ltd., Thor-
	ney, near Peterborough.
BLETSOE, THOMAS HENRY	Thrapston.
BROWN, EDGAR OSWALD	R.E. Office, Weedon.
BROWN, JOHN	Abingdon Street, Northampton.

CLARKE, PERCY CHRISTOPHER ..	Longthorpe, Peterborough.
COOPER, CECIL FRANCIS ADRIAN ..	Wootton, Northampton.
FARNSWORTH, WILLIAM CHARLES ..	c/o Messrs. Berry Bros. & Bagshaw, Kettering.
GILL, ROBERT	Town Hall, Towcester.
GILLITT, JOHN	2, Castle Street, Wellingborough.
HARRISON, CYRIL H. GILMORE ..	Great Brington, Northampton.
KIRBY, WILLIAM AUBREY .. .	c/o Messrs. Berry Bros. & Bagshaw, Market Place, Kettering.
MURLAND, JAMES GERALD .. .	Badby House, Daventry.
SCOTT, CHARLES WILLIAM MONTAGU DOUGLAS	Boughton House, Kettering.
WHITTON, HAROLD WILLIAM ..	County Court, County Chambers, Northampton.
WOOLDRIDGE, ARTHUR MAIN- WARING	193, Alrington Avenue, Northampton.

STUDENT :

NORCOTT, JAMES FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP	Kelmarsh, Northampton.
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NORTHUMBERLAND.

(Northumberland and Durham Branch.)

FELLOWS :

ARMSTRONG, HENRY	Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*ARMSTRONG, THOMAS JOHN ..	14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on- Tyne.
AYNSLEY, ROBERT JOHN .. .	Fencer Hill, Gosforth, Newcastle-on- Tyne.
BARNES, HARRY, M.P., MAJOR ..	House of Commons, S.W.1., and 4, Sum- merhill Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BURCH, HERBERT	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*CLARK, JOHN MCCLARE	Haltwhistle, and Hexham.
EDGE, FREDERIC JAMES, M.I.C.E.	38, Blakett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
FORSTER, THOMAS EMERSON ..	3, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
HACKETT, WILLIAM JENNENS, M.B.E.	25, Coquet Terrace, N. Heaton, New- castle-on-Tyne.
HARDIE, EBENEZER ROBERT ..	9, Sunbury Avenue, Newcastle-on- Tyne.
HINES, HERBERT	46, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
HOLDSFORTH, HAROLD, O.B.E. ..	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
JAMES, CHRISTIAN HUGH .. .	Rudchester, Wylam-on-Tyne.

KIRKBY, REGINALD GUY, F.R.I.B.A.	17, Rosebery Crescent, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
⁸⁷³ LAIRD, DANIEL MACLELLAND ..	36, West Street, Gateshead, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
MCGHIE, CHARLES	38, Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
MILLS, FREDERICK PETER	47, Linden Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
ROBSON, JOHN TEMPLE	Alnwick U.D.C., Alnwick.
ROBSON, WALTER	30, Honister Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*SAMPLE, CHARLES HERBERT, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>), O.B.E.	29, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SAMPLE, WILLIAM COLLINGS ..	Tritlington Hall, Morpeth.
*SANDERSON, WILLIAM WAITE ..	Kenton Hall, Kenton.
SCOTT, JAMES	48, Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SCOTT, JOHN	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SMITH, STANLEY ADDISON	Trinity Buildings, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.	Cathedral Buildings, Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*TOWNEND, WILLIAM	Emerson Chambers, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
TURPIN, WILFRID	19, Albury Road, High West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ADAMSON, THOMAS ROBERT ..	27, Grove Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
ARMSTRONG, CLIVE HEATH ..	3, Devonshire Place, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
AYNSLEY, DOUGLAS FARRER ..	24, Wolveleigh Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BATY, REGINALD ELPHINSTONE	25, Rectory Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BOWES, OSBORNE JOHNSTONE ..	25, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
CLARK, WILLIAM CAMPBELL	Bothal, Morpeth.
CLOUGH, WILLIAM HOWE	8, Simonside Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
FOX, JOHN HARPER GRAHAM	Wyndale, Belgrave Parade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
GROVER, PHILIP GORDON	4, Abbotsford Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
HERDMAN, THOMAS ADAM	Tynedale, Westerhope, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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JAMES, JOHN GEOFFREY	8, Newgate Street, Morpeth.
JENNINGS, GORDON SOTHAM ..	Deputy Surveyor, Council Offices, Blyth.
KER, ARTHUR PRESTON.. .. .	Moothall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
KIRSOPP-REED, WILLIAM HENRY	Old Town, West Woodburn.
LIDDELL, JOHN GEORGE WALTON	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh.
LUCE, WILLIAM MAUGER	29, Bridge Street, Morpeth.
McKERROW, JAMES WEIR, A.M.I.C.E.	Corporation Waterworks, Town Hall, North Shields.
MEGORAN, EDWIN TAYLOR DALE..	55, Grosvenor Street, West Hartlepool.
MELLOWS, FREDERICK WILLIAM	7, Northumberland Square, North Shields.
MUSGRAVE, THOMAS HAROLD ..	21, Holly Avenue, Whitley Bay.
NIXON, ERNEST	36, Eslington Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
PEARSON, NORMAN HANSON	52, Percy Park, Tynemouth.
RICKARDS, CLEMENT ARCHBOLD ROSS	70, Rothwell Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SAWYERS, SYDNEY MILTON	5-7, Grafton Street, Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SCOTT, WILLIAM EASTON.. .. .	The Orchard, Leamington-on-Tyne.
SMITH, HERBERT GORDON	Sunnyside, Monkseaton.
TOWN, HENRY ANNANDALE	25, St. George's Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 5, Market Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
WHITE, WILLIAM	137, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
WOOD, HERBERT CALVERT	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh-on-Tyne, S.O.

ASSOCIATE :

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

(Nottingham, Lincoln and N. Derby Branch.)

FELLOWS:

BAILEY, WILLIAM SMITH	4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.
BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM	34, Mapperley Road, Nottingham.
BRACKETT, WM. NEWBEGIN	Market Place, Retford.
CLARKE, ROBERT, CAPT... ..	2, Castle Grove, The Park, Nottingham
CLEMENTS, CYRIL JOHN.. ..	19, Watson Avenue, Mansfield.
EVE, CHARLES GERALD	Inland Revenue, 8, Oxford Street, Nottingham.
HARRISON, FREDERICK	4, Belgrave Square, Nottingham.
*HAYNES, HENRY	Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.
HUSKINSON, ERNEST AMPHLETT, CAPT., M.C.	Epperstone, near Nottingham.
*HUSKINSON, THOMAS WM.	Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.
LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES WILKINSON	Osberton, Worksop.
MAGGS, LEONARD	The Hollies, Walnut Grove, Radcliffe-on- Trent.
NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR	8, Oxford Street, Nottingham.
*PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY	The Gables, South Collingham, Newark.
ROBERTSON, WILLIAM ANDREW ..	The Rosary, East Leake.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY	23, King Street, Nottingham.
TURNER, DAVID NEVILLE	26, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
TURNER, THOMAS WARNER	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield.
WALKER, HERBERT, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	408, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.
*WALKER, JOSHUA.. ..	Bridge Offices, Bridgegate, Retford.
WEETMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES CUMMING	Estate Office, Osberton, Worksop.
WIGRAM, JOHN.. ..	South Collingham, Newark.
WOOD, DOUGLAS, A.R.I.B.A.	7, Lenton Road, The Park, Nottingham.
*WOOLLEY, REGINALD SMITH ..	South Collingham, Newark.
*WRIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

BUTTERWORTH, JOSIAH	Mansfield.
CARTER, GEORGE RALPHS	District Valuer's (County) Office, Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham.
CHAWORTH-MUSTERS, JOHN NEVILE	Annesley Park, Nottingham.
CHILD, EDMUND HERBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Middle Pavement, Nottingham.
CONQUEST, CLAUDE DUNCOMBE ..	1, Brunel Terrace, Derby Road, Not- tingham.
CUNNAH, GEORGE OSBORNE ..	Broomleigh, Westfield Lane, Mansfield.
DAVIS, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	52, Park Street, Beeston, Nottingham.

ELLIOTT, AUSTIN HOOTON, A.M.I.C.E.	Surveyor to the Urban District Council, Carlton.
ELLIOTT, CHARLES PYNSENT ..	Sparken House, Worksop.
FULFORD, FREDERICK JOHN, M.S.A.	134, Queen's Walk, Nottingham.
GEAKE, HERBERT	52, Aboretum Street, Nottingham.
HAILEY, VICTOR	37, Babworth Road, Retford.
HARDY, CUTHBERT	91, Derby Road, Long Eaton, near Nottingham.
HAYLOCK, HENRY EVENNETT ..	19, Trinity Square, Nottingham.
HINE, STANLEY GORDON	15, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.
LANE, NATHANIEL MONTAGUE ..	The Firs, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
LEE, FRANK	Sherwood House, Little Barn Lane, Mansfield.
LIBERTY, WALTER JAMES	38, Maples Street, Nottingham.
MORRIS, HENRY ROWLAND	Small Holdings Dept., Shire Hall, Nottingham.
PERCY, RICHARD FREDERICK M.I.M.E.	10, Ebers Road, Nottingham.
RUTHERFORD, JOHN SEYMOUR ..	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham, Nottingham.
TURNER, DOUGLAS WARNER	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield.
WALTON, ARTHUR ATKINSON	The Manor House, Chilwell, Nottingham.
WIGRAM, HENRY JOSEPH	30, Carolgate, Retford.
WILLIAMS, WORTHINGTON ERIC ..	Guildhall, Nottingham.
WILSON, JAMES CALVERT	Newcastle Estate Office, The Park, Nottingham.
WRIGHT, WILLIAM NOEL	Edwinstowe House, Edwinstowe, Newark.

OXFORDSHIRE.

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FELLOWS :

*FIELD, FRANCIS HAYWARD ..	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
HALLETT, WILLIAM BROWN ..	Streathley View, Goring-on-Thames.
HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE	Bicester.
JONES, FRANCIS WILLIAM	2, Frewin Court, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
JONES, FRANK CECIL	Frewin Court, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
JONES, MONTAGUE WILLIAM	Frewin Court, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
LANHAM, LAURENCE, O.B.E.	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
LIGHTFOOT, HENRY LE BLANC, M.A. (Oxon.)	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD ..	21, Marlborough Road, Banbury.

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*SIMMONS, SIR W. ANKER, K.B.E.	Henley-on-Thames.
THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE ..	Merton College, Oxford.
WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER ..	Estate Office, Watlington.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

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BOND, GERALD EDWARD	Thame.
BRUNT, FRANK, CAPT.	18, Abbey Road, Oxford.
CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Fruitlands, Eynsham.
COOK, FREDERICK CHARLES	City Engineer's Office, Oxford.
GALE, HENRY NEWLYN	Estate Office, Nuneham, near Oxford.
HILL, THOMAS GOUNDRY	Woodlands, Hinkey Hill, Oxford.
LEE, NORMAN ALFRED	Coombehurst, Wallingford.
LYSTER, FRANK OLIVER	Sun Hotel, Brill, Thame.
MCFIE, BERNARD JOHN STEWART	7, Southwood Road, Oxford.
MORSE, DUDLEY WALTER	Kirtlington, Oxford.
PEEL, WILLIAM RALPH	Chilswell Farm, Boars Hill, Oxford.
PENNINGTON, ERNEST, N.D.A., N.D.D.	Market Square, Bicester.
RAYSON, WILLIAM JAMES	77, St. Clement's, Oxford.
ROSE, EDWARD JOSEPH	58, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
STOREY, JOHN RAWLINSON	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
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ASSOCIATE :

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RUTLANDSHIRE.

(Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland Branch.)

FELLOWS :

RITCHIE, HUGH VICTOR ORMISTON	Stocken Hall, Stretton, Oakham.
ROYCE, DAVID NEEDHAM	Oakham.

SHROPSHIRE.

(Salop, Hereford, and Mid-Wales Branch.)

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DAVIS, ALFRED THOMAS, MAJOR, M.I.C.E.	Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.
EDWARDS, RICHARD	Cefnynmaes, Oswestry.
EVANS, WILLIAM ERNEST	School Gardens, Shrewsbury.
*HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY	College Hill, Shrewsbury.
LAKE, BERNARD	10, St. Alkmunds Square, Shrewsbury.
MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY	West House, Chirbury.
NEWILL, ROBERT HENRY	The Elms, Little Stretton, Church Stretton.
PEARCE, HUBERT WILLIE	1, Church Street, Wellington.
RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Shrewsbury.
RICHARDS, WALTER.. ..	52, Bishop Street, Shrewsbury.
*TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD CHRISTOPHER	Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesmere.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES BERNARD, CAPT., M.C.	Salop House, Oswestry.
WOLLEY, THOMAS, JOHN	Clungunford Estate Office, Aston-on- Clun.
WYLEY, HENRY CHARLES	Newmarket Buildings, Bridgnorth.

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GREGORY, FRANK	Estate Office, Cheswardine, Market Drayton.
HICKMAN, ARTHUR MURHALL ..	Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury.
HUNT, HARRY	c/o Hall, Wateridge & Owen, Shrewsbury.
MINIFIE, WILLIAM, JUN.	Wootton, Bridgnorth.
PLATT, CHARLES EDWARD	The Lindens, Newport.
SIMMONS, CHARLES CABOURN ..	c/o Messrs. Hall & Steavenson, College Hill, Shrewsbury.
BANNISTER	
TOMSON, MAYNARD	c/o Messrs. Hall, Waterbridge & Owen, High Street, Shrewsbury.
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YOUNG, DAVID WILBERFORCE, M.B.E.	Raven Chambers, Shrewsbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

(Gloucester, Somerset, and North Wilts Branch.)

FELLOWS:

ANDREW, THOMAS HAWKES	"Barnburgh," Pennsylvania Hill, Exeter.
BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN LAURENCE	Oakhill House, Oakhill, Bath.
BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN ..	18, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
COATES, PERCY BREVITT	Fairholme, North Curry, Taunton.
DUCKWORTH, WALTER EDMUND ..	The Mart, Bridgwater.
EDWARDS, DAVID	Guildhall, Bath.
HIPPISLEY, WILLIAM JOHN	Northam House, Wells.
HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER ..	Williton.
MADGE, JOHN	Somerset House, Chard.
MATHISON, JOSEPH	Langport.
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*NAPIER, HENRY BURROUGHS ..	Ashton Court Estate Office, Long Ashton, Clifton, Bristol.
NICHOLLS, DOUGLAS RICHARD, MAJOR, R.E.	Chard.
PARSONS, ROBERT MAURICE	
PETERS	Misterton, Crewkerne.
PEARCE, JOHN GRIGG	North Curry, near Taunton.
SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY ..	Staplegrave, Taunton.
SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL, B.SC. (Lond.)	26, Green Park, Bath.

STEAD, EDWARD JOHN, A.M.I.C.E. . . .	County Surveyor's Office, Wells.
STONE, HENRY WALCOTT	Lloyd Bank Chambers, North Street, Taunton.
WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES RAWLINSON	Shepton Mallet.
WILBRAHAM, EDWARD SIDNEY . .	Standerwick Court, Frome.
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ARMSTRONG, JOHN WILLIAM WILSON	Billet Street Chambers, Taunton.
BOON, ERNEST GEORGE FREDERICK	19, Colmerd, Yeovil.
CARR, RANDLE WILLIAM, M.R.A.C.	16, Alfred Street, Bath.
COUSINS, WALTER HORACE	Eastover, Bridgwater.
DOYLE, GRAHAM	c/o Mr. Doyle, The Glen, Saltford, near Bath.
FARWELL, EVELYN WOOD	Lord Hylton's Estate, Kilmerston, near Bath.
FLOWER, HENRY GEORGE STANLEY	11, Paul Street, Shepton Mallet.
GODDARD, HENRY GEORGE FREDERICK	14, Hammet Street, Taunton.
HARDING, CHARLES RICHARD . .	4, Alexandria Villas, Watchet.
HEALE, CHARLES HENRY ROSS..	St. Peter's Vicarage, Williton, Taunton.
HILL, JOHN STUART	South View, Draycott.
HOBBS, REGINALD ARTHUR . .	16, Alfred Street, Bath.
HOSEGOOD, FRANK	The Poplars, Minehead.
JAMES, FREDERICK OSCAR.. . .	The Bungalow, Chilcompton, near Bath.
JAMES, WALTER ASHMAN	The Bungalow, Station Road, Nailsea, Bristol.
JENKINS, FREDERICK LESLIE . .	Railway Hotel, Washford, near Taunton.
MADGE, REGINALD JOHN	Chilworthy, Chard.
MAYNE, ARTHUR JOHN	West Hendford House, Yeovil.
MORGAN, IFOR JOHN	Townsend, Ilminster.
OLDFIELD, GEORGE HARRY ROBERT	9, Hammet Street, Taunton.
ORCHARD, SIDNEY SAMUEL . . .	St. Creech Michael, Taunton.
PEARCE, CLIFFORD JAMES, MAJOR, R.S.O.	The Croft, North Curry, Taunton.
PEARCE, JOHN CUTHBERT NOEL..	The Croft, North Curry, Taunton
READ, VAUGHAN	10, Beaufort Place, Lambridge, Bath.
RISDON, JOHN PEART	c/o Risdon & Liversha, Wiveliscombe.
SHARPE, HENRY ERNEST	7, Seymour Street, Bath.
STEEL, ALEXANDER MCKEAND..	The Holt, South Road, Taunton.

STORRY, FREDERICK WILLIAM	
SCOTT	3, Charlton Road, Weston-super-Mare.
TAYLOR, RUSSELL LEIGH	The Cottage, Maiden Bradley, Bath.
CHICKPENNY, CHARLES REGINALD	
A.R.I.B.A.	36, Hendford Hill, Yeovil.
TILL, TOM RYMER	11, Beach Road, Weston-super-Mare.
FRESTAIN, ALBERT EDWARD ..	18, Whitecross Road, Weston-super-Mare.
VILLAR, PHILIP LOVIBOND ..	Tauntfield House, Taunton.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM ALFRED ..	26, Sydney Buildings, Bath.

STUDENTS :

BOARDMAN, HAROLD WILLIAM ..	Surveyor's Office, Minehead.
CHIBBERT, HENRY JAMES	Long Street, Williton.
GARD, ERNEST JOHN	Home Lea, Williton.
GEE, EDWARD ROWLAND	West End Villa, Bruton.
HAYNE, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	St. Audries, near Taunton.
PHILLIPS, ALBERT HENRY	Bracton, Tregonwell Road, Minehead.
THORP, ERIC GARDNER	Pavyolts, East Coker, Yeovil.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

(Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, and South Derby Branch.)

FELLOWS :

ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE	Patshull Estate Office, near Wolverhampton.
ALLOTT, JAMES RAYNEY LEACH..	Avenue Villa, Kidsgrove.
BAILEY, PERCIVAL HENRY ASHBY	Glenthiorn, Wolstanton.
BENN, PERCY ARTHUR	Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Lichfield.
BREALEY, REGINALD WOODHOUSE	Burnscroft, Leek.
BURTON, AMOS, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
*DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE ..	81, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
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*HARRISON, CHARLES	179, Horninglow Street, Burton-upon-Trent.
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*HEATON, GEORGE HERBERT ..	Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent.
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NIGHTINGALE, CHARLES FREDERICK	145, Lichfield Street, Walsall.
OWEN, HARRY BERTRAM	c/o Owen, Blois & Owen, Newcastle.
PLANT, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E. ..	Borough Hall, Staffs.
*ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL ..	190, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent.
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STONE, ARNOLD	37, Pargeter Street, Walsall.
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THACKER, SIDNEY LEONARD ..	39, Union Street, Walsall.
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BROOKSBANK, ROBERT	5, Alma Grove, Basford Park, Stoke-on-Trent.
CAPPER, WILLIAM	District Valuer's Office, Howard Place, Hanley.
CRIMES, FREDERIC CHARLES ..	Kidsgrove Urban District Council, Surveyor's Office, Kidsgrove.
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FOWLER, ERNEST ELIAS	Head Office, Brocton Camp, Stafford.
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LOWDEN, DAVID, JUN.	Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.
LYONS, EDWARD COLVILL	Estate Office, Rugeley.
MAYNARD, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Cannock R.D.C. Surveyor's Office, Penkridge, Stafford.
OLIVER, WILLIAM MARSH	19, St. Michael Street, West Bromwich.
PERKIN, REGINALD JEFFRIES ..	11, Cole Hill, Tamworth.
POINTON, HAROLD JESSE	13, Albert Street, Newcastle.
REEVES, LEONARD	Stoney Bank, Kids Grove, Stoke-on-Trent.
RIDE, WILLIAM HENRY.. .. .	Katey Glen, Wyggeson Street, Burton-on-Trent.
SKIPPER, REGINALD HAYWARD	40, Greengate, Stafford.
SKITMORE, THOMAS.. .. .	Rugeley.
STEPHENSON, JOHN PICKERING	Estate Office, Milford, near Stafford.
WILLIAMS, TOM LAWRENCE.. ..	Offa House, The Leys, Tamworth.
WILLIAMS, WALTER LLEWELYN	16, Lichfield Road, Walsall.
WOOD, JOHN OGDEN	62, Outwoods Street, Burton-on-Trent.
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STUDENT :

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SUFFOLK.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Branch.)

FELLOWS :

ARNOTT, JOHN	Church Street, Woodbridge.
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GARRARD, NORTON BURROUGHS ..	Hoxne, near Diss.
GIRLING, ROBERT JAMES .. .	Felix Chambers, Felixstowe
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LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD .. .	Black Heath Estate Office, Saxmundham.
MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN .. .	Riverside, Great Blakenham, Ipswich.
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PHILPOT, CLIFFORD NEEDHAM ..	Priests House, Flixton, Bungay.
*SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY .. .	Bridge House, Long Melford.
*SIMPSON, ROBERT THOMAS .. .	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmund's.
TAIT, WILLIAM IRONSIDE, CAPT. ..	The Town Hall, Bury St. Edmund's.
WARD, REGINALD CHARLES .. .	23 Princes Street, Ipswich.
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PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

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AYLMER, GUY .. .	Risby Manor, Bury St. Edmund's.
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CHARTRES, FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES .. .	Whitehall, Willingham, Beccles.
COBBE, HENRY ALEXANDER .. .	The Gables, Bramford, near Ipswich.
COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR .. .	Leacroft, St. Edmund's Road, Ipswich.
COPE, REGINALD, CAPT., R.E. ..	c/o A. Rutter, Sons & Co., 30, Abbeygate, Bury St. Edmund's.
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HEMPSON, LEONARD AMIS .. .	West Hill, Copdock, Ipswich.
KEMP, HARRY GRAEME .. .	Aldringham, Saxmundham.
KING, JOHN LEONARD .. .	c/o Dr. H. D. King, Sudbury.
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PARKER, FRANK GRANGER	Mildenhall.
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SURREY.

(Surrey Branch.)

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BELL, ALBERT HENRY	5, Salisbury Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
BENNETT, SYDNEY	Messrs. Nightingale, Phillips & Page, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
BLAKE, WILLIAM JOHN	45, High Street, Croydon.
BOWDITCH, HENRY	103, George Street, Croydon.
BOYD, JOHN JERMYN	Heath View, Weybridge.
BRENT, THOMAS	Messrs. Chesterton and Sons, Norbury Manor Estate Office, London Road, Norbury, S.W.
BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN	83, High Street, Croydon.
BRUZAUD, GEORGE JOSEPH	Highfield End, West Byfleet.
CARNEGIE, JOHN WILLIAM PERCY	Estate Office, Chertsey Road, Byfleet.
*CHART, CHRISTOPHER	Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.
*CHART, ROBERT MASTERS	The Vestry Hall, Mitcham.
CLUTTON, RALPH WILLIAM	Hartswood, Reigate.
COLLINS, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	"Rossbeigh," Cavendish Road, Sutton
CRAWTER, JOHN	White House, Claygate.
CROW, FREDERICK LEWIS, JUN. ..	c/o Messrs. Crow, Dorking.
DASH, ROLAND ASHFORD	Oxshott,

DAVIES, JOHN NICHOLLS	96, Ashen Grove, Wimbledon Park.
DEACON, STANLEY MARCUS	Grasmere, Red Down Road, Coulsdon.
DENSHAM, JOHN BOON	The Warren, Higher Drive, Purley.
DIBDIN, ROBERT JOHN	Ridge Cottage, Woldingham.
DOWNING, HENRY PHILIP BURKE, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.	Avalon, Wilton Road, Merton, S.W.
*DUDLEY, EDGAR	Copesham Rise, Oxshott.
*EGGAR, JAMES ALFRED	74, Castle Street, Farnham.
EVANS, BERTIE GRAHAM	Dalmuir House, Gresham Road, Oxted.
FAGG, EDWIN WILLIAM	15, Glebe Road, Barnes, S.W.
FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD	Hillside, St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton.
FREMANTLE, PERCY WARWICK ..	Cranbrook, Woodside Road, New Malden.*
FUNNELL, HORACE FREDERICK ..	16, Martindale, East Sheen, S.W.
GALE, HARRY	High Street, Egham.
GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN ..	16, Crane's Drive, Surbiton.
GIBSON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM ..	17, Onslow Gardens, Wallington.
GRELLIER, HARLEY MAIR	Epsom.
HARDING, CHARLES REGINALD, MAJOR	18, Harrington Gardens, S.W.7., and Surrey C.C. Small Holdings Dept., 87, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.
HARTFREE, GEORGE BERTRAM ...	Municipal Offices, Bridge Street, Godalming.
HAY, PERCY GILBERT	Totland, Clifton Road, Wallington.
HEATH, JOHN LIONEL	137, Worple Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
HEWITT, FRANK	Karachi, The Drive, Coulsdon.
HIBBERT, JOSEPH VICTOR	77, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
HILL, GEORGE FINLAY BURD ..	18, Woodcote Road, Wallington.
HINKS, HENRY	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon.
HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED	Haslemere, Beaufort Road, Reigate.
HOOPER, HAROLD THOMAS	16, Osborne Road, Thornton Heath.
HOUGHTON, JOHN GOLDSMITH ..	34, Queen's Road, Richmond Hill.
JEFFERIES, HENRY CHARLES, O.B.E.	8, Madrid Road, Barnes, S.W.
JOHNSTONE, JOHN THOMAS	Hillside, Bletchingley.
LAMBERT, ARTHUR PEPLOE	Trenton Street, St. Barnabas Road, Sutton.
LEE, ALEXANDER VICTOR	144, High Street, Guildford.
LEE, WILLIAM	143 $\frac{1}{2}$, High Street, Guildford.
LONGLEY, HENRY BANKS	Surrey Estate Offices, High Street, Epsom.
MARTIN, HOWARD	South Lawn, Reigate.
MASON, HERBERT WALTER	The Hutch, Ferndale Road, Banstead.
MAYHEW, ROBERT HENRY JEWERS, A.R.I.B.A.	Edmondsbury, Genoa Road, Anerley, S.E.
MENZIES, WILLIAM	Golspie, Englefield Green.
MESSINGER, WILLIAM HARRY ..	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford.
NASH, ALFRED JAMES	Farnham.
NORMAN, STUART HENRY	The Cottage, Old Farnham Lane, Farnham.

OGDEN, MICHAEL GUY	4, Hill Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
*OSENTON, CHARLES	Leatherhead.
OXLEY, HAROLD	36, Beatrice Avenue, Norbury, S.W.
*PAGE, GEORGE FREDERICK	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
PARKER, CHARLES GOODE	Howarth, Banstead Road, Belmont, Sutton.
PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN	Bank Chambers, 39, George St., Richmond.
PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINS	The Chestnuts, Havelock Road, Addis- combe, Croydon.
PEAT, FREDERICK JAMES	West View, Evesham Road, Reigate.
PETER, FRANCIS	Old Cottage, Weybridge.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM EDWIN	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
PILDITCH, WILLIAM THOMAS	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon.
PORTER, OLIVER JOHN	Belmont, London Road, Redhill.
POTT, WALTER, O.B.E.	Warren Garth, Belmont.
POTTIER, GEORGE LOUIS	Wannock, Downs Court Road, Purley.
REES, WILLIAM ANDREW	154, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR	Thorney, Ennismore Avenue, Guildford.
REMNAINT, ARCHIBALD CHARLES	185, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
ROGERS, LEONARD SAMUEL	6, Park Lane Mansions, Croydon.
RUTLEY, ARTHUR DENNETT	Estate Office, Woldingham Station.
SHEARBURN, HARRY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Munstead, Godaiming.
SKUES, CHARLES AYRE MACKENZIE	Ye Haven, Hockering Road, Woking.
SMITH, FREDERICK ROBERT	Hollisdene, Southville Road, Thames Ditton.
SMITH, GEORGE HENRY	1, Worcester Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
SOAR, ARTHUR COBDEN	Dilkusha, Park Road, Cheam.
SPICER, ARTHUR CHARLES	Devonia, Church Walk, Thames Ditton.
STACEY, HARRIE	Station Road, Redhill.
STACEY, MICHAEL BEDE	Gresham Buildings, Redhill.
STANBRIDGE, ARCHIBALD ROBERT	22, Watery Lane, Merton Park, S.W.12.
STEWART, HARRY S., A.R.I.B.A.	Bracken Hill, Limpsfield.
STONE, CYRIL FRANK	Lyngate, Belmont Road, Reigate.
SUMMERFIELD, HORACE	Oversdale, Wherwell Road, Guildford.
TAYLOR, FREDERIC DENNISON	Melbourne House, Portsmouth Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
TERRY, ERNEST FAIRCHILD	Engamer, 19, St. Matthew's Avenue, Surbiton.
THOMPSON, EDWARD HORACE	Southernhay, Hook, Surbiton.
WARD, HENRY PAYNE	Burleigh, Reigate Road, Redhill.
WATERS, WILLIAM RICHARD	c/o Chancellors, Richmond.
WEBB, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Silver Lane, Purley.
WHITE, JAMES ALEXANDER	18, High Street, Dorking.
WIGHTMAN, WILLIAM OSBORNE	District Valuer's Office, Reigate Hill Road, Reigate.
WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER	Weybourne, Stoke Road, Cobham.
WILLIAMS, HAROLD	43 and 45, High Street, Croydon.
YOUNG, KENNETH JAMES	1, Imperial Buildings, Croydon.
YOUNG, WILLIAM GEORGE	13, Branksome Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ADAMS, HERBERT ARTHUR ..	Horsington House, Grove Road, Woking.
ANNS, FRANK.. .. .	3, Clyde Road, Croydon.
APPLETON, EDWARD	4, Park Avenue, Mitcham.
ARBLASTER, EDWARD ALBERT ..	14, Ethelbert Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19
AYLIFFE, WALTER SYDNEY ..	The Shrubberies, Woodside Green, South Norwood, S.E.
BAKER, HENRY THOMAS GEORGE	18, Holmwood Villas. Gander Green Lane, Sutton.
BARKER, HENRY ROTHERHAM ..	15, Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath.
BARKER, HERBERT GRAHAM ..	18, Arterberry Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
BATES, PERCY	15, Bingham Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.
BECK, HERBERT EDGAR, B.A. ..	Springcroft, Lawrence Road, S. Norwood, S.E.25.
BELL, WILLIAM JOHN.. ..	Morant, Gipsy Lane, Barnes, S.W.
BENNETT, ROLAND DAY	Edbrook, Warren Park, Warlingham.
BERRY, WILLIAM WELLINGTON ..	23, Kingston Hill.
BETTRIDGE, SIDNEY WOODWARD..	Ferney, Warlingham.
BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT	River Croft, East Molesey.
BODEN, HAROLD CASSWELL ..	"Wavertree," Worcester Park.
BOYS, THOMAS	Ravenscar, Albion Road, Sutton.
BOURNE, HARRY GORDON	60, Mayfield Road, Sanderstead.
BRAY, JOCELYN	Southend, Ockham.
BROWN, ALFRED WILLOUGHBY HOPE	11, The Crescent, Barnes, S.W.13.
BULLOCK, BURNETT.. .. .	Milburn Road, Mitcham.
BURROWS, P. CHARLES	Elmdene, Runnemedede Road, Egham.
BYWATERS, STEWART FRANK ..	Mayes Place, Warlingham.
CARLESS, JAMES KINGDON	162, Sheen Road, Richmond.
CASELEY, JOHN REGINALD ..	299, Ewell Road, Surbiton.
CATLEUGH, WILLIAM DENZIL ..	14, Rosevine Road, Cottenham Park West Wimbledon, S.W.
CHAMBERLAIN, BENJAMIN	"Pendennis," Sherwood Park Road, Sutton.
CHARITY, FREDERICK WILLIAM	8, Hermitage Road, Richmond.
CHART, STEPHEN	Greenview, Mitcham.
CHILCOTT, ARTHUR SAMUEL FAIRWEATHER	10, Lonsdale Road, South Norwood, S.E.
CLARK, CHARLES WALTER	The Cottage, Meath Green, Horley.
CLARK, WILLIAM GEORGE AUSTIN	24, Addiscombe Court Road, Croydon.
COLLARD, PERCY WILLIAM	9, Wolverton Avenue, Kingston Hill.
COLLINS, WILLIAM RICHARD ..	Council Offices, Ham.
CORK, RONALD JOHN	21, Gap Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
CRUMP, THOMAS GRAHAM	1, Addiscombe Road, East Croydon.
CUSHEN, CHARLES OSMON	Down Cottage, Cliff End, Purley.
DABORN, ALWYNE VICTOR	103, Malden Road, New Malden.

DAFFORN, GEORGE BERTIE ..	25, High Street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.
DASH, ROYDON ENGLEFIELD	
ASHFORD	Ardmay Hotel, Surbiton.
DAVIS, THOMAS HENRY CLIFFORD	Glyndwr, Cornwall Road, Sutton.
DEACON, EDWIN THOMAS ..	c/o C. F. Taylor, Horley.
DOCKING, CARLTON WILLIAM ..	"Roslyn," Barclay Road, Croydon.
DOW, WALTER JAMES	"Marazion," Eastwick, Great Bookham.
DURDEN, STANLEY JOHN ..	202, Melfort Road, Thornton Heath.
DUTTON, JOSEPH	Comerford, 32, Park Lane, Wallington.
EDWARDS, LANCELOT REGINALD ..	Nutley, York Road, Guildford.
EDWARDS, THOMAS HENRY ..	248, London Road, West Croydon.
ELLIS, CLIFFORD BARTLETT ..	28, Chertsey Street, Guildford.
ELLIS, HERBERT MOATES, CAPT., M.C.	Butterhill House, Dorking.
ERMIRICH, HENRY	43, Beatrice Avenue, Norbury, S.W.
EVANS, PHILIP	Lynneside, Tirlemont Road, S. Croydon.
EVANS, WILLIAM KENNETH ..	Rohilla Cottage, Brewery Road, Horsell, Woking.
EVERSHED, ARTHUR EDWARD ..	The Crest, Aldershot Road, Guildford.
EVERSHED, WILFRID LEONARD	
ARMITAGE	133, High Street, Guildford.
FALKNER, JOHN WILLIAM ..	c/o 11, Elmwood Road, Croydon.
FORRESTER, HAROLD	16, Addiscombe Road, East Croydon.
FREEMAN, GEORGE	Kenmure, Spencer Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.
FURNISS, GEORGE	"The Briars," Downs Road, Coulsdon.
GADD, ARTHUR	55, Acre Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
GAMMON, FRANK LEONARD ..	188, High Street, Guildford.
GARDNER, JAMES	19, Grosvenor Road, Richmond.
GASSON, STANLEY	Silchar House, Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
GATES, ERNEST HARRY	49, Leander Road, London Road, Thornton Heath.
GILLETT, SIDNEY ERIC	The Homestead, Carshalton Road, Sutton.
GINGELL, ERNEST EDWARD ..	Crockford Bridge Farm, Addlestone.
GLENN, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	West Byfleet.
GOSNEY, STANLEY HARRY ..	44, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
GOTELEE, GUY STANLEY	St. Cranbrook, Crichton Road, Carshalton.
GRANT, JOSEPH	103, George Street, Croydon.
HAGGER, GEORGE JOHN	Warwick House, Grove Road, Sutton.
HALE, FRANCIS EDWARD ..	West Watch, Limpsfield.
HARDWICK, ARTHUR JESSOP ..	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
HARRIS, HORACE SAMUEL ..	12, Shrubbery Villas, Bushey Road, Sutton.
HAYLLAR, SIDNEY HAYLLAR ..	c/o Sadler and Baker, Camberley.
HEELAS, RAYMOND JOHN ..	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford.
HENDERSON, LIONEL EDWARD ..	Beechlands, Vincent Road, Coulsdon.
HOLLIDAY, GEORGE	1, Homelea Mansions, Twickenham Road, Croydon.

HOOPER, WILLIAM DOUGHTY ..	44, St. Paul's Road, Thornton Heath.
HOUGHTON, JOHN HENRY	40, Gloucester Road, Kew.
HUTSON, REGINALD ARTHUR ..	Westmead Farm, Carshalton.
IRELAND, ERNEST ARTHUR ..	6, Grosvenor Gardens, East Sheen, S.W.14.
JECKELLS, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ..	Kewhurst, Avenue Road, Wallington.
JEFFERIES, HERBERT GEORGE, A.R.I.B.A.	11, Observatory Road, East Sheen, S.W.
JENNINGS, WALTER HENRY.. ..	Bemvinda, Queen's Road, Kingston Hill.
JONES, ARTHUR RYLAND	62, Home Park Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19.
JONES, HORACE EDWARD	7, Chatsworth Road, Croydon.
KEASLEY, WILLIAM ERIC	Homeleigh, Robin Hood Lane, Sutton.
KEELE, JOHN DANIEL	Glencairn, Fairview Road, Sutton.
KENNARD, ALFRED JAMES	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
KENNARD, FREDERICK HARRISON	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
KIFT, GEORGE ANSLEY	25, Nassau Street, Barnes, S.W.
KINTON, HAROLD ERNEST	Stoneleigh, Sheen Lane, East Sheen, S.W.
LANE, ALFRED	14, Natal Road, Thornton Heath.
LANGLANDS, CHARLES JOHN LAWRENCE	Hazon House, Epsom.
LEATHERDALE, FRANCIS HAROLD..	13, Lyndhurst Road, Thornton Heath.
LIELL, KINGSLEY.. .. .	Rusthall, Plough Lane, Purley.
LOGAN, MICHAEL LOAM	25, Selwyn Avenue, Richmond.
LUKEY, GEORGE EDWARD	293, Holmesdale Road, S.E.25.
MACE, CHARLES MARRINER	106, Ellerton Road, Tolworth, Surbiton.
MACKMIN, HENRY AUGUSTUS ..	Glenlynn, Beulah Road East, Thornton Heath.
McSHEEHY, JOHN EDWARD GERALD	Donoman, The Drive, Wimbledon, S.W.
MAIDES, PERCY THOMAS.. .. .	Homestead, Morland Road, Croydon.
MANN, FREDERICK CHARLES THOMAS	Woking.
MARKS, JOHN BARKLY	The Rhedan, Farnham.
MARSTON, HORACE ARTHUR	Kintore, Croydon Road, Upper War- lingham.
MARTIN, FREDERICK MARK	District Valuer's Office, 1, Bury Street, Guildford.
MATHEW, ROBERT CHARLES	The Lodge, Langlands, Woldingham.
MAY, CYRIL ERNEST	27, Gerard Road, Barnes, S.W.
MENZIES, WILLIAM KENNETH ..	70, Elm Grove Road, Barnes, S.W.
MEW, ROBERT HEATH	Dudley House, Ladbroke Road, Redhill.
MITCHELL, WILLIAM	Wilmott's Farm, Moor Lane, Dormans- land.
MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE	Lingfield, Smitham Bottom Lane, Purley.
MOON, HENRY ALFRED, A.R.I.B.A.	1, Melbourne Road, Merton Park, S.W.
MURRAY, ARTHUR MALCOLM.. ..	Doric Villa, Duke's Avenue, New Malden.
MURRELL, GEORGE HERBERT JAMES	St. Mary's House, Quarry Street, Guildford.
NIGHTINGALL, CHARLES WILLIAM..	South Hatch, Epsom.

ANCE, WILLIAM, JUN.	Wentworth Cottage, Virginia Water.
ALMER, FREDERICK CHARLES . .	20, Connaught Avenue, Mortlake, S.W.
ARKER, HERBERT WILLIAM, CAPT.	Claremont, Brighton Road, Sutton.
EARSE, MARTIN	Abinger, Egmont Road, Sutton.
IRCE, RICHARD GEORGE	22, George Street, Croydon.
ENTLETON, ROBERT HENRY . .	Revelstoke, Salisbury Road, Carshalton.
ETERS, GEORGE FARMER JAMES..	Brighton House, Brookwood.
HILCOX, CECIL LODGE	Northover, Heathside Park Road, Woking.
POOL, ARTHUR HARRY WILLIAM..	57, Gibbon Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
POPE, HERBERT BURGHAM	c/o A. Pope, 94, King's Road, Kingston- on-Thames.
POTTER, EDGAR WILLIAM	6, Francis Grove, Wimbledon, S.W.
POTTIER, ALFRED.. . . .	Bosigran, Whytecliffe Road, Purley
RESTON, ERIC WATSON.. . . .	Curlew Hope, Weybridge.
RESTON, WALTER RONALD	Curlew Hope, Weybridge.
ULFORD, LEONARD CYRIL	The Cedars, Addiscombe.
LEAD, ALBERT EDWARD	19, Garden Avenue, Streatham Road, Mitcham.
LEES, WILLIAM HAROLD	154, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
LICKETS, REGINALD HERBERT . .	41, Southdown Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
LIDDETT, BASIL PERRY.. . . .	18, St. John's Terrace Road, Redhill.
ROBERTS, ARTHUR CECIL	5, The Pavement, Bright Road, Coulsdon.
ROBERTS, FREDERICK LEONARD . .	18, Guilford Avenue, Surbiton.
ROBERTS, HOWARD	8, Anglesey Road, Kingston.
ROBINSON, FRANCIS WALTER.. . .	30, Halford Road, Richmond.
ROSEVEAR, JOHN ASHBURNHAM . .	335, Upper Richmond Road, East Sheen, S.W.
ROWE, GILBERT CHARLES	c/o Maunsell & Rowe, 47, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
ROWLAND, HAROLD EVANS	1, Highfield Road, Purley.
SAVILL, ERIC HUMPHREY	Chobham Farm, Chobham.
SAYER, HARVEY ROBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	45, Choumert Road, Peckham, S.E.
SICORER, ALFRED GEORGE	Hillcrest, Chilworth, Guildford.
SHAW, ROBERT WILLIAM	5, Dapdune Crescent, Guildford.
SHEARBURN, WILLIAM IVERY.. . .	Culverton Lodge, Dorking.
SHEPHERD, EDMUND THOMAS . . .	387, London Road, Thornton Heath.
SILVESTER, SIDNEY BARTLETT . .	"Kinlough," Purley Downs Road, Purley.
SKET, NORMAN JOHN	4, Lebanon Road, Croydon.
SMITH, HARRY VINCENT	54, Raynlen Road, Penge, S.E.
SOUTHGATE, FREDERICK JOHN . .	11, Acacia Road, Norbury, S.W.16.
STAMFORD, ALFRED ARTHUR.. . .	23, Lower Green Road, Esher.
STEDFORD, JOHN BRITTON	189, Selhurst Road, South Norwood, S.E.
STEDMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK . .	Brunswick, North Road, Woking.
STEDMAN, ERNEST WALTER . . .	17, Parkgate Road, Wallington.
STILES, HERBERT	20, Temple Sheen Road, East Sheen, S.W.
STROUD, ALBERT WILLIAM	51, Graemesdyke Avenue, East Sheen, S.W.

SUNDERLAND, AMOS	113, Sydenham Road North, Croydon.
TAYLOR, ARTHUR BRASSEY	74, Foxley Lane, Purley.
TAYLOR, WALTER FLOYD	95, Whitworth Road, S. Norwood.
THOBURN, HUGH FORSYTH	30, Station Road, Anerley, S.E.
THOMPSON, FRANCIS LONGSTRETH	Summerhill, Riddlesdown Road, Purley.
TOWNLY, RONALD STARKEY	Rosebank, Downs Court Road, Purley.
TURNER, ALEXANDER WAKEFIELD	Highfield House, Guildford.
TURNER, HENRY CHARLES PETTIT	204, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
WAGSTAFF, FREDERICK HOWARD..	Ellerslie, Campden Road, South Croydon.
WALKER, CECIL EDWARD	Surrey C. C. Small Holdings Committee, 86, Eccleston Sq., Westminster, S.W.1.
WALKER, JAMES CHALMERS	16, Panmuir Road, Cottenham Park, S.W.
WALKER, WILLIAM LEONARD, CAPT.	6, Montague Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
WEEKES, CYRIL SWAFFER	Estate Offices, Guildford.
WELLS, REGINALD GEORGE	7, Ranelagh Avenue, Barnes, S.W.13.
WETENHALL, EDWARD BOX, A.R.I.B.A.	Wyken, Woodside, Wimbledon.
WHEELER, JOHN CAFFIN	116, Walton Road, East Molesey.
WICKER, JOHN OWEN	9, Belmont Road, Wallington.
WIDDOWSON, GEORGE CLIFFORD ..	14, Rosemont Road, Richmond Hill.
WILKINS, HERBERT RANDOLPH ..	1, Denzil Road, Guildford.
WILLIAMS, FRANK MCCLURE	La Barn, Dunsfold.
WILLOUGHBY, FRANK	The Cairns, Kendal Avenue South, Sanderstead.
WORDSWORTH, CHRISTOPHER.. ..	Brooklands, South Godstone.
WORTERS, CHARLES COWLEY	70, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
YEWDALE, FRANCIS EDWARD.. ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Richmond.

ASSOCIATES :

BIDDER, HAROLD FRANCIS, MAJOR, D.S.O., B.A.	Ravensbury Manor, Mitcham.
SETH-SMITH, ARCHIBALD.. .. .	Silvermere, Cobham.

COLONIAL FELLOW :

COGHILAN, HENRY LAKE	Holme Chase, St. George's Avenue, Weybridge.
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STUDENTS :

BLISS, JOHN LESLIE	Chesleigh, Presbury Road, New Malden.
BUCKLEY, DIARMAID CLANCEY..	11, Homefield Road, Wimbledon.
COATMAN, WILLIAM FRANCIS ..	Charlton House, Masons Avenue, Croydon.
HAGGER, GUY MONTAGUE WILES	Highmede, 80, Park Road, Kingstons Hill.

MATTHEWS, WOLVERLEY	Mill House, Church Road, Croydon.
NORRINGTON, CHARLES FREDERICK	Coombe Dene, Woodside Road, New Malden.
PAICE, WILLIAM ROBERT	46, Cannon Hill Lane, Merton Park, S.W.19.
SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED	Homecote, Heathcote Road, Epsom.
STONES, CHARLES EDGAR	8. St. Helen's Road, Norbury, S.W.16.
TAPPING, REGINALD ERNEST ..	Pevensey, Cliffe End, Purley.

SUSSEX.

(Sussex Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BANNISTER, MONTAGU DOUGLAS..	Buntinghill, Cuckfield.
BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM	163, North Street, Brighton.
BEAUMONT, RAYMOND PILBEAM ..	9, North Street, Brighton.
BOND, ERASMUS	Beachy Down, Edensor Road, East- bourne.
BOWLEY, JOHN CROSS	St. Tudno, Mountney Road, Eastbourne.
BRADLEY, BENJAMIN	High Hurstwood, near Uckfield.
BROMLEY, HERBERT JOHN	57, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.
BURTENSHAW, ALBERT	Hailsham.
BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING.. ..	Hailsham.
CARR, CHARLES WATSON	32, The Avenue, Chertsey Road, Byfleet.
CATON, EDMUND PERCY.. .. .	Sunnyside, Avondale Road, Hove.
CHEW, HENRY VICTOR	25, Portland Place, Kemp Town, Brighton.
CHILTON, ERNEST ALFRED.. ..	Molesey House, Uckfield.
CLARKE, ALFRED HOWARD	11, High Street, Crawley.
COLGATE, THOMAS	Meeching Court House, Newhaven.
CULVERHOUSE, CECIL GOLDAR FEARN	23, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
CUTHBERT-WILLIAMS, HENRY ..	Dudley House, The Steyne, Bognor.
DENNISON, JOHN W., F.R.I.B.A. ..	28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.
DYER, FREDERICK BURFIELD ..	Valuation Office, 25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
FORD, ANDREW	7, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.
GARDNER, GILBERT.. .. .	Crawley.
GREEN, EDMUND HORACE	10, Carew Road, Eastbourne.
HALL, RODERICK GLENDINNING..	84, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.
HOBGEN, THOMAS CECIL.. .. .	41, East Street, Chichester.
*INGRAM, WALTER FEILDE	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes.
KENDZIOR, FRANK FELIX	Arun House, Horsham.
KING, FRANK HULME	Horsham.
KNIGHT, HENRY ST. JOHN, MAJOR	15, Wilbury Gardens, Hove.
LANGLEY, FRANK CURTIS	Tower House, Crawley Down.

MARTIN, JOHN PATTINSON	63, High Street, Lewes.
MELLOR, THOMAS HENRY	1, Sillwood Place, Brighton.
MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN	Broadbridge Place, Horsham.
NYE, HAYDN PERCIVAL	23, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
OGLVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON	Market Place, Hayward's Heath.
OVERTON, WILLIAM HENRY	22, Ship Street, Brighton.
PARSONS, FREDERICK CECIL	163, North Street, Brighton.
PHIBBS, HARRY, A.R.I.B.A.	Seveirg Buildings, High Street, Lewes.
POWELL, HUBERT JOHN	Hill Lodge, Lewes.
*POWELL, REGINALD HENRY	Estate Office, Lewes.
PRICE, ROBERT HENRY	Home Cottage, Richmond Avenue, Bognor.
REEVE, KINGSNORTH	27, High Street, Rye.
ROBERTSON, JOHN	Estate Office, Lavington Park, Petworth.
SCRIVEN, CHARLES HERBERT	The Wilderness, Hadlow Down, near Uckfield.
SMITH, SIDNEY	Southwater, Horsham.
STEVENS, BENJAMIN	20, Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.
STONER, ALFRED	Blenheim Hotel, Marlborough Place, Brighton.
TAYLOR, JOHN HERBERT	Turner's Hill.
TAYLOR, MATTHEW	North Chapel, Petworth, Sussex.
WALFORD, EDWARD	Fieldcote, East Grinstead.
WARR, GEORGE WALTER	Town Hall, Southwick.
WATSON, CHARLES EDWARD	32, The Avenue, Eastbourne. East Street, Chichester.
WATSON, JAMES BRUCE	Petworth.
WELCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A, Western Road, Hove.
WILKINSON, THOMAS	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A, Western Road, Hove.
*WOOD, LESLIE STUART	East Grinstead.
WOODHAMS, JAMES PERCY	27, High Street, Battle.
*WYATT, HERBERT GUY BUCKELL	East Street, Chichester.
*WYATT, OLIVER NEWMAN	East Street, Chichester.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ADAMS, GERALD JAMES FREDERIC	"Kitsilano," Golf Links Avenue, Felpham.
ANDREWS, WILLIAM FREDERICK	43, Park Crescent Terrace, Brighton.
ANSELL, DOUGLAS GEORGE ..	11, Brunswick Terrace, Hove.
AYLING, JOHN	18, Coombe Road, Brighton.
BEALE, DONALD OLAF CHRISTOPHER	Uckfield.
BENTON, GERALD SYDNEY	14, Norfolk Road, Brighton.
BESCOBY, HARRY BERNARD	Guestling, Hastings.
BISLEY, CLAUDE VIVIAN	Redriffe, Avondale Road, Hove.
BLABER, MONTAGUE	Hailsham.
BRISSENDEN, CHARLES COOPER ..	Butts, Cousley Wood, Wadhurst.

BURSTOW, RALPH HENRY	46, Station Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
BURT, WALTER LESLIE	Penland, Steyning.
CALLF, GEORGE STUART.. ..	Mill Lodge, Seaford, and Terminus, Buildings, Seaford.
CALLOW, CLAYTON HAROLD	47, Havelock Road, Hastings.
CARPENTER, ROBERT HENRY	"Parkwood," St. Swithuns Terrace, Lewes.
CHASEMORE, ALEC	Ashleigh, Horsham.
CHILD, CHARLES	Slinfold, near Horsham.
CLIFTON, CHARLES	6, Clifton Road, Brighton.
COCKERTON, ARTHUR EDMUND	County Council Offices, 23, North Street, Horsham.
COTCHING, GEORGE FREDERICK	26, Chapel Road, Worthing.
COX, REGINALD JOHN	20, Preston Street, Brighton.
DAVISON, LOUIS JAMES	c/o Messrs. Ellis and Palmer, East Grinstead.
DOVE, JAMES FAITH	20, Burlington Place, Eastbourne.
DRAPER, FREDERICK CHARLES	22, Greenfield Road, Old Town, East- bourne.
EDWARDS, LANCELOT REGINALD.. ..	Glen Lyn, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
ELLIOTT, BERNARD	12, The Carfax, Horsham.
GILBERT, ERNEST MARK	Oldfield, Ditchling.
GILL, WILLIAM PHILIP	32, High Street, East Grinstead.
GRAVES, PAUL KINGSLEY	36, Wilbury Villas, Hove.
GURNEY, SIDNEY JOHN	116, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.
HARDIMAN, HARRY	13, Carisbrooke Road, St. Leonards-on- Sea.
HEWETT, RICHARD	Jarvis Lodge, Steyning.
HODGSON, ARCHIBALD SANFORD	Weston's Place, Warnham.
HODSON, ANTHONY GEORGE.. ..	Pendyke, Kingston Road, Lewes.
HOLMAN, LUTHER MARTIN	Brooklyn, Crescent Road, Burgess Hill, Brighton.
HOWLETT, ARTHUR ROYCE	High Street, Hurstpierpoint.
INNES, GILBERT PLANTAGENET MITCHELL	Sandrock Hill, Playden.
JAMES, HARRY	77, Maltravers Street, Arundel.
KEKEWICH, STANLEY BUCK	27, Bedford Square, Brighton.
LUCAS, JOSEPH	22, East Ascent, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
MACER, ALFRED THOMAS	1, Windsor Road, East Worthing.
MARSDEN, HORACE JOHN	21, Compton Road, Brighton.
MAYNARD, JOHN EDWARD	1, Collington Avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea.
MELLOR, JAMES FREDERICK.. ..	110, St. James's Street, Brighton.
MILLS, ARTHUR CORFE.. ..	c/o Mrs. Percy Austin, Petworth.
MOAT, ERNEST WILLIAM	10, Calverley Parade, Tunbridge Wells.
MOODY, WALTER NORRIS	Westdene, Milton Road, Eastbourne.
MORWOOD, ARTHUR	Engineer's and Surveyor's Dept., Town Hall, Eastbourne.
NEWINGTON, CALEB RICKMAN K. ..	Sunnyside, Patcham.

OVERTON, PERCY	3, Albion Mansions, Marine Parade, Hastings.
PARKS, WALTER	51, Havelock Road, Hastings.
PEARCH, DOUGLAS DAVISSON ..	West Hill House, Hastings.
PENNINGTON, RICHARD WATSON	Cowbeech House, near Hailsham.
PERKINS, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	6, St. James' Road, Tunbridge Wells.
POWELL, HUMPHREY CROFTS ..	Hill Lodge, Lewes.
PRIOR, ARTHUR SPARKS.. .. .	46, Buckingham Road, Brighton.
QUIRKE, RAYMOND FITZWILLIAM, CAPT., O.B.E.	22, Compton Avenue, Brighton.
RHYS, JOHN PERCIVAL	Ardilaun, Lowfield Heath, Crawley.
ROOME, FRANK MORRIS.. .. .	22, Lancaster Road, Brighton.
SMITH, GEORGE STUART ST. JOHN	Ivy House, High Street, Uckfield.
STANHAM, ALAN FRANCIS GORDON	Heatherley, Copthorne, Crawley.
STRIDE, WALTER OSBORN	Messrs. Stride and Son, 63, East Street, Chichester.
TIDMARSH, CHARLES BAILLIE ..	13, Springfield Road, St. Leonards.
TURNER, ALBURY CHARLES	Springdale, Glebe Villas, Hove.
UDNY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES	142, Springfield Road, Brighton.
UPTON, THOMAS HERBERT	66, Station Road, Horsham.
WEIR, EDWARD	Municipal Technical College Brighton.
WEST, SIDNEY HERBERT	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Hove.
WHEELER, PERCY HARRISKINE ..	Easebourne, Midhurst.

ASSOCIATES :

FREEMAN, GEORGE MALLOWS, K.C.	The Grey Friars, Winchelsea.
RIGG, HERBERT ADDINGTON, K.C..	Wallhurst Manor, Cowfold.
WOOLNOUGH, JOHN WILLIAM ..	14, Seaside Road, Eastbourne.

COLONIAL FELLOW :

HINGSTON, CECIL VICTOR	Chalgrove Cottage, Rottingdean.
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STUDENTS :

BUSH, DENNIS GEORGE	71, Font Hill Road, Hove.
CLARKE, CYRIL ALEXANDER	9, Victoria Terrace, Kingsway, Hove.
MORSE, ARTHUR PERCY	83, Beaconsfield Villas, Brighton.
SEVERS, CHARLES COCHRANE	67, The Avenue, Lewes.
SMITH, MAURICE GILES	Millfield, Allington Road, Newick.
WEST, ERIC WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	8, Montpelier Place, Brighton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

(Warwick and Worcester Branch.)

FELLOWS:

ABRAMS, JOHN EDWARD	Kirkstall, Kingsheath, Birmingham.
BAILEY, CECIL HENRY	13, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
BAILEY, THOMAS HENRY	13, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
*BETTRIDGE, EDWARD	28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
BETTRIDGE, JOHN C. L. . . .	West View, Stratford Road, Shirley, near Birmingham.
BIGWOOD, ERNEST GUY	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
BIGWOOD, ERNEST J.	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
BOCKING, THOMAS GEORGE	13, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
*BOLAM, CHARLES GODFREY.. ..	Dunchurch, Rugby.
BRAGGE, GEORGE STEPHENSON	13, Grove Avenue, Moseley, Birmingham.
COLLINS, LEONARD KEYTE.. ..	1, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
COX, ARTHUR LAURENCE, A.I.M.C.E., M.S.A.	Naden Works, Soho Hill, Birmingham.
CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE	19, Priory Row, Coventry.
DEAN, WILLIAM	42, Radford Road, Coventry.
FISHER, THOMAS GEORGE	174, Soho Hill, Birmingham.
FAYERMAN ALEC GEORGE PERCY, MAJOR	57, The Parade, Leamington.
FLOYD, ARTHUR NOEL	Messrs. Dixon & Floyd, 83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
FOWLER, GERARD EDMUND.. ..	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
*FOWLER, RICHARD.. .. .	118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
FOWLER, WILLIAM	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
*GILPIN-BROWN, WILLIAM DUNDAS	Wicksted, Blackdown, Leamington.
HARRIS, ARNOLD ELSMERE	117, Colmore Road, Birmingham.
HAYWARD, FRANK	39 & 40, Temple Street, Birmingham.
HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM ARTHUR	The Hollies, Sutton Coldfield.
JONES, URWICK MEREDITH	Warwick Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
LANCASTER, SIDNEY JAMES	Rates Office, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
*LUDLOW, BRIG.-GENERAL WALTER ROBERT, C.B.	19, Temple Street, Birmingham, and Lovelace Hill, Solihull.
MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER, M.A. (<i>Canab.</i>)	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
MILNE, JAMES LOGIE	89, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

O'DONAHUE, THOMAS ALOYSIUS ..	Valuation Department, 18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD	5, Vicarage Road, Leamington.
PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHES..	Foxhill, Dyott Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLDBORE	
DIGBY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
PINSON, GILBERT	Cobden Buildings, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
*RAIKES, COLONEL GEORGE	
WHITTINGTON	Woodville, Leamington.
RANDALL, AUGUSTINE ST. GEORGE	District Valuer's Office, Union Street, Coventry.
REES, DAN JOHN ARTHUR	Valuation Dept., Inland Revenue, Birmingham.
SMITH, FRANK	104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM.. ..	Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington.
SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT ..	38, The Parade, Leamington Spa.
TAYLOR, FRANK GEOFFREY	8, Montague Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT	District Valuer's Office, 18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
TURNER, FRED WETHERELL	32, Coton End, Warwick.
TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD.. .. .	87, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
WELSH, HUGH.. .. .	1, Portland Place, Leamington Spa.
WHITLOCK, FRANCIS JOHN	The Mart, Bank Street, Rugby.
WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
*WILLMOT, JOHN	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ARCHER, HARRY BARTON	17, Poplar Crescent, Earlsdon Avenue, Coventry.
ASH, HORACE JAMES, A.R.I.B.A...	12, Market Place, Nuneaton.
ASHLEY, REGINALD WALKER.. ..	13, Bishop Street, Coventry.
AVERY, JOSEPH ALBERT	151, Minstead Road, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.
BALLARD, WILLIAM EDGAR.	
A.M.I.C.E.	29, Anderton Park Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
BLOORE, HARRY GROSVENOR.. ..	83, Greenfield Road, Harborne, Birmingham.
BRITTON, BERNARD CHARLES ..	Glendale, Vesey Road, Wylde Green, near Birmingham.
BUNTING, ALFRED HENRY	14, Uplands Road, Stechford.
BURN-CALLANDER, CUTHBERT ..	Sherborne, Warwick.
CARNABY, HAMMOND RIDLEY ..	Goodrest, Maurice Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.

COALES, HERBERT WALLIS, CAPT., M.C.	Engineer's Office, The Rookery, Erdington Road, Birmingham.
COKER, RALPH HECTOR	c/o A. Edmunds & Co., Ltd., Constitution Hill, Birmingham.
COULSON, ERIC JAMES	34, Abbots Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
CURRALL, EDWARD PERCY	109, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
DEAKIN, FRANCIS HENRY	243, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
DOWNER, GEORGE COLLINS	74, Heathfield Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
DRIVER, JOHN ROBERT FARRANT ..	5, Acacia Road, Leamington Spa.
ELKINGTON, CHRISTOPHER GARRETT	Barnt Green, near Birmingham.
FIFIELD, HAFFORD EDWIN	192, Trinity Road, Birchfields, Birmingham.
FITCH, JOHN THOMAS	City Surveyor's Department, Council House, Birmingham.
FRANCIS, THOMAS JOHN PHILIP ..	Inland Revenue, 57, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
GLOVER, CECIL MILLER	Warwick Road, Olton.
GODFREY-PAYTON, WALTER	25, High Street, Warwick.
GOWEN, STANLEY CHARLES JONATHAN	4, William Street, Edgbaston Road, Birmingham.
GRAHAM, GEORGE ALFRED LEE, CAPT.	30, Alcester Road, Moseley.
GREEN, FREDERICK SIDNEY	106, Taylor Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
GREEN, HERBERT FREDERICK ..	79, Princess Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
HEDLEY, REGINALD THOMAS FENWICK	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
HINGLEY, JOSEPH BLOOMER	Bank Chambers, Nuneaton.
HOLBECH, NIGEL LAURENCE	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
HOOTON, LEONARD STANWELL ..	42, Northgate Street, Warwick.
HOWKINS, GILBERT	The Elms, Crick, Rugby.
JOHNSON, HERBERT THOMAS	Meersbrook, Elsee Road, Rugby.
KNAPP, ROBERT ELI	Kinton.
MACMAHON, JOHN FRANCIS	19, Temple Street, Birmingham.
MANTON, GEOFFREY CHARLES ..	Maisonette, Church End Road, Yardley, near Birmingham.
MIDDLETON, ALAN EDWIN, CAPT. ..	47, The Parade, Leamington Spa.
NEALE, JOHN HUMPHREY	50, Jakeman Road, Cannon Hill, Birmingham.
NEALE, THOMAS ARCHIBALD ..	Southfield, New Road, Water Orton, Birmingham
NICHOLLS, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Estate Office, Ministry of Munitions, Holbrook Lane, Coventry.
PERKINS, JOSEPH	86, Willows Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.

RALPHS, WALTER	880, Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.
RAYNER, KENNETH	22, Church Hill, Leamington Spa.
REDFERN, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	c/o Foster and Redfern, 7, Temple Row West, Birmingham.
RYLAND LORENCE	18, Ascot Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
SCRUTTON, FRANK SEYMOUR ..	50, Calthorpe Road, Birmingham.
STEEDS, HERBERT EUSTACE ..	c/o Couchman and Steeds, 75, New Street, Birmingham.
STEPHENSON, ROBERT BERNARD	The Austins, Sandwell Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
STOPHER, GEORGE	Corbiere, Maurice Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
TAYLOR, ALFRED MOULTON	21, Church Hill, Leamington.
TAYLOR, LEONARD JOE	The Grange, Rowley Regis, Birmingham.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM THOMAS PERCY	Ivy Cottage, Warwick.
VEAL, WILFRED HENRY	174, Showell Green Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Coventry.
WOOD, HARRY GEORGE	7, Wellington Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

ASSOCIATE :

WHESTON, WRAY	4, Eastnor Grove, Leamington Spa.
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COLONIAL FELLOWS :

BARKER, HOWARD WILLIAM ..	c/o Barclay's Bank, Ltd., 302, Newton Road, Birmingham.
STARLEY, BERNARD	46, Holyhead Road, Coventry.

STUDENTS :

COOPER, WALTER DEWHURST ..	Fernhill, Kenilworth.
LEES, ERIC CHRISTOPHER	
LINGHAM	18, Jury Street, Warwick.
MATHEWS, OLIVER LEWIS ..	39, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
POWELL, CLIVE DAVID ALLEN ..	40, Woodstock Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
ROBERTS, GWILYN CARADOC ..	Holmcroft, Lutterworth Road, Nuneaton.
TURNER, GEORGE E.	Elmhurst, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.

WESTMORLAND.

(Cumberland and Westmorland Branch.)

FELLOWS :

FULTON, EDWIN ALEXANDER, B.SC. (Edin.)	14, Finkle Street, Kendal.
HOGGARTH, ARTHUR	Kendal.
HOGGARTH, LAWRENCE STEELE ..	St. Abbs, Kendal.
LAWRENCE, CHARLES PHILLIPS ..	Carlton House, Botcherby, Carlisle.
*PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT ..	Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE.

GIBSON, WILLIAM GARNETT	The Bungalow, Windermere.
HARDY, ALAN	Grimeshill Estate Office, Middleton, Kirkby Lonsdale.
JACKSON, EDWARD HENRY	Rearsby, Windermere.
RAYDEN, JOHN MARKETT	The Underley Estates Office, Kirkby Lonsdale.
VANSTONE, FREDERICK WILLIAM ELLIOTT	Council Offices, Windermere.

STUDENT :

ROWLING, MAURICE	Beechwood, Kendal.
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WILTSHIRE (NORTHERN PART).

(Gloucester, Somerset, and North Wilts Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BAINES, MATTHEW TALBOT, M.A. (Cantab.)	Bowood, Calne.
BISHOP, CHARLES	99, Bath Road, Swindon.
BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN ..	Chippenham.
CULVERWELL, GEORGE LANE ..	14, Market Place, Chippenham.
DAVIES, RHYNS WILTSHIRE	37, Regent Circus, Swindon.
DAYKIN, HARRY	"Elmsley," Trowle, Trowbridge.
FERRIS, GEORGE	Milton Manor, Pewsey.
HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT	10, High Street, Marlborough.

JEANS, MARK	Marlborough.
KNUBLEY, MILES PONSONBY ..	Steeple Ashton Vicarage, Trowbridge.
LLEWELLYN, ARTHUR HENRY ..	Valuation Department, 1R, Castle House, Trowbridge.
MARSHALL, LIONEL HASLER ..	Chippenham.
PARKER, THE HON. CECIL THOMAS	The Grove, Corsham.
PINCKNEY, HENRY CHRISTOPHER ..	Wilts County Council, 7, Fore Street, Trowbridge.
PINEGAR, JAMES REGINALD ..	Burnham House, Malmesbury.
POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD	
EVERNDEN	Mount Woodlands, Marlborough.
SMITH, CYRIL HERBERT	Chippenham.
WATKINS, ROBERT ARUNDEL ..	Castle Combe, Chippenham.
WHITFIELD, THOMAS WARD ..	39, Roundstone Road, Trowbridge.
YEATMAN-BIGGS, WILLIAM HUYSHE	28, Castle Street, Salisbury.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BANHAM, EDWARD LONGLEY ..	69, Wain-a-long Road, Salisbury.
BATEMAN, WILLIAM HERBERT, CAPT., M.C., A.M.I.C.E. ..	Beaumont, Calne.
CARR, ARTHUR BENTLEY ..	Willow Grove, N. Bradley, Trowbridge.
CUTLER, FRANK SYDNEY ..	Borough Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Marlborough.
EDWARDS, ROBERT, CAPT. . .	Manton Estate Office, Overton, Marl- borough.
ELLIS, THOMAS GWYNNE ..	35, Wingfield Road, Trowbridge.
HUTTON, GEORGE ROY ..	Woodrow House, Forest, Melksham.
LEES, RANDLE BURLAM ..	Woodside, Bradford-on-Avon.
NICHOLS, HEDLEY WILLIAM ..	Fernleigh House, Trowbridge.
PEARSON, GEORGE PARKER ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Marlborough.
PUCKRIDGE, PERCIVAL MARTIN ..	Milton, Pewsey.
SNAILUM, WALTER WADMAN ..	Church Street, and Wingfield Road, Trowbridge.
STEVENS, HERBERT COOPER ..	6, Barn Street, Marlborough.
THORNE, ARTHUR PERCEVALE, CAPT.	49, Wyndham Road, Salisbury.
TURNBULL, ROBERT ERNEST ..	Wilton Estate Office, Salisbury.
WATSON, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	"Trelawney," Avenue Road, Trowbridge.

STUDENT :

POCOCK, DENNIS ALFRED ..	129, High Street, Marlborough.
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WILTSHIRE (SOUTHERN PART).

(Hampshire, Dorset, and South Wilts Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BRIDGES, EDWARD JAMES, LT.-COL., O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. . . .	12, Wilton Road, Salisbury.
CORDEROY, ATHELSTONE	Fisherton House, Salisbury.
*GATER, CALEB WILLIAM	The Grange, Winterbourne, Dauntsey, Salisbury.
PRATT, JERMYN HAROLD	Estate Office, St. Giles, Salisbury.
*RAWLENCE, ERNEST ALFRED	St. Andrew's, Churchfield, Salisbury.
RAWLENCE, GEORGE NORMAN	c/o Rawlence and Squarey, Salisbury.
RIGDEN, FRANCIS	Salisbury.
*SQUAREY, NEWELL WILLIAM PITTS	Bemerton, Salisbury.
*WATERS, EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury.
WOOLLEY, JOHN STANLEY	The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.
*WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON	The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.
WOOLLEY, RICHARD MELSOME	Salisbury.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BLOUNT, FRANCIS	10, Devizes Road, Salisbury.
DAVENPORT, GILBERT CAPELL	Damerham, Salisbury.
ELLIS, THOMAS GWYNNE	The Cottage, Deverill Road, Warminster.
FULLFORD, CHARLES GEORGE	5, Millbrook, Salisbury.
MILES, HANNAM EDWARD	Slades, East Knoyle, Salisbury.
PALMOUR, FREDERICK JOHN CLIFFORD	War Dept., Estate Office, Durrington.
WATTS, FRANCIS HENRY	Sandlebeath, near Salisbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

(Warwick and Worcester Branch.)

FELLOWS :

ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR, B.SC. (<i>Edin.</i>)	Link Elm, Malvern Link.
BARKER, CHARLES	Estate Office, Bournville
BLOOMER, JOSIAH	19, Priory Street, Dudley.
CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR RADDON	Whitegates, Enville, near Stourbridge.
CRISP, GEORGE FREDERICK	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Victoria Road, Malvern.

EDMONDS, JOHN NITCHELL	Wood Farm, Malvern Wells, and Worcester Chambers, Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
FIDDIAN, WILLIAM	7, Church Street, Stourbridge.
GROVE, ALBERT	1, Parkfield Terrace, Stourbridge.
JOHNSON, CLIFFORD NOEL	19, Priory Street, Dudley.
JOSELAND, CHARLES	Bank Buildings, Kidderminster.
LANDER, SIDNEY MONTEM, M.B.E.	Valuer's Office, 3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
LANGFORD, EDWARD THOMAS ..	The Land House, Arley, near Bewdley.
MILLS, DANIEL	3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
MITCHELL, HAROLD HASTINGS ..	Holywell House, Henwick, Worcester.
PEARSON, WILLIAM	10, Grange Road, Dudley.
RIGHTON, EDWARD GRANTHAM ..	High Street, Evesham.
STALLARD, WILLIAM	St. John's House, St. John's, Worcester, and Worcester Chambers, Worcester.
WALL, JOHN ERNEST	Oakworth Villa, St. Andrew's Road, Malvern.
*WYLEY, HENRY JAMES	13, Ombersley Road, Droitwich.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BARRATT, HARRY	Hill View, Corser Street, Stourbridge.
BUCK, EDWARD MARTIN	29, Droitwich Road, Worcester.
BURFORD, JAMES ALFRED HEATH	Surveyor's Office, Bromsgrove.
CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS ..	Orchardside, Malvern Link.
DALLEY, REGINALD ARTHUR ..	The Cedars, Kidderminster.
DAVIES, SIDNEY	1, Soham Villas, Amblecote, Stourbridge.
DEAN, NOEL	The Nook, Worcester Road, Clent, near Stourbridge.
HARLOW, WILLIAM WYATT RIDGWAY, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Kidderminster.
HEPPEL, FRANCIS HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	74, St. Dunstan's Crescent, Battenhall, Worcester.
HUGHES, ALFRED	11, Victoria Terrace, Dudley.
INGMAN, GEORGE EDGAR	47, Foregate Street, Worcester.
MURRAY, LAWRENCE JOSEPH ..	c/o Superintending Valuer, Victoria Road, Great Malvern.
NEWBIGGING, ROBERT GERALD	
HUSTLER	5, The Avenue, Worcester.
PARKES, THOMAS GERRARD	Besford Bridge, Pershore.
SHUTTLEWORTH-KING, CHARLES	
JOHN	Folke, Selborne Road, Worcester.
TURNER, VINCENT	Town Hall, Dudley.
WEAVER, HENRY PERCIVAL	
FRANCIS	Lye, Stourbridge.
WEBB, ROLAND DRURY	59, Flag Meadow Walk, Worcester.

ASSOCIATES :

BLACKSHAW, JOHN FRANK, O.B.E.	The Cottage, Bromsgrove.
BUND, JOHN W. WILLIS, C.B.E. ..	Shire Hall, Worcester.

STUDENT :

DANN, HERBERT	Parkfield, Stourbridge.
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YORKSHIRE.
(Yorkshire Branch.)

FELLOWS :

ABBOTT, ROBERT THOMAS G. ..	Whitley House, Malton.
ALLISON, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	6, Albion Street, Hull.
ALMOND, WILLIAM JOHN	6, Albion Street, Hull.
AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD	Estate Office, Sandbeck Park, Rotherham.
ARMSTRONG, ALBERT LESLIE ..	14, Swaledale Road, Sheffield.
BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT	4, Eaton Road, Ilkley.
BALDEN, WILLIAM REGINALD ..	Bywell, Leeds Road, Dewsbury.
BILLINGHAM, JOHN ALFRED LAW- RENCE, MAJOR	R.E. Offices, York.
BILSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	23, Parliament Street, Hull.
BOOTH, HERBERT	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Huddersfield.
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BROCKLEBANK, JOHN	Todmorden.
BRODRICK, FREDERICK STEAD ..	York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.
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FOX, CHARLES HORACE, LT.-COL., O.B.E., B.Sc.	7, Rawson Street, Halifax.
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ETCALFE, WILLIAM	Kellingley, Knottingley.
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EBORN, GEORGE	Oakhill House, Parker's Road, Sheffield;
ERSON, GEORGE BRODRICK ..	Baldersby, Ripon.
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ROFIELD, ALFRED	Wheatley Hall, Doncaster.
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HALL, HAROLD LONDESBOROUGH	Studholme, Healey, Batley.
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HOLLIS, RALPH	Springfield, Skirlaugh, Hull.
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SISSONS, WILLIAM WYRILL	Waterloo Manor, Garforth, near Leeds
SLADDIN, ARNOLD GLADSTONE ..	Hove Edge, Lightcliffe.
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WILKINSON, FRED	162, Long Lee, Keighley.
WILSON, BERTRAM	Lyndhurst, Tadcaster.
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WALES (NORTH).

Containing the Counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flintshire,
and Merionethshire.

(Wales (North) Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Brynasaph, St. Asaph, Flintshire.
BOWEN-JONES, WILLIAM THOMAS..	Cae Synamon, Carnarvon.
CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN.. .. .	Cayley Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, Den- bighshire.
DYKINS, PHILIP LLEWELYN	Pendre, Holywell, Flintshire.
EVANS, DAVID.. .. .	Valuer's Office, 10 & 12, Market Street, Carnarvon.
EVANS, SAMUEL	County Offices, Mold, Flintshire.
JONES, EDWARD LLOYD.. .. .	Plas-Isa, Rhosymedre, Ruabon, Denbigh- shire.
*JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD	Anglesey Estate Office, Graig, Llanfair- pwll, Anglesey.
MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY ..	Derwas, Abergele, Denbighshire.
MORE, WILLIAM HENRY.. .. .	Crown Lodge, Harlech.
*PICKERING, WILLIAM CLOVES ..	Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire
*PORTER, JOHN MERRY	Estate Office, Colwyn Bay.
ROBERTS, JOHN, N.D.A.	Maestegfryn, Towyn, Merionethshire.
YALE, GEORGE FREDERICK CUNNINGHAM	Estate Office, Pwllheli.
WILLIAMS, DAVID JOHN	Ty Newydd, Garn Dolbenmaen, Car- narvonshire.

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HUGHES, WILLIAM PARRY	Avondale, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
JONES, OSCAR WYNNE	Minydon, Pwllheli.
JONES, ROLAND THOMAS	Glanafon, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
MORE, JOHN NOVIS.. .. .	Crown Lodge, Harlech.
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OWEN, THOMAS	"Meddiant," Conway.
PARKER, GEORGE	The Elms, Pulford, near Wrexham.

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PARRY, DAVID MORRIS	Gwynfryn, Pwllheli.
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PRICE, GEORGE STANLEY	Ivy Dene, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay.
ROBERTS, JOSEPH NORMAN ..	Brynhyfryd, Ruabon, Denbighshire.
ROGERS, MATTHEW SPENCER ..	67, Church Street, Flint.
WEBB, HUGH VICTOR CARTHORN	Oak Croft, Chirk, Denbighshire.
WHITTINGHAM, LEWIS STUART ..	Killarney, Butterson Road, Rhyl.
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STUDENT :

ORTON, WILLIAM KENNEDY ..	Wylfa, Bangor.
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WALES (Mid).

Containing the Counties of Montgomery and Radnor.
(Salop, Hereford, and Mid-Wales Branch.)

FELLOWS :

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EVANS, EDWARD ARTHUR, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor's Office, Welshpool.
GRANT, JAMES	Glandwr, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
GUNTER, JAMES	Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshire.
MORRIS, CLIFFORD	Elmhurst, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire
MORRIS, EDWARD HENRY ..	Clive Place, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
OWEN, WILLIAM SCOTT	Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomery- shire.
RICHARDS, JOHN	Llwyndern, Welshpool, Montgomery- shire.

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WALES (SOUTH).

Containing the Counties of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke.

(Wales (South) and Monmouthshire Branch.)

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FORESTIER - WALKER, CHARLES EVELYN ..	31, Charles Street, Cardiff.
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FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS ..	Penmyarth, Crickhowell.
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JENKINS, HAROLD JOHN	4, College Street, Swansea.
JENKINS, WILLIAM DAVID	Housing Architect, Town Hall, Aberdare.
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LEE, JOHN PINCKE	Dyffryn, Neath.
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MURTH, JAMES DOUGAN	Cairnmount N., Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.
MEVENSON, ALEXANDER EWING	Blawarthill, Scotstown West, Glasgow.

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TWEEDIE, JAMES IRVING, A.R.I.B.A.	Mount Pleasant, Newton-Stewart.
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WADDELL, GAVIN	Weston Bank, Plains, Airdrie.
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WHITE, JOHN	Grand Hotel Buildings, Elgin.
WHITE, JOHN, JUN.	9, Millbrae Crescent, Langside, Glasgow.
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WOODBIDGE, WILLIAM EDWARD, A.M.I.C.E.	Admiralty, Superintending Civil Engineer's Office, St. Leonard's Bank, Perth.
WOODBURN, WILLIAM	Dougalston Terrace, Milngavie, Dumbartonshire.
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YOUNG, WILLIAM ROSS	Town Planning Engineer for Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, Hamilton.

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CARBURY, JOHN	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
CARROLL, JAMES	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
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COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR, M.A. (Oxon.)	109, Sloane Street, W.

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COULSON, RICHARD	Grove House, Stillorgan Park, Co. Dublin.
*DICKINSON, CHARLES, B.A. (<i>Dublin</i>)	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
DICKINSON, HAROLD	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
EDGEWORTH, THOMAS NEWCOMEN	Cherbury, Booterstown, Co. Dublin
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GORMAN, JAMES	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
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GUINNESS, HOWARD RUNDELL ..	16, College Green, Dublin.
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HALL, FRANCIS SAMUEL	8, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
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STEPHENS, WILLIAM HENRY	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
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STEWART, ROBERT HENRY RYNN..	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
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*TOWNSHEND, CHARLES LOFTUS ..	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
TOWNSHEND, THOMAS LOFTUS ..	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
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WELPLY, WILLIAM NORWOOD	Lindville, Ballintemple, Co. Cork.
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WILSON, CHARLES KNOX	Rosslane Co., Sligo.
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WILSON, LAURENCE HENRY	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
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WILSON, CHAMBER CORCORAN	Corcastle, Innishannon, Co. Cork.
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JARVIS, LAURENCE ALFRED . . .	General Valuation Office, Dublin.
LIGHTBOWN, ALFRED STUART . .	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
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MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST. . . .	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
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HAZLETT, JOHN JOSEPH. . . .	Estate Commission Office, Upper Mer- rion Street, Dublin.
SEARLE, GILBERT ODELL . . .	Glenmore House, Lambeg, Lisburn.

ISLE OF MAN.

DOUGLAS.

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Teare : Joseph Ernest.

Professional Associate:—

Shimmin : William Alfred.

Students:—

Corkill : Cecil Starling.
Davidson : Alexander John.
Kennaugh : Thomas Hudson.
Smith : Joseph William.

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Ball, William Alfred
Bamford, Walter Herbert
Barrett, James
Bedells, Charles Herbert
Bedford, Charles Edgar
Bentley, Harold Edwin
Bevan, Roland Stanley
Bingham, Frederick Henry
Binns, Henry William
Bird, Walter
Blois, Basil Frederick
Blount, Edwd., Lt.-Col., C.B.E.
Bolden, John Leonard, M.A.,
C.V.O.

Booth, Gilbert William
Boulting, Frederick Edward
Bowes, Charles
Boyd, John Jermyn
Boyton, Sir James
Brickwell, Alfred James, C.B.E.
Brighten, Claude William, O.B.E.
Brocklehurst, Richard Greaves
Brooks, Charles William,
A.R.I.B.A.

Brown, William Blumfield
Browne, Hugh Gillespie
Buckland, Henry Duneau
Buckland, Sidney Crawford
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Collingham, John Cyril Lees
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Cooper, Harry Thomas
Cooper, John Robert
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Ellis, Frederick
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Ford, Lawlon Robert
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Foster, Hy. Oswald
Foster, Wm. Fredk.
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Garwood, Thos. Wm. M.
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Gate, Hy. Arthur Armytage
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Gillett, Edwd. Bailey
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Green, James Hy. Townsend
Grey, George Willis
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Grover, Arthur
Groves, Arnold Tudor
Gurney, Fredk. George
Hadden, Harry Harold

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 Head, John George
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 Higgins, George
 Hine, Ernest Daryll
 Hodgson, Harry Moore
 Horne, W. Edgar, M.P.
 How, Herbert
 Howard, Edmund
 Hunt, Fred. Wm. H., F.R.I.B.A.
 Hunt, John, F.R.I.B.A.
 Hunter, James Douglas
 Ibbetson, Thomas Henry
 Inman, Marshall Nishet
 Jacob, Louis, A.R.I.B.A.
 Jennings, Fitz Laurence Percival
 Dudley
 Johnston, Reginald
 Jonas, Harold Driver, O.B.E.
 Jonas, Harry Marshall, C.B.E.
 Jonas, Henry
 Jonas, Robert Collier
 Jones, Ernest Joel
 Jones, Henry Arthur
 Jones, John Fox
 Kennard, Laurence
 Kennedy, Richard Percival
 Kenwick, George
 Killick, Anthony Edward
 Kisch, Augustus Maitland
 Kislingbury, Arthur Vernon
 Knight, George Edwd.
 Knowles, Joseph Bertram
 Lake, Cuthbert
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 Latham, Albert Tummons
 Lawrance, John, Junr.
 Lawrance, Walter
 Lawrence, William Robert
 Leaning, Aubrey Rupert Sidney
 Leaning, Henry John
 Leaning, Wm. Arthur
 Lee, John Wilfrid
 Lewis, Henry Arthur
 Lodge, Thomas Arthur
 Lofts, Henry Fairlam
 Lucas, John Clay
 Mann, Charles John
 Mann, Robert Bagshaw
 Markham, Christopher Wm.
 O'Leary
 Marsh, John Wilton
 Martin, Harrison
 Martin, Howard
 Martin, Samuel

Martin, Victor Callingham
 Maskell, Reginald
 Mason, Chas. Wm. Hayley
 Matthews, Douglas Samuel
 Matthews, Maurice Kershaw
 May, William Stokes
 Messenger, Henry
 Middleton, Reginald Empson,
 M.I.C.E.
 Miller, John Joseph, A.R.I.B.A.
 Mitchell, Sidney
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 Moore, Harold Edward
 Morgan, Thos. Edwin
 Motion, Sidney Herbert
 Mundell, Joseph Edwd. A.R.I.B.A.
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 Newman, Samuel Frank
 Newmarch, Henry Charles
 Nicholson, Guy Murray
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 Oakley, Sir John Hubert
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 Orpen, Alfred
 Parker, Archie Montgomery
 Parker, Charles Alfred
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 Pilditch, Sir Philip Edwd., M.P.
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 Robertson, Clement Albert
 Robins, Philip Seymour
 Robinson, Henry Herbert
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 Roods, Alfred
 Roper, Robert Garwood
 Ruault, John Gustave Peter
 Rushworth, Edmund Walter
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 Saunders, Arthur Percival
 Saunders, Chas. Herbert
 Savill, Alfred
 Savill, Sir Edwin, O.B.E.
 Savill, Henry Norman
 Sayer, Harvey Robert, A.R.I.B.A.
 A.M.I.C.E.
 Sexton, Geo. Alexander

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 Smith, Sidney
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 Spyer, George, O.B.E.
 Standen, Arthur Carnegie
 Stone, Edward Albert
 Strachan, Charles John
 Sutton, Frederick Stanley
 Tanner, Arthur Ralph
 Tanner, Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.O.,
 F.R.I.B.A.
 Theobald, John Medows
 Trafford, Frederick Charles
 Trehearne, Alfred Fredk. Aldridge
 Treppin, Ernest C.
 Trumper, John Alfred
 Tyser, Grafton Leslie
 Varndell, Chas. Edwd., F.R.I.B.A.
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 Vine, Wilfrid Gordon
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 Walters, The Rt. Hon, Sir John
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 Wells, Sir Wm. Henry
 West, Chas. Henry Edward
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 Whitaker, Ernest Victor
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 Young, Thomas

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 Bland, Robert Lionel

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 Boden, Maurice
 Bowker, Arthur
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 Bugden, William Harold
 Burkitt, Cecil
 Buss, Fleetwood George William
 Butler, Thomas Lionel
 Caton, Thomas Linfield
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 Chapman, Donald Le Cronier
 Chapman, Oscar Allen, Capt.
 Chew, Percival Thomas
 Chew, Richard, Major.
 Church, Geoffrey Redmore
 Clark, Charles Fowler
 Clark, Cuthbert Harvey
 Clark, Herbert
 Clark, Sidney
 Coigley, Harold Richard
 Collins, Philip Howard
 Cooke, Frederick Roper
 Cooper, Bertie
 Cope, William George
 Corble, Archibald Harrison
 Cowley, Ernest Robert
 Cox, Norman Wilkinson
 Crook, Hollis Augustus
 Cubitt, Horace Wm., A.R.I.B.A.
 Curtiss, Edward Herbert
 Davies, Arthur
 Davis, Francis Robert Edward
 Donn, Albert
 Drake, Frank Arthur
 Dunnage, Gerald Eckett
 Edgson, Walton Stanley
 Evans, John Edgar Vaughan
 Falkner, Frank Ninus
 Fleming, Herbert Sidney
 Ford, C. Graham
 Ford, Francis Curtis
 Foster, Walter
 Fouracre, Frederick Walter
 Frearson, Thomas Bingley
 Freeman, Archibald Francis
 Frey, Henry
 Furber, Henry Aubrey
 Gifford, Maurice Claude Melville
 Gilbert-Lodge, Leicester James
 Garfield
 Gore, William Joll
 Goulder, Arthur Christopher
 Gray, James Arthur
 Green, George Edward
 Green, Samuel Leroy Townsend

LONDON BRANCHES—*continued.*

Grey, George Forbes
 Gurney, William Francis
 Hall, Montague Preston
 Hamilton, Edward
 Harding, Frederick Allcroft
 Hartridge, Eliot Noel
 Hayward, Joseph
 Heeley, Hixon Harry
 Heeley, Joe
 Henson, Frederick Jasper
 Hewett, Frank Charles
 Hicks, Stanley
 Hicks, Stanley Vyvian
 Hockley, George William
 Hodgson, Stanley Beniams
 Hoggarth, Wm. Edward Thomas
 Holiday, William Garnet
 Horder, Gerald Morley
 Howell, Ernest John
 Hughesdon, Gerald Edward
 Hutchings, Sir Alan, K.B.E.
 Isard, Ernest
 Jonas, Samuel Marshall
 Jones, Gerald Francis, O.B.E.
 Jones, Ronald Kelsey
 Keay, Raleigh William McLaren
 Keen, Arnold Grey
 Keen, Arthur Auger
 Kelleway, Herbert Davies
 Kelly, Arthur Ralph
 Kendon, David Gildersleve
 Kennett, Charles Arthur
 King, Frederick Augustus
 King, Herbert Walter
 King, Noel Ward
 Kirby, Carl Frederick George
 Lamb, Charles Alfred.
 Langdon, Horace William
 Lansdown, George Arthur,
 F.R.I.B.A.
 Larkin, Richard Webster
 Lawrence, David Malcolm
 Le Grand, Cecil Wren
 Litser-Kaye, Charles
 Lovell, George Raymond
 Mackenzie, Hector John Maxwell
 Maile, Sydney Herbert
 Mallett, John Graham
 Maslen, Thomas Patrick Vincent
 Maxwell, Herbert William
 Merrett, Arthur Saywell
 Mills, Basil Rupert
 Moody, Herbert Line
 Morgan, Ernest William
 Morgan, Wilfred Wynter
 Newbery, George Herbert
 Nicol, Frank Claude
 Odell, John Frederick
 Orr, Robert

Parker, Frederic William
 Patten, Alan Stewart
 Pearce, Charles Frederick
 Pearce, Douglas Davisson
 Pettett, Herbert Charles
 Pewtress, Herbert Wilmshurst
 Phillips, William Ritchie, Capt.
 Prior, Gordon Stewart
 Purry, Ernest Stephen
 Puzey, Sidney Theodore
 Rampton, Percy William
 Ransom, Thomas Reginald
 Rex, Francis Nicholson
 Richardson, Ernest Edward
 Richardson, Ernest Gilbert
 Richardson, William Edward
 Ringland, William Ewart
 Rippon, Herbert
 Rivers, Frank Wilfred
 Roberts, Charles Minto
 Ruthen, Ernest Sidney
 Ryan, John A., A.M.I.C.E. (Ire-
 land)
 Sainsbury, William Charles
 Savill, Edwin Lydall
 Seabrook, Ernest Carden
 Selby, Frank
 Sheppard, John Mortimer
 Sherwin, Samuel William
 Smith, Arthur Kitson
 Smith, Walter Daniel
 Souray, Edwin Guy
 Spink, James
 Stower, Joseph
 Summerfield, Joseph Charles
 Sykes, Cyril
 Taylor, John Francis White
 Thompson, Joseph Atherden
 Thomson, Herbert D.
 Thorpe, Raymond William
 Tidey, Herbert Gordon
 Todd, Benjamin Joseph Graves
 Trollope, Robert John
 Trotter, Gerard
 Tyler, William Bott
 Waggett, Cyril Frederick Wm.
 Wallis, Austin Serjeant
 Watson, Frederick Percy
 Watt, Sydney Charles
 Wheeler, Arthur Carruthers
 White, Roynon Hansford
 Whitehead, Ernest Mortimer
 Williams, Peter Lloyd Armstrong
 Williams, Richard John
 Willmott, James Perceval
 Willoughby, Charles Albert
 Willoughby, Charles William
 Wintle, Arthur
 Womack, Oswald Cedric

LONDON BRANCHES—*continued.*

Woodroffe, Norman Frederic
Woolf, Emanuel
Yates, Wilfrid Archibald
Youngs, Sidney

ASSOCIATES.

Clarke, Sir Ernest
Gwyer, Maurice Lenford, C.B.

COLONIAL FELLOWS.

Morphy, Henry
Sanders, Francis Leonard

STUDENTS.

Breach, Alan Charles Egerton
Cheney, William Stanley
Holland, Cecil William
Spiller, Ernest William
White, Willoughby Hansford

**SOUTH WEST LONDON
BRANCH.**

FELLOWS.

Addiscott, Henry Hugh
Adkin, Benaiah Whitley
Allpress, Horace Edward
Arnall, George
Bacon, Frederick Joseph, C.B.E.
Banks, John William
Barker, Horace Richard
Barnes, Harry, M.P.
Batterbury, Norman Boniface
Baylis, Albert Edward
Baynham, Edmund Christopher
Beale, Robert J., A.R.I.B.A.
Belfrage, James Herbert,

A.R.I.B.A.

Bellingham, Archibald Turner
Berry, Charles Windsor
Betenson, Frederic Roger
Blake, Edwin Holmes, C.B.E.
Bolam, Charles Godfrey
Bressy, Chas. Herbert, Lt.-Col.,
O.B.E.

Briant, Bernard
Briant, Robert
Brighton, George Lawrence
Brown, Alexander Burnett
Brown, Clarence
Brown, George Turville
Brown, Norman Ernest
Brown, Reginald, M.B.E., M.I.C.E.,
M.I.M.E.

Brown, Westgarth Forster

Brown, Wm. Henry
Browne, Hugh Gillespie
Buller, Francis Charles
Burgess, Hy. Herbert Philip
Burmester, John Wm. Stanley,
F.R.I.B.A.

Burrows, Alfred John
Burton, Reginald Robert
Buss, Harold George
Cable, James, M., A.R.I.B.A.
Caesar, Charles Edward
Carpenter, Alfred Joseph
Chambers, Sir Theodore Gervase,
K.B.E.

Chappell, Frank Richardson
Cima, Gerald Joseph
Clark, Alfred Henry
Clarke, Ernest Seymour
Clarke, Percy Henry
Clutton, John Henry
Cole, Francis Joseph, M.B.E.
Commin, Frederick James
Cook, Frederic Wm.
Corderoy, George
Cotterell, Albert Player Isaac,
M.I.C.E.

Coy, Fredk. Wm. Foster
Cross, Arnold Charles Martin
Cross, Arthur George
Cruwys, Robert
Dadd, Chas. John Thomas
Darch, John
Deacon, Thomas Mark
De la Quintana, Carlos Ygnacio
Elias

Dendy, William Cooper
Dinwiddy, Donald
Dollar, Peter, A.R.I.B.A.
Douglas, Jas. Wightman, D.S.O.
Downing, Hy, Philip Burke,
F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.

Drower, Edmund Gilbert
Drower, John Edmund, C.B.E.
Dudley, Edgar
Egerton, Hubert Decimus
Elton, Percie Ian, A.R.I.B.A.
Evans, Edwin Dudley
Evans, Capt. Montagu, M.C.
Eve, Sir H. Trustram, K.B.E.
Eyles, Charles Henry
Fairchild, Edward James
Farmer, Hugh Cecil
Field, Charles Roland
Fielder, Charles Lavington
Fitch, Sidney
Ford, Richard Dickins Lancelot
Foster, Henry Helm
Fowler, Cyril James
Francis, George Futvoye

LONDON BRANCHES—*continued.*

Francis, Reginald Herbert
 Frank, Sir Howard, Bt., K.C.B.
 Gairdner, Edwd. James
 Geen, Walter, M.A. (Cantab.)
 Gifford, Egmont Augustus
 Giller, Charles Fredk.
 Glover, Henry Alexander
 Godding, Frank Horatio
 Graham, Henry Cecil
 Gregory, Col. Alfred, O.B.E.
 Grellier, Harley Mair
 Griffin, Harold
 Griffin, Harold, Junr.
 Hale, Harry Barnes
 Hale, Raymond Henry
 Hall-Jones, Fredk.
 Hamlyn, John Arthur
 Harcastle, Fredk. Hy. Appleton
 Harding, Charles Reginald, Major
 Haskins, Frederic Cyril, Major
 Hayward, Thos. Wm. Alfred,
 A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
 Healing, Oswald Judd
 Hennell, Chas. Murray
 Henniker, Fredk. Sibert
 Hodges, Arthur Pool
 Hood-Daniel, Harry Augustus
 Hookey, Reginald Edward
 Hooper, Augusta Shelton
 Hovenden, Jack Reginald
 Hughes, George, Major, R.M.E.
 Hugman, Charles Eady
 Hunt, Frank Wm.
 James, Frederick John, M.B.E.
 James, George Ernest
 James, Merton John
 Jarman, Frank Wilmot
 Johnson, Bernard Marr
 Johnson, Henry James
 Jones, Percy Everley
 Jones, Thomas, M.I.C.E.
 Kearns, Robert Matthew
 Kirk, John Wright
 Knibb, Fredk. Chas., O.B.E.
 Knight, Fredk Wm.
 Knowles, George Potter, M.B.E.,
 B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.
 Lambert, Edwin Emmanuel
 Leather, George Herbert
 Leest, Fredk. Chas.
 Long, Leland
 McIlwraith, John Forsyth
 Madge, Wilfrid
 Maltby, Charles Midlam
 Mann, J. Bagshaw
 Meacher, Edmond, Major
 Melrose, Frank
 Middleton, Reginald Empson,
 M.I.C.E.

Morris, Richard Percival
 Mumby, Elvin Fowler
 Myers, Albert Robert
 Naylor, John Stuart
 North, George
 Overall, Edmund
 Palmer, Wm. Edwd. King,
 A.R.I.B.A.
 Parker, John
 Parker, Thomas
 Parr, Eustace Tolefree
 Parry, Albert Edward
 Parry, Richard, B.Sc. (Lond.),
 A.M.I.C.E.
 Patching, Edwd. Glencairn
 Peel, Edward Laurence
 Pepler, George Lionel
 Phipps, Frederick Reginald
 Pinks, Edwin Charles
 Platt, John Crawford
 Porter, Sydney Lawrance
 Powell, Fredk. Atkinson
 Price, Richard Arnold.
 Prichard, Thos. Francis Vaughan
 Raffety, Harold Vezey, O.B.E.
 Rawlence, Duncan Alfred
 Remnant, Archibald Charles
 Rice, Edward
 Richards, Arthur Walter Trollope
 Richardson, Oliver Archer
 Riddle, Fredk. Henry Brimble
 Rogers, Arthur Mechelen, Major,
 S.R.E.S.
 Rogers, Horace Mordaunt
 Rogers, Vivian Burry, Major, D.S.O.
 M.C.
 Ross, Percy Havery
 Ruddie, Fredk. Chas.
 Rudler, Frederick George
 Ryde, Arthur Lyon
 Ryde, Edwd. Humphrey Noel
 Sabin, Joseph Henry
 Sadler, Geo. Wm., A.R.I.B.A.
 Salmond, Stewart
 Sanderson, Wm. Waite
 Sargent, Frank Ellison
 Saunders, Samuel Brown
 Selby, Ernest Harry
 Selwyn, William Ingram
 Sherwin, Henry Edward
 Sherwin, Joseph Henry
 Short, John Rodwell
 Silvester, George
 Skipper, Henry Herbert, M.B.E.
 Smith, Jonas Walker
 Smith, Percy Pyne Caldecott,
 O.B.E.
 Sneath, Frank Edgar
 Spensley, James Calvert

LONDON BRANCHES—*continued.*

Staley, Frank Geoffrey, Capt., R.E.
 Stanford, George
 Stanton, Fredk. Wm. Schultheiss,
 A.M.I.C.E.
 Stevens, Charles Vivian
 Stevens, Wm. Fredk. Hood.
 Stevenson, Frederick John
 Stewart, Clifford Thomas
 Steward, Clifford Thomas
 Stewart, Harry S., A.R.I.B.A.
 Tanner, Rudolph
 Taylor, Arthur Wm.
 Taylor, John James
 Taylor, Wm. Ling
 Terry, Frank Treacher
 Thomas, Charles John Howell
 Thomas, Ernest
 Thompson, Frank Cowburn
 Thynne, Guy Harry
 Thynne, Reginald Lambert
 Tinslay, Thomas Percival
 Tracy, Chas. Fredk.
 Trench, Gilbert Mackenzie
 Trollope, Henry Charles
 Wakeford, Arthur James
 Wapshott, Francis Ellis
 Watson, Ernest
 Webster, Frank Coutts, O.B.E.
 Wells, Frederick Beauchamp
 Wenborn, Sidney Thomas, Major
 Weston, Francis
 Wheeler, Francis West
 Whitaker, Fredk. Archibald
 Wilson, Fredk. Robert
 Wreathall, Robert T.
 Young, Andrew
 Young, Thomas John

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.

Abrams, George Herbert
 Adams, Herbert
 Adkin, Benaiah Colson
 Arnold, Arnold Keith
 Back, George
 Bateman, Frank Graham
 Bathurst, Frank Victor
 Batzer, Albert Edward
 Baynes, Ronald Christopher
 Beckham, Arthur Arkell
 Bell, Cyril Robert
 Bennett, Reginald Henry Wapshott
 Blake, John Patrick
 Bond, Cyril Henry Charles
 Boshier, Victor Evans
 Bourdas, Arthur Frederick
 Breton, Bertram Walter Frederick

Briggs, Alfred Denbigh
 Briggs, George James, Junr.
 Briggs, John
 Brittenden, James Edward
 Brown, Arthur Frederick
 Brown, Leonard John
 Buckmaster, Herbert Hambleton
 Bull, Thomas Henry
 Burge, Arthur John
 Carter, John Edward
 Castell, Douglas Charles
 Cattlin, Osmond, A.M.I.C.E.
 Chamberlain, Charles
 Chamberlain, Thomas Chandless
 Clemens, William Cecil, A.M.I.C.E.
 Cobb, Henry Alfred William
 Coffin, Bertram Gilbert
 Cole, Frederick William
 Cresswell, John Theodore Ross
 Cubitt, Ernest James
 Curtis, Frederick John
 Davis, William Winwood
 Davy, Clifton Robert
 Dawkins, Albert James
 Day, Stanley Ernest
 Dickie, Albert George
 Dodgshon, Edmund Charles
 Drew, Sydney Vernon
 Driver, Ellis Samuel
 Dunt, John Harlow
 Emery, George Montagu
 Everett, Arthur Sherman
 Flood, Alfred William
 Foster, Gaius
 France, Arthur Stanley
 Freuer, William Samuel
 Frost, Ernest Davenall
 Gerrard, George
 Grant, Leslie Thomas
 Grimwade, Frederick Clive
 Grove, Richard Thomas
 Hamilton, James Eastwood.
 Hannan, Guy Norton
 Hannon, John Michael
 Harding, George Pool
 Harrington, Charles Poland
 Harris, Charles Francis Norman
 Harris, Douglas
 Harris, Wilfred Henry
 Harvey, William Ayton
 Hay, Cuthbert Joseph, Capt.
 Haynes, Arthur Edward Norman
 Hayward, Arthur Baldwin
 Head, William Alfred
 Heath, Sidney Howard
 Henderson, Percy Charles
 Hendra, Albert John
 Henry, Edward Hugh
 Hodson, Frederic Henry

LONDON BRANCHES—*continued.*

Holmes, John Edward
 Hosking, Thomas Stanley
 Howell, Charles Gordon
 Hughes, Ernest William
 James, William George
 Janes, Walter Joseph
 Johnson, Albert Percy
 Jordan, George Henry
 Joyce, Horace Francis
 Kibblewhite, Henry James Tre-
 leaven
 King, Dudley Bertram
 Laker, William John
 Lamprill, William Thomas
 Lane, Frederick Charles
 Lickis, Leonard
 Lister, Sidney Albert
 Lockhead, Arthur Sydney
 Machattie, John Macintosh
 Mager, Sydney, C.B.E.
 Marsh, Ernest George
 May, Frank Sidney Edward
 Meredith, Percy William
 Merrett, Harold Thrift
 Merrett, James
 Meysey-Thompson, Algar de C. C.
 Miller, Frederick William
 Mills, Henry Graham Hunt
 Morgan, Herbert Woosnam
 Murray, Arthur Malcolm
 Myhill, Frederick Robert
 Newman, Walter Philip
 Nicholson, Thomas
 Nye, George Vincent
 Oliver, Harry Hutt
 Oram, Emmanuel Joseph
 Parker, John
 Parnacott, Arthur Charles
 Parratt, Albert Martin
 Parrott, Hugh Francis Vivian
 Pattinson, Jeffrey
 Paul, Francis
 Payne, Frederick George
 Pearce, Stephen Harvey
 Pegler, Frank Reginald
 Percival, Alexander William
 Phillips, William George
 Power, Richard Reilly
 Quarmby, Charles David
 Radburn, Sydney Charles
 Ramsay, Ernest William
 Reed, Frank Underhill
 Reed, Stanley Gordon
 Rice, Charles Spring
 Richardson, Frederick
 Robbins, Walter Francis
 Robinson, Joseph Temple
 Robinson, Leslie

Rossiter, Edward Thomas
 Rowell, Clifford William
 Rutherford, Alexander Kirkwood
 Sharp, William Alfred
 Sherwin, Cyril Joseph
 Shiner, Lawrence Alexander David
 Shipwright, Wm. George,
 Lic.R.I.B.A.
 Skeen, Ernest Alexander
 Smith, Arthur Douglas Noel
 Smith, Ernest Disraeli
 Smith, Frederick Dukes
 Spencer, Francis Augustus
 Stapleton, George Aubrey
 Stevens, Roland Honyel
 Stimson, Douglas Cecil
 Stimson, Edward Frederick
 Stimson, Herbert Percy
 Stockings, Arthur Perry, Major,
 C.B.E.
 Strachan, Robert Gordon
 Stretton, John William
 Surrey, Christopher William
 Swan, Harold
 Talbot-Ponsonby, Arthur Hugh
 Brabazon
 Taplin, George Aubrey
 Templeton, Stanley James
 Thomas, Alfred William
 Thomas, Bernard Campbell
 Thomas, Wm. Reginald
 Thompson, Alfred Alexander
 Thompson, Arnold John
 Thompson, Frederick William
 Thornley, Harold Victor
 Thurgood, Leonard Fielder
 Tobias, Maurice
 Trollope, Francis Henry Moore
 Trowbridge, Frank William
 Tydeman, Arthur Edgar
 Veit, Leonard James
 Ward, Lionel Eric
 Warder, Donald
 Waters, Albert Edward
 Watts, Frederick Spring
 Weaver, Lionel Hunter
 Webb, Frederic Noel
 West, Terence Colin
 Wheeler, Ernest Bostock
 Whitney, Eustace Scott
 Whittington, Harold Norman
 Wickenden, Arthur Fred
 Wilkes, George Thomas
 Wilks, Mark
 Windemer, Olaf Sydney
 Wood, Arthur John
 Woolcock, William Thomas Harry
 Young, Herbert Henry

LONDON BRANCHES—*continued.*

ASSOCIATES.

Barry, Charles Edward
Beale, Sir John Field, K.B.E.
Courthope, George Lloyd, Major,
M.C., M.P.
Dibdin, Lewis George
Graham, W. Vaux, M.I.C.E.
Grantham, Richard Fuge,
M.I.C.E.
Hamer, Herbert, Major R.E.
Lloyd, Edward Honoratus, K.C.
Mence, Phillip Allan
Page, Ernest, K.C.

COLONIAL FELLOWS.

McCaw, George Tyrrell, B.A.I.
(*Dublin*).

STUDENTS.

Apthorp, Arthur Leonard
Bishop, William Thomas
Chambers, Holroyd Ferris
Morgan, Geoffrey Frank John
Young, George Henry

**EASTERN LONDON
BRANCH.**

FELLOWS.

Adams, Henry, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
Arno, Samuel
Ashbridge, Prentice Moore
Aylen, Cecil Hugh
Baddeley, Bernard Beresford
Barns, Stephen Allen, M.B.E.
Bartholomew, Charles Fredk.
Barton, Sydney Fredk.
Batstone, Rowland Robert
Baxter, George
Beadel, Maurice Frederick
Bevan, Septimus
Biggs, Walter Woodbridge
Bliss, Francis George
Boustred, Henry Norman
Breach, Benjamin T'Anson
Brooks, John McMullen
Brooks, Philip Fuller
Brown, Edwd. Otto Foster
Brown, Frank
Browne, Flint
Bull, Walter
Burn, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Burnett, Sir David, Bart.
Burnett, Leslie Trew
Burr, Fredk. Malcolm
Burr, Thomas Arnold

Cantlay, Robert Wm.
Chandler, John
Chapman, Arthur Henry
Charles, Richard Stafford
Christy, Archibald Ernest
Clarke, Stanley Chatfeild
Clarkson, Wm.
Clarkson, Wm., Junr.
Clifton, Wm. Edwd., F.R.I.B.A.
Collier, Henry Hewett
Collins, Marcus E.
Conder, Alfred, F.R.I.B.A.
Cooper, John Robert
Cranfield, William Bathgate
Creasey, John Rogers, Junr.
Culver, Herbert George
Dangerfield, Thomas Samuel
Dannatt, Percy Boothroyd,
A.R.I.B.A.
Daubeney, Charles Archibald,
A.R.I.B.A.
Davey, John
Davidge, Wm. Robert, A.M.I.C.E.,
A.R.I.B.A.
Daw, Herbert Warwick
Daw, William Herbert
Dawes, George William Francis
Dinwiddy, Donald
Downing, Fredk.
Drew, Stanley Thomas
Duncan, James Morrison
Dunn, Sir Wm. Hy., Bart.
Dunsmore, Gilbert
Durlacher, Alex. Percy, M.I.C.E.
Dyball, Harvey
Dyer, William John
Eason, Edwd. William
Eastman, Archibald Garey
Ellis, Ralph Staples
Ellis, Richard Adam
Eve, William Harold
Everington, John
Fagg, Wm. Courtney
Fairman, Henry Richard
Farrer, Fredk. Robert
Farrer, John Camplin
Flatt, John Alexander
Fletcher, Sir Banister Flight,
F.R.I.B.A.
Fowler, Alfred Charles Stanley
Fox, Sidney Joseph
Franklin, Arthur Thomas
Freeman, Sydney
Gale, Ernest Sewell
Gleed, Percival Francis
Gleed, Richard Cummings
Goodchild, Walter Charles
Goodman, Alfred
Gordon, Alexander

LONDON BRANCHES—*continued.*

Goulding, Arthur
 Gray, Horace Norman
 Gray, John Vincent
 Green, Fredk. Algernon
 Griffin, Alfred
 Griffin, Harold
 Griffin, Harold, Junr.
 Hammond, Frederic Snowden
 Haskins, Wm. Albion
 Heath, Henry Cubitt
 Heathcote, Ernest Grigg,
 F.R.I.B.A.
 Hewitt, Frank
 Hickson, Stephen Westby
 Hobday, Wm. Henry
 Hobson, Fredk. Wm.
 Hobson, Reginald Beresford
 Holman, George Edward
 Holmes, Montagu Price
 Hood, Herbert Charles
 Hood, Walter Richard
 Horsey, Fredk. John Terry
 Hovenden, Henry Edwards
 Howland, Arthur Frank
 Huggins, Ernest George
 Hunnings, Arthur
 James, George Charles
 Jenkinson, Wm. Eric Leigh
 Jenkinson, Wm. Wilberforce
 Johnson, Henry
 Jones, Wm. Campbell
 Joseph, Delissa, F.R.I.B.A.
 Kent, Geo. Nathaniel
 Kersey, Alex. H., F.R.I.B.A.
 Knight, Edgar Walsh
 Knowles, Leslie S.
 Lancaster, John Roy
 Lang, Augustus Bernard Dash-
 wood
 Langridge, Walter Fredk.
 Lovegrove, Gilbert Henry
 F.R.I.B.A.
 Lucas, Arthur Littlejohns
 Luffingham, Wm. John
 Luker, Dyneley
 Marks, Hyman
 Mathews, Joseph Douglass,
 F.R.I.B.A.
 Mercer, Charles Edwd.
 Monekton, Henry Percival,
 F.R.I.B.A.
 Monson, Edwd. Chas. Philip,
 F.R.I.B.A.
 Moore, Alfred
 Newman, Arthur Harrison,
 F.R.I.B.A.
 Nicholson, Wm. Abernethy
 Notley, Richard Albert
 Oakley, Christopher Percival

Ovenden, Charles
 Ovenden, Harry
 Palmer, Fredk. Charles Richard
 Parnwell, Sidney Arthur
 Parr, Samuel George
 Perkins, Samuel Barclay
 Perks, Sydney, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
 Preston, Samuel David
 Pridmore, Albert Edward
 Protheroe, Alfred Ernest
 Purvis, Charles James
 Rawlins, Henry Adair, A.R.I.B.A.
 Rawlins, William
 Read, Francis Charles Jennings
 Rhodes, James Norman
 Rice, Benjamin Louis
 Richards, Walter Rowe
 Richardson, Arthur Bayliffe
 Ridley, Percy Edward
 Rubens, Harry Isaac
 Russell, Humphrey Gladstone
 Rutley, Frank
 Ryland, Lorence
 St. John, Louis Fredk., Capt.
 Salmon, Joseph Harold, M.B.E.
 Sands, Hubert Covell,
 Lic.R.I.B.A.
 Saunders, Martin L., A.R.I.B.A.
 Sedgwick, Percy George
 Sheffield, Noel Dennis
 Short, Ernest Wm. Geo., Lt.-Col.,
 C.B.E.
 Slade, James Benjamin
 Smallman, Hy. Richard George
 Strong
 Smith, Charles Gordon
 Smith, Frank Adams, F.R.I.B.A.
 Stanham, George Gordon
 Stanley, Harry Merridew
 Stenning, Sir Alex. Rose,
 F.R.I.B.A.
 Stevens, John Wm., A.R.I.B.A.
 Stevens, Nicholas Richard
 Story, Philip Francis, Lt.-Col.,
 D.S.O.
 Strudwick, Hayward James
 Taylor, Alfred Cecil
 Tee, Samuel Clifford
 Thomerson, Albert
 Thompson, Arthur Edmund
 Tomlin, Francis Ferrier
 Trent, Wm. Edward
 Tubbs, Walter Burnell
 Tuckett, Percival Fox
 Tyler, James William
 Veale, Louis Charles
 Vernon, Arthur
 Vernon, Arthur Stanley
 Vigers, Astley Allan

LONDON BRANCHES—*continued.*

Vigers, Geoffrey Leslie
Vigers, Leslie Robert
Wagstaff, Frederick Howard
Walker, Samuel
Waters, Frederick Ebenezer
Watney, Arthur Gordon
Watney, Daniel
Watney, Dendy
Webster, Hugh Calthrop
White, Benjamin William
Whiteley, Charles Perry
Wilson, Everard John
Wootton, Thomas Sydney Lewis
Wright, Herbert Alfred
Wright, Wm. Newcombe
Young, Charles Alex.
Young, Douglas

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.

Allen, Oliver Wylie
Andrews, Ronald Seymour
Andrews, Stephen Hampton
Andrews, Wm. Charles
Atkin-Berry, Herbert Courtenay.
D.S.O., M.C.
Bailey, Victor
Baker, Ernest Samuel
Balding, Cecil
Banks, Edwd. John Stanley
Bartlett, Robert Dudley
Batstone, Walter Waterfield
Bax, William Molyneux
Baxter, George Coulson
Bayden, Edward
Bedwell, Ernest Charles
Blanks, Arthur Albert
Blow, Thomas Bertram
Brockelbank, Colin Turner Sey-
mour
Bryan, Arthur
Burrows, Edwd. Crawford, Major,
M.C.
Burton, Walter William
Canham, Ernest Reginald
Cass, Alexander James
Chalcraft, Henry Terrell
Chamberlain, Walter Ernest
Cheesewright, Frederick Cecil
Chipp, George
Clark, Alexander Neilson
Clark, Louis Van
Clipston, Samuel
Coker, Harry Reginald Ellis
Colbeck, Henry, A.R.I.B.A.
Commander, Chas. Curtis
Cossins, Charles George
Courtney, Charles Philip
Cregeen, Hugh Stowell, A.M.I.C.E.
Cross, Clement

Cunningham, William Frederick
Dabbs, Douglas William
Davenport, Herbert
Dyer, William Fanstone
Eamer, Alfred Stanley
Ellyatt, George Frederick
English, Harry Edwin
Fitness, John Francis
Francis, Bernard
Fulcher, Christopher Turtill
Galsworthy, Vincent Somers
Garrett, Arthur Berry
Gasson, Norman
George, Frederick Albert
Gibson, Edwin Salter
Gilbert, John Sainsbury
Gill, Francis Andrew
Gillett, Herbert Edward
Gleed, Herbert Alexander
Goodwin, Henry Ernest
Gowlland, Stephen Leversha
Hamilton, John Paynter
Hawkins, William Joseph
Haynes, Herbert Cecil
Hayward, William Hansell
Healy, Harry Prince
Hellicar, George Thomas
Hills, Walter Vaughan
Hipkin, John
Hobson, Frederick Vachell
Hosgood, Ralph Brian
Isitt, Frederick Harvey
James, Herbert Cecil
Jarvis, Louis John Wallace
Jenkinson, Samuel Stewart
Jennings, Daniel Strachan
Jones, Arthur Bayly
Jones, Walter George
Kemsley, Norman Bolton
Kemsley, William Hugh
King, William Isaac
Knight, Robert Maltman
Laird, Walter Ross
Lamble, William Herbert
Legg, Kenneth Bolton
Leslie-Carter, William Cass
Lewis, Arthur Llewellyn
Ling, Richard Bertram, A.R.I.B.A.
Little, Henry
Long, Alfred Charles
Lowe, Charles Robert
Lowe, John
Mallett, Roy Terence
Mann, Alfred Henry
Manson, Edward Beresford
Marcus, William Mortimer
Marns, Albert Henry
Mennie, Frederick Edward,
A.R.I.B.A.

LONDON BRANCHES—*continued.*

Milnes, Robert
 Moody, Walter Norris
 Moore, Richard Charles
 Morris, Alexander George
 Morris, Ellis
 Newman, Percival Corney,
 A.R.I.B.A.
 Nicholson, Ebenezer Bernard
 Noble, Walter Hubert
 Offlow, Arthur Rowland
 Owen, Wilfrid Scotter
 Page, Alan Cawthorn
 Page, Bernard Culmer
 Palmer, Arthur
 Panario, Francis Michael
 Pinfold, Francis Arthur
 Pipe, Henry James
 Price, Wm. Harry Lyne
 Pusser, Daniel Robert
 Robertson, Hubert Alexander
 Roper, John William
 Ruddle, George William
 Scantlebury, Wm. Seth
 Scriven, John Pearce
 Seller, Frank Russell
 Skelt, Frederick Mitchell
 Skingle, Alfred Charles
 Smith, Alfred Ernest
 Stone, George Sarbatt Noke
 Stoneham, Frederic Martyn
 Symes, James Gordon
 Thatcher, Ivan James
 Thompson, Roland O'Brien
 Thorpe, Arthur Ralph
 Titchmarsh, Stanley Ray
 Walker, William Selves
 Walters, Percy Thomas
 Watney, Ronald Dendy
 Whiteley, Cyprian Chas. Oswald,
 Capt., O.B.E.
 Wilde, Sidney Algernon
 Wilson, John Hayes
 Winbourne, Goodman George

Wonnacott, Howard John
 Woods, Henry Edward Anzani

ASSOCIATES.

Beale, Sydney William Phipson
 Boyle, Sir Edward, Bart.
 Carr, Arthur Stretbell Comyns
 Courthope-Munroe, Sir Harry, K.C.
 M.A. (*Cantab*)
 Coward, Sir John Charles Lewis,
 K.C.
 Crouch, James Leonard
 Fletcher-Moulton, Hugh Laurence
 Ford, Solomon
 Freshfield, Edwin
 Hills, Eustace Gilbert, K.C.
 Houghton, George Boydell, K.C.
 Hudson, Alfred Arthur, K.C.
 Teeves, William John, K.C.,
 C.B.E.
 Macasey, Sir Lynden Livingstone,
 K.B.E., K.C.
 Mead, Lawrence
 Mould, Graham Harley
 Thorne, Richard Squire, B.A.
 (*Cantab*).
 Turner, Sydney George, O.B.E.
 Watson, William Ernest

COLONIAL FELLOWS.

Chalmers, James Sutherland
 Clarke, Charles Wentworth

STUDENTS.

Bull, Walter Edward Avernion
 Butler, Leslie Turley
 Ellis, Owen William
 Gardner, Cecil Arthur
 Hill, William Archibald
 Hudson, Alan Albert
 Middleton, Cecil Bernard
 Smith, Leonard

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

AFRICA.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

CHANIA BRIDGE.

Professional Associate—
Colliver : Arthur Henry.

ENTEBBE.

Professional Associate :—
Spencer : Albert Edward.

KISUMU.

Fellow :—
Action : William Birchall.

MOMBASSA.

Professional Associates :—
Campbell : Charles Howard.
Gibson : Alan Keith.

NAIROBI.

Fellow :—
Lynde : Walter Mighells.

Professional Associates :—
Crundall : William Henry.
Giles : Charles Malcolm.
Hall : Cyril Albert.
Stevens : Alfred George.
Willis : Stanley Scott.

Colonial Fellow :—
Tanner : William Hugh.

NAKURU.

Professional Associates :—
Avey : John William, N.D.A.
Eames : Legh Fairfax.

TANA RIVER.

Professional Associate :—
Rule : Thomas.

CAPE COLONY.

CAPE TOWN.

Fellows :—
Babbs : Arthur Thomas.
Wrennall : Walter.

Colonial Fellows :—
Labdon : Herbert George.
Leane : Walter Burditt, M.C., M.I.C.E.
Menmuir : Robert William.

EAST LONDON.

Professional Associate :—
Sale : Arthur Reed.

PORT ELIZABETH.

Colonial Fellow :—
Pike : John Percy.

EAST AFRICA.

DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Colonial Fellow :—
Allen : Raymond Cecil.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA.

Professional Associate :—
Wadman : Albert John.

CAIRO.

Professional Associate :—
Rean : William Henry, O.B.E.,
A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M. & C.E.

GIZA.

Fellow :—
Sheppard : Vivian Lee Osborne.
Professional Associate :—
Phillips : Cuthbert Emrys Vaughan.

MANSURA.

Professional Associate :—
Wardill : Herbert Roy.

RAS-EL-KHALIG.

Professional Associate :—
Skitt : Rowland Colley.

SOUDAN.

Colonial Fellow :—
Lowden : Andrew.

TOR.

Professional Associate :—
Speakman : John McClure.

LOWER EGYPT.

DAMANHUR.

Colonial Fellow :—
Heald : Harry Mair.

NATAL.

DUNDEE.

Professional Associate :—
Covernton : Christopher Alan.

PIETERMARITZBURG.

Colonial Fellow :—
Osborn : Edward.

NYASSALAND.

BLANTYRE.

Professional Associate :—
Hall : Ernest William.

LIMBE.

Professional Associate :—
Harwood : Walter.

ZOMBA.

Professional Associate :—
McCall : Jacobus Stewart Johnson.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

BLOEMFONTEIN.

Colonial Fellows :—

Harrison : William.

Wallace : Herbert Alexander Craig.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

CHINDE.

Professional Associate :—

Browne : Eustace Montague.

RHODESIA.

LIVINGSTONE.

Professional Associates :—

Hartland : Kenneth Wright.

Ivey : Frederick Percival.

Tivy : Ryder Vaughan.

SALISBURY.

Professional Associates :—

Dawson : Eric James.

Hotson : Andrew.

UMBALI.

Professional Associate :—

Dickson : Reginald Herbert Bruce.

TRANSVAAL.

JOHANNESBURG.

Professional Associates :—

English : Henry Cecil.

Hickman : Frank Davis.

Stucké : William Henry, A.R.I.B.A.

Colonial Fellows :—

Bell-John. Harry, Captain, M.C.

Thompson : William Glossop.

PRETORIA.

Colonial Fellows :—

Cowling : John William.

Howgrave-Graham : George Ernest.

Pontis : Walter Ernest, Major, O.B.E.

UGANDA.

UGANDA.

Professional Associate :—

Hart : Arthur Reginald Glendower.

Colonial Fellows :—

Allen : Raymond Cecil, C.M.G.,

A.M.I.C.E.

Firr : Thomas Freeman.

WEST COAST.

ACCRA.

Colonial Fellow :—

Parrott : Charles Clayton.

GAMBIA, BATHURST.

Fellow :—

Stone : Arnold.

Professional Associate :—

Hollis : Herbert, A.M.I.C.E.

GOLD COAST.

Professional Associates :—

Ap-Thomas : Robert Tibbot Kerris.

Grover : Luke Montagu.

Nash : Eugène Fleetwood.

Colonial Fellow :—

Wilson : George Harold Sumner.

LAGOS.

Professional Associate :—

Webb : Reginald Acheson.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Colonial Fellow :—

Cousin : Robert.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

Colonial Fellow :—

Renshaw : James C.

SIERRA LEONE.

Professional Associate :—

Stanley : George, A.M.I.C.E.

Colonial Fellows :—

Bradshaw : Arthur Stanley.

Lake : Wallace Strickland, A.M.I.C.E.

Price : Owen Gordon.

Temple : Richard, Jun.

AMERICA (CENTRAL).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Colonial Fellow :—

Usher : Charles Richard.

WEST INDIES.

BAHAMAS.

Colonial Fellow :—

Miller : William.

CUBA.

Colonial Fellow :—

Jackson : Norman.

GRENADA.

Professional Associate :—

Bertrand : Walter Randolph.

JAMAICA.

Professional Associates :—

Biscoe : Robert Stafford.

Bowker : Harold Walter.

Colonial Fellows :—

Abraham : Percy Lyons.

Abrahams : Charles Victor.

Baker : William Anthony.

Bancroft : Augustus Charles.

Foster : Edward.

McGahan : Amos Harvey.

Rickman : Ralph Etwall.

ST. KITTS NEVIS.

Colonial Fellow :—

Smith : James Landreth.

ST. LUCIA.

Professional Associate :—

Skeat : Arthur Percival.

Colonial Fellows :—

McNamara : Rupert Augustus.

Poulden : George Edward Luther.

TRINIDAD.

Professional Associates :—

Livingston : William.

Prevatt : Francis Christophe.

Colonial Fellow :—

Macgillwray : John Walker.

WEST INDIES (GENERAL).

Fellow :—

Brinsley : Herbert George William,

M.C.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

AMERICA (NORTH).

CANADA.

ALBERTA.

Colonial Fellows :—
Gregson : William.
Lines : Roland Walter.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Professional Associates :—
Mason : Francis Scott.
Seale : Percy James.

Colonial Fellow :—
Mitchell : Archibald Francis.

MANITOBA.

Fellow :—
Watts : Ernest William.

ONTARIO.

Fellow :—
Adams : Thomas.
Professional Associate :—
Skeffington : Thomas Ashford.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Professional Associates :—
Benson : Ralph Francis.
Genders : Percy Robert.
Parker : Howard.

UNITED STATES.

CALIFORNIA.

Colonial Fellow :—
Burchell : Sidney Herbert.

NEW YORK.

Professional Associate :—
Geddes : Joseph William.

JERSEY CITY.

Professional Associate :—
Baines : William Henry.

WASHINGTON.

Colonial Fellow :—
Ward : Patrick James.

AMERICA (SOUTH).

BRITISH GUIANA.

GEORGETOWN.

Colonial Fellow :—
McTurk : William Henry.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AIRES.

Professional Associates :—
Blencowe : Sydney.
Crossley : Thomas Edgar.
Fitch : Philip.
Lorimer : Gordon.
Colonial Fellow :
Griffiths : Owen.

BRAZIL.

ESTADO DE SAN PAULO.

Professional Associate :—
Steward : George Edward.

CHILI.

CORONEL.

Colonial Fellow :—
Blandford : Stanley Charles Hooper.
Professional Associate :—
Voisey : Perry Deering.

COLUMBIA.

LOBITOS.

Professional Associate :—
Flint : Arthur.

ASIA.

ASSAM.

NAZIRA.

Professional Associate :—
Gardner : Osmond.

CEYLON.

AMIRAKAPURA.

Professional Associate :
Johnston : Robert James.

BADULLA.

Professional Associate :—
Baker : Frank Leslie.
Colonial Fellow :—
May : Philip John.

CHILAW.

Professional Associate :—
Metcalfe : William.

COLOMBO.

Professional Associates :—
Loram : John Anning.
Parham : Arthur Douglas.
Vince : Clement Harwood.
Colonial Fellow :—
Nottage : Percy George

DIYATALAWE.

Professional Associate :—
Nettelton : Oscar Traves.

KANDY.

Professional Associate :—
Manson : Edward Beresford.

MORATUWA.

Colonial Fellow :—
de Silva : Charles Peter.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued.

CHINA.

HONG KONG

Fellows :—

Kirk : Allan.
Tickle : Arthur George Warnham,
F.R.I.B.A.

Professional Associates :—

Cornell : William Arthur.
Lowick : Henry Capell.
Newhouse : Edward.
Reed : Edward B.
Walsmsley : Arthur Tindal, Major.

Colonial Fellow :—

Wright : Arthur Edgar.

SHANGHAI:

Fellows :—

Peebles : Philip.
Sparke : Norman Lush.

Professional Associates :—

Halse : Sidney Joseph.
Wilson : George Leopold.

Colonial Fellow :—

Godfrey : Charles Henry, M.I.C.E.

EAST INDIES.

BORNEO.

JESSELTON.

Colonial Fellow :—

Rose : Ronald Charles.

SARAWAK.

Professional Associate :—

Ermen : Cathbert Emil Albert.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

BATU GAJAH.

Colonial Fellow :—

Bone : Chandos Eric.

NEGERI SEMBILAN.

Colonial Fellow :—

Lermit : Arthur Alfred.

PAHANG.

Fellow :—

Walker : James William Boyd.

PERAK.

Professional Associates :—

Percy : George Reginald, M.C.
Slater : Arthur James.

SELANGOR.

KUALA LUMPUR.

Professional Associates :—

Atkin-Berry : Herbert Courtuay.
Stubington : Robert Alan.
Stubington : William Henry.

Colonial Fellows :—

Anderson : Henry, A.M.I.C.E.
Edwardes : William Arnold Donaldson
Husband : Charles Thomas.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

Fellow :—

Lermit : Alfred William.

Colonial Fellows :—

Nicholas : Wilfred Dunstan.
Pennefather : John Pyne.

INDIA.

BAMNOLI.

Colonial Fellow :—

Stotesbury : Herbert Charles Wood.

BOMBAY.

Fellows :—

Burge : James Thomas.
Delves : Robert Henry Addington.
Fritchley : Edwin Wollaston.
Gilbert-Lodge : Edward Morton.
Grimwood : Herbert George.
Phibbs : Harry.

Professional Associate :—

Taylor : Frederick Hale.

Colonial Fellow :—

Annett : Ernest Taylor.

CALCUTTA.

Fellow :—

Hathaway : Percy William.

Professional Associates :—

Berry : William James, N.D.A.
Westbrook : Bernard Anson.
Westrop : Arthur Richard, Major,
M.C.

Colonial Fellow :—

Barber : Herbert Eustace.

Associate :—

Shrosbree : Albert de Bois.

DELHI.

Professional Associate :—

Allison : George Henry.

Colonial Fellow :—

Blomfield : Charles Geoffrey.

DEOLALI.

Professional Associate :—

Stanley : Owen Geoffrey.

DHARWAR.

Colonial Fellow :—

Cooper : J. H. W., A.M.I.M.E., Capt.

HOWRAH.

Colonial Fellow :—

Melvin : William George, A.M.I.C.E.

HYDERABAD.

Colonial Fellow :—

Rao : Anantha Krishna.

JUBBELPORE.

Professional Associate :—

Brayshaw : Henry Harcourt.

KASHMIR.

Professional Associate :—

Sharma : Lakshmi Chand

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued.

MANBHUM.

Colonial Fellow :—
Burstal : Arthur Cyril

NAGPUR.

Colonial Fellow :—
Cuerden : Frederick James.

POONA.

Fellow :—
Mirams : Arthur Edward.
Professional Associate :—
Stamper : Thomas Henry Gilborn.

PUNJAUB.

Fellow :—
McIntosh : Richard.

QUETTA.

Professional Associate
Ryan : Bernal John, Capt., M.C.

RAWAL PINDI.

Professional Associate :—
Knight : Charles William, Capt., R.E.

ROORKEE.

Colonial Fellow :—
Gurney : James Stratton.

PALESTINE.

Fellows :—
Baines-Hewitt : Frederic Thomas, Major
Wheatley : Stephen Gladstone, Major.

MESOPOTAMIA.

BAGHDAD.
Colonial Fellow :—
Anderson : John Edward, Major.
Professional Associate :—
Mattick : Herbert.

BASRA.

Colonial Fellow :—
McAndrew : George Douglas.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

Colonial Fellows :—
Gairdner : Kenneth Graeme.
Michell : John.

AUSTRALASIA.

AUSTRALIA.

BRISBANE.

Professional Associate :—
Spry : William Murray Straddar.
Colonial Fellow :—
Plant : Clifford Ernest.

OMER.

Professional Associate :—
Heale : Chas. Henry Rose.

SYDNEY

Fellow :—
Hoskins : Marcus.
Professional Associate :—
Mitchell : Herbert Arthur.

FIJI.

SUVA.

Colonial Fellow :—
Lees : Henry Berry, M.C., A.M.I.C.B.

TASMANIA.

BURNIE.

Professional Associate :—
McGaw : Andrew Kidd.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.

Professional Colonial Fellow :—
Needham : Walter William.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Professional Associate :—
Collins : James Stanley.

CYPRUS.

Professional Associate :—
Gimson : Martin.
Colonial Fellow :—
Simms, Henry.

FRANCE.

Fellow :—
Morgans : Godfrey Ewart, Lt.-Col.
Professional Associates :—
Bartram, Ronald.
Hamlyn : Eric Henley.
Hughes : Basil, Major, A.R.I.B.A.
Kent : Stanley Henry Gladstone.
Colonial Fellow :—
Lavarack : Hamlett Unitt.

GERMANY.

Professional Associate :—
Warren : John Watkin.

GIBRALTAR

Fellow :—
Pearce : William Henry, A.M.I.C.E.
Professional Associate :—
Blyth : Harold King.

ITALY.

VICENZA.

Colonial Fellow :—
Russ : Ernest, Capt., R.E.

MALTA.

Fellow :—
Dyke : Bernard Frank.

SALONICA.

Professional Associate :—
Crouch : Gerald Linford.
Colonial Fellow :—
Fortune : Sidney Herbert.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM.

Professional Associate :—
Turner : Jocelin Maitland.



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